

















A  
SURVEY  
OF THE  
CITIES  
OF

London and Westminster,  
Borough of *SOUTHWARK*,  
And *PARTS* Adjacent.

CONTAINING,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>I. The Original Foundation, and the Antient and Modern State thereof.</p> <p>II. An exact Description of all Wards and Parishes; Parish-Churches, Palaces, Halls, Hospitals, Publick Offices, Edifices, and Monuments, of any Account, throughout the said Cities, Borough, &amp;c.</p> <p>III. A particular Account of the Government of <i>LONDON</i>, Eccle-</p> | <p>siastical, Civil, and Military; of all Charters, Liberties, Privileges and Customs; and of all Livery and other Companies, with their Coats of Arms.</p> <p>IV. Lists of all the Officers of His Majesty's Revenues, and Household; and those of the rest of the Royal Family; together with the Salaries thereunto belonging.</p> |
|--|---|

---

By *ROBERT SETMOUR*, Esq;

---

The Whole being an Improvement of Mr. *STOW*'s, and other *SURVEYS*, by adding whatever Alterations have happened in the said *CITIES*, &c. to the present Year; and retrenching many Superfluities, and correcting many *ERRORS* in the former *WRITERS*.

---

Illustrated with several *COPPER PLATES*.

---

*VOL. I.*

---

*LONDON:*

Printed for J. *READ* in *White-Fryars, Fleet-Street*.  
*M,DCC,XXX,IV.*



ST. JAMES'S

CITY OF THE

FOR  
LONDON and Westminster  
Borough of SOUTHWARK  
And PARTS Adjacent.

CONTENTS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I. The Original Foundation, and the<br>Ancient and Modern State thereof.   | 1 |
| II. A General Description of all the<br>and Churches; Parishes; Hospitals; Public<br>Offices; Libraries; and Monasteries<br>of any name, the original and<br>present State thereof.        | 1 |
| III. A particular Account of the<br>Vicarage of S. JAMES'S, and the<br>Parish of S. JAMES'S.   | 1 |
| IV. A List of all the Officers of the<br>Parish; their Names, and the<br>and those of the rest of the<br>Parish; together with the<br>names of the Vicars, and the<br>names of the Vicars. | 1 |



By ROBERT A. B. B. B.

The Whole Bound in two Volumes, and other Particulars.

Printed and Sold by J. B. B. B.

VOL. I

NEW YORK

Printed by J. B. B. B.





That your Majesty may long live to be, as you  
now are, a Blessing to your People; and that one of  
your illustrious Family, endowed with your own  
great Virtues, and those of your Royal Consort, may  
not be wanting to fill the Throne of Great Bri-  
tain, till Time shall be no more, is the most ardent  
Prayer of

K I N G.

*May it please Your MAJESTY,*



THE following Sheets, containing a par-  
ticular Account of the Antient and Mo-  
dern State of the METROPOLIS  
of your Kingdom, could not be made  
an Offering to any other, with so much  
Propriety, as to your most *Sacred Majesty*, from  
whose mild and peaceful Reign it hath continued to  
enjoy those Benefits which are the great Supports  
of Trading Cities. And indeed, what Enjoyments  
may not the Subjects in general of that Prince ex-  
pect, who studies to make the Prosperity and Glory  
of his Reign depend on the Affections and Happi-  
ness of his People?

A Prince



# D E D I C A T I O N.

A Prince who has condescended in the most public Manner, to appeal to the Consciences of his People for his Conduct, and who, upon that Appeal, must, in the Consciences of all wise and honest Men, be acquitted of *any Attempt, or even Shadow of a Design, to alter, or invade, their Religion, Liberty, or Property.*

THAT *Your Majesty* may long live to be, as you now are, a Blessing to your People; and that one of your Illustrious Family, endowed with your own great Virtues, and those of your *Royal Consort*, may not be wanting to fill the Throne of *Great Britain*, till Time shall be no more, is the most ardent Prayer of,

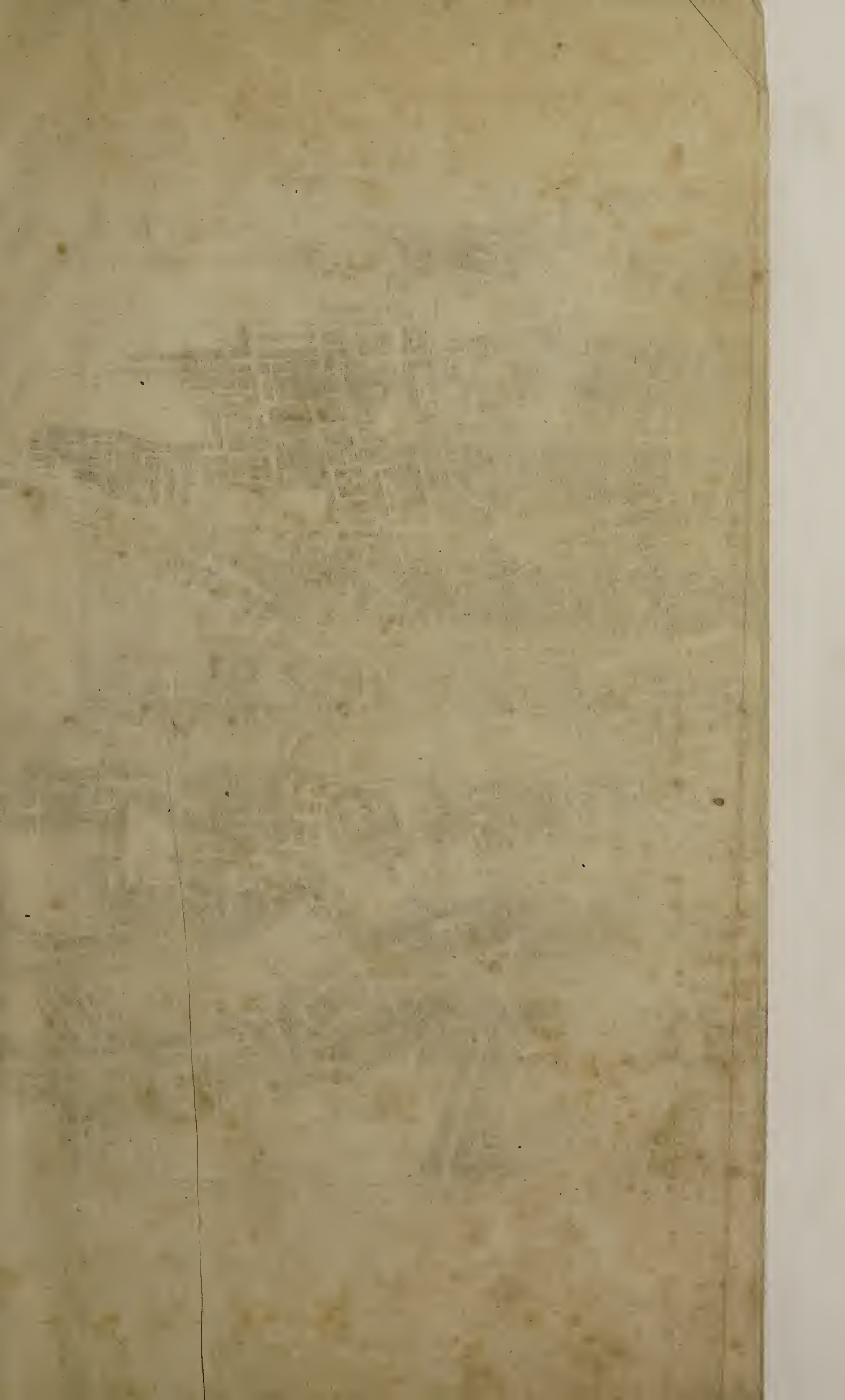
*May it please Your MAJESTY,*

*Your MAJESTY'S*

*Most Dutiful, and Obedient*

*Loyal Subject, and Servant,*

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*





A MAP of  
LONDON, WESTMINSTER  
and SOUTHWARK.  
With y New Buildings to y Year 1733







A

# SURVEY

OF

## London, Westminster, &c.

---

BOOK I.

*A Description of LONDON in General.*

---

CHAP. I.

*The Situation, Extent, Antiquity, Name, and Buildings of*  
L O N D O N.

LONDON.



*Its Situation.*

LONDON is the Metropolis of Great Britain, the Seat of her Monarchs, the largest in Extent, the fairest built, the most populous, and best inhabited City in Europe, or, perhaps, in the whole World; nor yields it to any in the Advantages of Trade and Commerce. It lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of North Latitude, in the County of Middlesex, on a wholesome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, and is, the greatest Part of it, built on a Hill with an easy Ascent,

no less pleasantly than conveniently situated on the River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, or Half Moon, so that each Part may enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant from one another. The said River divides the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* from the Borough of *Southwark*; but there is a Communication between them by a magnificent Stone Bridge, supported by 19 Arches, called *London-Bridge*, with Houses and Shops thereon, which make it appear more like a Street than a Bridge.

LONDON  
BRIDGE.

THIS



THIS great City is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, and therefore not in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies; nor is it annoyed by the moist Vapours of the Sea; yet it is near enough to have Ships of the greatest Burthen brought into its very Bosom, by the Help of the Tide, every 12 Hours. On the North Side it is very much shelter'd from the cold Winds by *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, and the rising Grounds of *Islington*; but lies open to the more kindly West.

Sea-Coal forbidden to be used in the City by Edward I.

It was formerly thought to contribute much to the Preservation of the healthy and good Air of the City, that nothing was burnt in it but Wood and Charcoal, even in Trades that used great Quantities of Firing; but, about the latter End of the Reign of *Edward I.* Brewers, Dyers, and other Artificers, beginning to use Sea Coal, in or near the City, several Prelates, Nobles, Commoners, and other Inhabitants of That, and the Village of *Southwark*, *Wapping*, and *East Smithfield*, complained thereof, as a publick Nuisance, to the King, who prohibited the Burning Sea Coal by Proclamation. Which being disobeyed by many, for their private Lucre, upon a Second Complaint he issued out a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to enquire of all such, who burned Sea-Coal against his Proclamation, within the City, or Parts adjacent, and to punish them for the First Offence, by large Fines; and for the Second by demolishing their Furnaces, Kilns, &c. wherein they burnt the said Coals.

For this End also, Provision was formerly made against Stinks and annoying Smells, arising from killing Beasts in the City; which was once thought to have occasioned a grievous Plague there, in the Reign of *Edward III.* who, to prevent the like Infection, sent his Command, about the Year 1361, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to suffer no Butcher to kill his Cattle nearer the City than *Stratford*, or *Knightsbridge*. This is not observed now, nor indeed seems it necessary since the new Building of *London*; for the Streets, Lanes, &c. being wider, the Air is not so much pent up, nor consequently so liable to Infection as before; besides, the Markets are now removed out of the Streets, made commodious, and have proper Methods taken to keep them clean, of which we shall speak in another Place.

THE Extent of *London* from East to West, that is, from *Limehouse* to the End of *Totbill-street*, *Westminster*, is about seven Miles and a half; but its Breadth, from North to South, is not above two Miles and a half, even where it is broadest, as from the End of *St. Leonard's Shoreditch* to the farthest End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*.

THE Author of a late Calculation says, *London*, upon a Medium, is seven Miles long, and one Mile and a Quarter broad; which make an Area of near nine Square Miles. How great an Improvement is this since the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, if what *Sir William Petty* says be right, That when he wrote, about the Year 1686, it was then computed to be seven Times bigger than in her Reign?

As to the Populousness of the City, take the following Conjectures. *James Howel*, Esq; who wrote an History of *London*, saith, That in the Year 1636, King *Charles I.* sent to the Lord Mayor to make a Scrutiny what Number of Papists and Strangers were in the City, and that *Sir Edward Bromfield*, then Mayor, took Occasion from thence to make a Cense, or Computation, of the People, who were, Men, Women and Children, found to be 700,000, that lived only within the Bars of the Jurisdiction; and it was judged, he said, by all probable Supputation, That *London* had more, by a third Part, when he published his Book, which was somewhat above twenty Years after. The City of *Westminster*, and all the

Suburbs without the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction, and the Buildings contiguous, contained at least as many more: So that taking all together he reckoned the Number of Souls might amount to above one Million and a half: But this Computation was very much too high.

*Sir William Petty* beforementioned, a Member of the Royal Society, observed, That there were, Anno 1682, 84,000 tenanted Houses in *London*; which, at eight Persons in each, make 672,000; but he fixed it to a somewhat less Number, and believed there were about 670,000 Souls in *London*, at that Time.

By *London* he meant the Houses within the Walls, with the Liberties thereof; *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, and so much of the Ground of *Middlesex* and *Surrey* as had Houses built thereon contiguous to the rest.

THE Author of the *Present State of Great Britain*, in the last Edition, published in the Year 1731, reckons there are about 124,000 Dwelling-Houses in *London*; which Calculation we have Reason to believe is pretty exact, from several Enquiries we have made by different Methods. Now, according to *Sir William Petty's* Computation of eight to a House, the whole Number of Inhabitants in *London* will amount to 992,000: And to prove whether or no *Sir William's* Computation was right, we made the following Experiment; we took the Number of Inhabitants in 150 Houses promiscuously at three several Times, and always in different Places, and found the Produce to be 1200, within a very small Number over or under, each Time, which is at the Rate of eight to a House as aforesaid; and if this Calculation answers in three Times 150 Houses, taken in such a Manner, we may suppose it will answer in any Number.

By a Computation of the Burials and Christenings in this City, we may be able to compare the Bigness and Populousness of it with other great Cities in the World. As for Example, in the Year 1707, the Christenings in the Imperial City *Vienna*, amounted to 3963, and the Burials to 4354; whereas the Christenings in *London*, the same Year, were 16,066, and the Burials 21,600.

To add no more on this Head, the Account of Burials in the last Year, viz. from the 14th of December 1731 to the 12th of December 1732, (whereby may be computed the Number of Souls in *London* and *Westminster*, as well as the Increase of them) was,

In the 97 Parishes within the Walls	2224
In the 19 Parishes without the Walls	6994
In the 20 Out Parishes in <i>Middlesex</i> and <i>Surrey</i>	8742
In the 10 Parishes in the City and Suburbs of <i>Westminster</i>	5398
Burials in all	23,358

AND this we may suppose a very moderate Year, since but three Years before, viz. 1729, there died no less than 29,722.

*LONDON* has been compared to *Paris*, now one of the most flourishing Cities in Europe, and is said to exceed it in all the following Particulars. I. In the Number, Wealth and great Estates of the Inhabitants, the Number of their Servants, and Splendor of their Equipages. II. In the Wholesomeness of the Air. III. In the more cleanly and convenient Way of Living. IV. In the Preference of the River *Thames* to the *Seine*, being both pleasanter and more navigable, its Water wholesomer, and for the great Bridge of *London*, built over it. V. In the Shipping and Foreign Trade; *London* therein exceeding both *Paris* and *Roan*. VI. In the Cheapness of all the most necessary Sorts of Food, and the great Variety and Plenty of

*LONDON and PARIS compared.*

Its Populousness.



of all Sorts of Drink. VII. In the Goodness and Cheapness of Fewel. VIII. In the Magnificence of the Churches; no one at *Paris* being so large as *St. Paul's*, nor so beautiful as *K. Henry the VIIIth's* Chapel. IX. In the Courts of Justice, the Inns of Court, and *Chancery*, and the Lawyers Chambers. And lastly, In the Hospitals, so many and so richly endow'd. *M. Paschoud*, in his Treatise on *Geography*, says, That *Paris* is, at most, but two Thirds as big as *London*; *Amsterdam* one Fourth; *Rome* and *Venice* one Fifth; *Lions* one Sixth; *Toulouse* one Seventh; *Rouen* one Ninth; *Dublin* one Ninth; and *Bristol* one Twelfth.

The Original of LONDON.

As to the Original and Antiquity of *London*, as the *Roman* Writers, to do Honour to the City of *Rome*, deduced the Original of That from the Gods, so *Geffrey of Monmouth*, the *Welsh* Historian would give the same Glory to the famous City of *London*, and reporteth, that *Brute*, who was lineally descended from *Aeneas*, the Son of *Venus*, about the Year of the World 2855, and 1108 Years before the Nativity of Christ, did build this City near unto the River now called *Thames*, and named it *Troynovant*, or *Trenovant*. But herein, as *Livy*, the most famous Historian among the *Romans*, saith, *Antiquity is pardonable, and hath an especial Privilege, by interlacing divine Matters with human, to make the first Foundations of Cities more honourable, more sacred, and as it were of greater Majesty.*

THIS Tradition, concerning the antient Foundation of the City, by *Brute*, was of such Credit that it is asserted in an old Tract, preserved in the Archives of the Chamber of *London*, which is transcribed into *Liber Albus*, and long before that by *Horn*, in his old Book of Laws and Customs, called *Liber Horn*. And a Copy of this Tract was taken out of the City Books by the Lord Mayor and Aldermens Special Order, and sent to King *Henry VI.* in the Seventh Year of his Reign; which Copy yet remains among the Records of the Tower, in the following Words.

An old Tract asserting Brute to be the Founder.

*Inter nobiles Urbes Orbis, &c.* " Among the noble Cities of the World which Fame cries up, " the City of *London*, the only Seat of the Realm " of *England*, is the principal, which widely " spreads abroad the Rumour of its Name. It is " happy for the Wholesomeness of the Air, for " the Christian Religion, for its most worthy Liberty, and most antient Foundation. For, according to the Credit of Chronicles, it is considerably older than *Rome*, being built by *Brute*, after the Likeness of great *Troy*, before that was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*. Whence to this Day it useth and enjoyeth the antient City of *Troy's* Liberties, Rights and Customs. For it hath a *Senatorial* Dignity, with smaller Magistrates. And it hath Annual Sheriffs instead of *Consuls*. For whosoever repair thither, of whatsoever Condition they be, whether Free or Servants, they obtain there the Refuge of Defence and Freedom. Almost all the Bishops, Abbots, and Nobles of *England*, are, as it were, Citizens and Freemen of this City, having their noble Inns here.

THESE and many more Matters of Remark, concerning this most noble City, remain in a very old Book, called *Recordatorium Civitatis*: And in the Book called *Speculum*.

*GEFFREY* of *Monmouth* saith, That King *Lud* about 1060 Years after, not only repaired this City, but enlarged the same with fair Buildings, Towers, and Walls, and, after his own Name, called it *Caire-Lud*, or *Lud's-Town*. And the strong Gate, which he built in the West Part of the City, he likewise called *Ludgate*; and that in Process of Time, by a Coalition of the two Words, *Lud's Town*, and a softening the Sound, it took the Name of *LONDON*; but *Cambden* and

Etymology of the Word LONDON.

VOL. I.

others will have it called *Llongdin*; a *British* Word, answering to the *Saxon* Word *Shipton* [*Shipton*] that is a Town of Ships: And indeed none hath more Right to take that Name than this City, with Respect to its commodious Situation for Shipping on so fine and Navigable a River as the *Thames*, which swelling at certain Hours with the Ocean Tides, by a deep and safe Channel, is sufficient to bring up Ships of the greatest Burthen to her Sides, and thereby furnisheth her Inhabitants with Riches from every Part of the known World. The following are *Cambden's* Words, according to Bishop *Gibson's* Translation.

" *TACITUS*, *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus* call it *Londinium* and *Longidinium*; *Ammianus*, *Lundinum* and *Augusta*; *Stephanus*, in his Book of Cities, *Λονδωνιον*; our *British* *Lundayn*; the old *Saxons*, *Loncen-ceayten*, *Loncen-byng*, *Loncen-þyc*; Foreigners, *Londra* and *Londres*; our own Nation *LONDON*; the Fabulous Writers, *Troja Nova*, *Dinas Belin*, i. e. The City of *Belin*, and *Caer-Lud*, from one King *Luddus*, whom they affirm to have given it both Being and Name; but as for those new broached Names and Originals, as also *Erasmus's* Conjecture, that it came from *Lindum*, a City of *Rhodes*, I leave them to those that are inclinable to admire them. For my own Part, since *Cæsar* and *Strabo* have told me that the antient *Britons* call'd such Woods or Groves as they fenced with Trees they had cut down, Cities, or Towns, and since, I have been informed that in the *British* they call such Places *Llhwyn*; I am almost of this Opinion that *London* is, by Way of Eminence, simply called a City, or a City in a Wood. But if that do not hit, give me Leave, without the Charge of Inconstancy, to guess once more, that it had its Name from the same Original that it had its Growth and Glory; I mean *Ships*, call'd by *British* *Llong*; so that *London* is as much as to say, an Harbour, or City of Ships. For the *Britons* term a City *Dinas*, which the *Latins* turn'd into *Dinum*: Upon which Account it is called in one Place *Longidinium*; and in a Song of an antient *British* Bard *Llongporth*, i. e. a Port or Harbour for Ships, and by the same Word, *Bologne* in *France*, in *Ptolemy* *Gessoriacum Navale*, is turn'd by the *British* Glossary, *Bolung Long*. For several Cities have had their Names from Shipping, as *Naupactus*, *Naupliamos*, *Nauplia*, *Navalia Augusti*, &c. None of which can lay better Claim to the Name of an Harbour than our *LONDON*.

THIS City was in no small Repute, being built by the first Founder of the *British* Empire, and honoured with the Sepulchre of divers of their Kings, as *Brute*, *Lochrine*, *Cunodagius*, and *Gorbodus*, Fathers of *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, who were the Last of the Line of *Brute*.

*MULMUTIUS* *Dunwallo*, Son of *Cloton*, Duke of *Cornwall*, having vanquished his Competitors, and established himself in the Throne, caused a Temple to be erected, called *The Temple of Peace*, on, or near the Place where *Blackwell-Hall*, or as some will have it, *St. Paul's* now stands.

A Temple built to Peace by Mulmutius Dunwallo.

*BELINUS*, the Son of *Dunwallo*, built an Haven in *Troynovant*, with a Gate over it, which Place still bears the Name of *Beline's-gate*, or *Billingsgate*; on this Gate was set a Brazen Vessel that contained the Ashes of his Body burnt after his Death.

An Haven built by Belinus.

THE said *Belinus* is supposed to have built the Tower of *London*, and to have appointed three chief Pontiffs to superintend all Religious Affairs throughout the Kingdom; whereof one had his See in *London*, and the other two in *York* and *Carleon*: But, there being very little left upon Record, we cannot say more concerning these *British*

B



King L U D. *tish* Princes before King LUD, the eldest Son of Hely, who began his Reign about 69 Years before the Birth of *Christ*. He was a Prince much commended by Historians for his great Valour, noble Deeds, and Liberality; for amending the Laws of the Country; and for repairing this City, erecting therein many fair Buildings, and encompassing it with a Stone Wall. In the *West* Part he built a strong Gate, as was said before, called *Ludgate*, where are now standing, in Niches, the Statues of this good King, and his two Sons, one on each Side of him, he having been buried near thereunto, after an honourable Reign, in a Temple of his own building.

LUD had two Sons, *Androgeus* and *Theomantius*, [or *Temanticus*,] who not being of a fit Age to govern, at their Father's Death, *Cassibellan* their Uncle, seized on the Crown. It was about the eighth Year of his Reign that *Julius Caesar* arrived in *Britain*, which he soon conquered; in what Manner he thus relates in his own Commentaries.

JULIUS CÆSAR arrives in BRITAIN.

Routs the BRITONS.

"CÆSAR, having landed his Army, and chose a convenient Place to encamp in, enquired of the Prisoners, where the Enemy was lodged; and between Three and Four in the Morning, having left 10 Cohorts and 300 Horse, under the Command of *Q. Artius*, to secure the Navy, he marched towards the *Britons*; being the less uneasy for his Fleet, because he left them at Anchor on a smooth and open Shore: He had not marched 12 Miles, before he saw the Enemy, who, having posted their Horse and Chariots on the Banks of the River, gave us Battle, and endeavoured to oppose our Passage, but were repulsed by our Cavalry, and obliged to retire to the Woods, notwithstanding the Advantage of the Ground. Here they had a Post well fortify'd, where Art and Nature had equally play'd their Parts, a Barricado which they had formerly built, during the Times of their Civil Wars: All the Passages to it were block'd up by Heaps of Trees, which were cut down for that Purpose; they never ventured out of this Place but in small Parties, and prevented the *Romans* from entering; but the Soldiers of the Seventh Legion having cast themselves into a Testudo, and thrown up a Mount against their Works, took the Place, and expelled them the Woods, without receiving many Wounds: But *Cæsar* would not permit them to follow the Pursuit, because he knew not the Country; and the Day being already far spent, he resolved to bestow the rest of it in fortifying his Camp.

A Storm shatters the Roman Fleet.

"THE next Morning early, *Cæsar*, having divided his Army into three Battalions, sent both his Horse and Foot to pursue the Enemy: They had not travelled far, before they came within Sight of the *British* Rear; at which Instant there arrived a Party of Horse from *Q. Artius*, to acquaint *Cæsar*, that the Night before there had happened a dreadful Storm, which had shatter'd almost all his Navy, and cast the Ships upon the Shore, spight of their Anchors and Cables; nor was all the Mariners and Pilots were able to do, sufficient to oppose the Fury of the Wind, which had done the Fleet a considerable Damage.

CÆSAR refits his Navy and causes it to be haul'd up to dry Land.

"UPON this Intelligence, *Cæsar*, recalling his Legions and Cavalry from their intended Journey, return'd to his Fleet, where he was an Eye-Witness of the Misfortunes he had received an Account of; for 40 Ships were entirely lost, and he saw the rest could not be refitted, without infinite Trouble: Wherefore, having chosen some Carpenters from amongst the Legions, and writ for others to *Gaul*, he sent *Labienus* Orders to build as many Ships as he could with those Legions he had there: And though

"he found it would be a very troublesome Business, yet he thought it most convenient to have the Fleet haul'd up to Land, and inclosed within the Fortifications of the Camp: To effect this Design, the Soldiers labour'd 10 Days and Nights, without Intermision; when having drawn his Shipping to Shore, and strongly fortified his Camp, leaving the same Guard as formerly, he returned to the Place where he had desisted from pursuing the Enemy. Here he found far greater Numbers of the *Britons* assembled, than he left at his Return to the Fleet.

"BY general Consent the whole Management of the War was left to the Care of *Cassivellaunus*, whose Territories were divided by the River *Thames* from the Sea Coasts, and extended fourscore Miles into the Island; for tho' he had formerly made War on the Rest of his Country-Men, yet upon our Arrival they all united, and pitched upon him as the fittest Person to direct them at so important a Conjunction.

CASSIVELLAUNUS made Generalissimo of the BRITONS.

"THE Enemy's Horse and Chariots, had a sharp Skirmish with our Men during their March; but the *Romans* repulsing them from all Sides; drove them into the Woods, and having slain a great many, pursued the rest so far, till they lost some of their own Party: The *Britons* not long after returning, whilst the *Romans*, who little expected them, were fortifying their Camp, made a sudden Sally out of the Woods, and fell upon our advanced Guard; whereupon *Cæsar* detach'd the two first Cohorts of his Legions to their Assistance: These Cohorts were drawn up very near each other; but the Enemy, whilst our Men were surprized with their new Way of Fighting, boldly broke through the Midst of them, and returned again without receiving any Loss. *Q. Labeo Durus* lost his Life in this Action; but at last some fresh Cohorts coming up to their Relief, the *Britons* were repulsed.

The BRITONS attack the ROMANS whilst on their March; but are repulsed.

They return.

And are again repulsed.

"THE Day after the Enemy lodged themselves in the Hills at a considerable Distance from our Camp, but seldom appeared, not being so eager at Skirmishing with our Cavalry as formerly; but about Noon, when *Cæsar* had dispatched three Legions, and all the Cavalry under the Command of *C. Trebonius* to forage, on a sudden they assailed our Foragers from all Sides, falling in with the Legions and their Standards; but the *Romans* returning their Charge very briskly, beat them back again, nor did our Cavalry desist from the Pursuit till they had entirely routed them; depending on the Legions, who followed close after to sustain them in Case of Necessity.

The BRITONS attack the ROMAN Foragers.

But are routed with considerable Loss.

"AFTER this, *Cæsar* march'd his Army into the Confines of *Cassivellaunus*, towards the *Thames*, which River is only fordable in one Place, and that with great Difficulty: So soon as he came thither he saw the Enemy's Forces drawn up in a considerable Body on the opposite Bank, which was fortified with sharp Stakes, the *Britons* had likewise driven many Piles of the same Kind into the Bottom of the River, whose Tops were covered, by the Water. *Cæsar* having Intelligence of this from the Prisoners and Deserters, sent his Cavalry before, commanding the Legions to follow close after them; and with such Expedition did they perform his Orders, though the Water took them up to the Neck, that the Enemy, not being able to sustain their Assault, forsook the Banks and fled.

CÆSAR fords the Thames.

Puts CASSIVELLAUNUS again to Flight.

"Thus *Cassivellaunus*, having lost all Hopes of Success by a Battle, disbanded the greatest Part of his Forces, and retaining only about 4000 Chariots, observed our Motions from Time



Who disbands  
Part of his Ar-  
my, and retires  
to the Woods.

" Time to Time, keeping himself at some Dis-  
" tance in the Woods, or such Places where the  
" Romans had no Access; from those Countries  
" he knew we designed to march to, he took  
" care to carry off the Cattle and Natives before-  
" hand into the Woods; and whenever our Ca-  
" valry ventured a little too far to lay the Coun-  
" try Waste, being well acquainted with all the  
" Roads and By-ways, he would detach a Party  
" of his Chariots out of the Woods to attack us;  
" nor could our Horse engage them without great  
" Danger, which prevented our making such Ex-  
" cursions as we would have done otherwise.

" IN the mean Time the *Trinobantes*, who  
" possess one of the most considerable Provinces in  
" the Island, sent Ambassadors to *Cæsar*, promi-  
" sing to deliver themselves up to his Disposal,  
" and submit to his Commands, desiring withal  
" that he would please to defend *Mandubratius*  
" from the Oppression of *Cassivellaunus*, and send  
" him to them for their King and Governor:  
" This *Manubratius* was the Son of *Imanuentius*,  
" who formerly possessing that Kingdom, was  
" slain by *Cassivellaunus*, and to avoid his Fa-  
" ther's Fate had fled to *Cæsar*, who promised  
" him Protection: *Cæsar* granted their Request,  
" but demanded forty Hostages from them, and  
" Corn for his Army; which Conditions they rea-  
" dily performed.

What the  
BRITONS  
called a Town.

" THE *Trinobantes* thus protected, from their  
" Enemies, and secured by his Orders from be-  
" ing plunder'd by his Soldiers, the *Cenimagi*,  
" *Segontiaci*, *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Cassi* sub-  
" mitted themselves likewise by their Ambassa-  
" dors to *Cæsar*. From these he had Intelligence  
" that *Cassivellaunus*'s Town, which was fortified  
" with Woods and Marshes, and stored with  
" Plenty of Men and Cattle, was but a small  
" Distance from his Camp; for the *Britons* call a  
" thick Wood, surrounded with a Ditch and for-  
" tified with a Rampier, a Town, which they re-  
" tire to when they are apprehensive of Incursions  
" from their Neighbours; thither he marched  
" with his Legions, and found the Place well se-  
" cured both by Art and Nature; however, he  
" endeavoured to storm it in two several Places,  
" and the Enemy being no longer able to sustain  
" the Fury of the Assault, fled out at another  
" Part of the Wood; here we found vast Quanti-  
" ties of Cattle, and many of the *Britons*, who  
" endeavoured to make their Escape, being over-  
" taken, lost their Lives.

" *CASSIVELLAUNUS*, in the mean  
" Time, sent Ambassadors to *Kent*, which lies  
" towards the Sea Coast, and is governed by four  
" Kings, *Cingetorix*, *Carnilius*, *Taximagulus*,  
" and *Segonax*, whom he commanded to attack  
" our Camp, where the Navy was laid up, with  
" all the Forces they could raise: But as soon as  
" they arrived there, our Men made a Sally, kil-  
" led several of them, took *Lugotorix*, one of their  
" chief Commanders, Prisoner, and returned safe  
" again into their Trenches. *Cassivellaunus*, up-  
" on the News of this Defeat, reflecting on the  
" many Losses he had received, how his Country  
" was laid Waste, but above all that several Pro-  
" vinces had already forsaken the general Alli-  
" ance, sent Ambassadors to treat of a Surren-  
" der, who were introduced by *Comius of Arras*:  
" *Cæsar* designing to quarter that Winter in *Gaul*,  
" to prevent sudden Insurrections there, because  
" the Summer was already far spent, and the Re-  
" mainder might easily be spun out by Delays,  
" demanded Hostages, and appointed the yearly  
" Tribute which the *Britons* should pay to the  
" People of *Rome*; not forgetting strictly to pro-  
" hibit any Injury being done to *Mandubratius*, or  
" the *Trinobantes*.

CASSIVEL-  
LAUNUS  
surrenders, and  
CÆSAR impo-  
ses a yearly  
Tribute on the  
BRITONS.

" HAVING received the Hostages, he march-  
" ed his Army back again to the Sea Shore,

" where he found his Fleet refitted, and caused it  
" to be launched; he soon after set Sail, and ar-  
" rived safe in *Gaul*.

THE *Trinobantes*, mentioned by *Cæsar*, being  
the People of *Essex* and *Middlesex* are supposed by  
some to have taken their Name from the City  
*Trenovant*, from the Resemblance there is in the  
Sound of those two Words; but many other Au-  
thors, as well as *Cæsar*, do affirm that the *Brit-  
tons*, before the Arrival of the *Romans*, had no  
Cities that were artificially built with Houses, or  
strongly walled with Stone.

*Julius Agricola*, the Roman Lieutenant, in the  
Time of *Domitian*, was the first, who, by exhort-  
ing the *Britons* publickly, and assisting them pri-  
vately, prevailed with them to build Houses for  
themselves, Temples to their Gods, and Courts  
for the Administration of Justice; to bring up the  
Children of their Noblemen in the Study of Let-  
ters and Humanity; and to apparel themselves in  
the Fashion of the *Romans*; whereas before they,  
for the most Part, went naked, and only painted  
their Bodies.

NOTWITHSTANDING what *Geffrey of Mon-  
mouth*, and other Writers have said, it does not  
appear that our City of *London* was walled with  
Stone in the Beginning of the Roman Government  
here; for *Anno Domini* 296, when *Alectus* the  
Tyrant was slain in the Field, the *Franks* easily  
enter'd *London*, and had sacked the same, if, at  
that very Instant, certain Bands of the Roman  
Soldiers had not been brought by the River  
*Thames* to its Relief, who slew those *Franks* in  
every Street of the City: But there is no Doubt  
but that it was walled during the Time they were  
here, because we find many Towns of less Note  
were so, as *Richborough*, or *Rickborough-Rypta-  
cester* in the Isle of *Thanet*, *Sandwich* in *Kent*,  
*Verulamium* near *St. Alban's* in *Hertfordshire*, *Cil-  
cester* in *Hampshire*, *Wroxcester* in *Shropshire*,  
*Kencester* in *Herefordshire*, *Ribchester*, seven  
Miles above *Preston*, on the Water of *Ribble*, *Al-  
deburg*, a Mile from *Boroughbridge*, on *Wathe-  
ling-street*, on *Ure River*, and others.

NOR was any Thing wanting to the Glory of  
*London*, but the Name of a Free-City or Colony;  
but that was not for the Interest of the *Romans*;  
therefore they made her a Prefecture. Such were  
those Cities where Marts were kept, and Justice  
administer'd; and for their Magistrates, they were  
annually sent them from the Senate at *Rome*; for  
the Execution of their Laws, the Administration  
of Justice, the Collecting their Tributes and  
Taxes, &c. *Tacitus*, who, the first of all Authors  
calls it *LONDINIUM*, says, 'That, altho'  
no Colony of the *Romans*, yet it was most famous  
for the great Multitude of Merchants, for its Pro-  
visions and Intercourse, about 62 Years after  
*Christ*: At which Time, in that notable Revolt  
of the *Britons* from *Nero*, in which Seventy Thou-  
sand *Romans* and their Confederates were slain,  
this City, *Suetonius Paulinus*, the Roman Lieu-  
tenant having abandoned it as not then fortified,  
with *Verulam*, near *St. Alban's*, and *Maldon*, all  
famous Places, were ransacked and spoiled.

It has been a Question among the Learned, in  
what State and Reputation *London* was in at the  
Time of the *Romans*. *Cambden* says, 'That it was  
of the Nature of a Prefecture, and not a Colony.'  
The late Bishop of *Worcester*, *Dr. Stillingfleet*, in  
his *Antiquities of London*, is of another Opinion;  
and shews that there were several Sorts of Colonies.  
First, Civil Colonies, that is, such as consisted  
only of Roman Citizens. Secondly, Military Co-  
lonies; when the Veteran Soldiers were settled to-  
gether by Way of a Colony. Such a Colony of  
Veterans was at *Camalodunum*, at *York*, at *Chef-  
ster*, at *Caerleon*, &c. Thirdly, there were mixt  
Colonies, where Roman Citizens and Natives join-  
ed together: And, tho' without the Name, yet  
they



they had the Privileges of a Colony. Of the last Sort he concluded LONDON to have been; which, in *Tacitus's* Time, was *nobile Emporium*, a Place of great Advantage in its Situation for Trade: And therefore apt to draw both *Romans* and Natives together. It had all the Encouragement that the Residence of the *Roman* Governor could give it, and that was sufficient to make the City so great in a small Time, that, altho' it was first built in *Claudius's* Reign, yet in *Nero's* it might be too large for *Suetonius Paulinus* to hazard his Army in defending it. For wheresoever there was a new Province made, there was great Occasion for such an *Emporium*, or Place of Trading to be set up; the Citizens of *Rome* making mighty Improvements of their Estates, by sending their Money into new Provinces.

Annal Lib. 14.

Mr. OWEN, a learned *Welshman*, in a Manuscript called *Vindiciæ Britannicæ*, which Mr. *Strype* says he hath seen, proves, in Opposition to Bishop *Stillingfleet*, that *London* was a great City before the *Romans* came hither; and vindicates therein our *British* History, which speaks of *Cassibelan's* besieging *London*, when the *Trinobantes* invited *Cæsar* over; and that his Landing had obliged him to raise the Siege. For this Purpose, he takes Notice of what *Tacitus* hath said of this Place. *Cognomento quidem Coloniae non insigne, &c.* "That it was not dignified indeed with the Name of a Colony, but most famous for Abundance of Merchants and Provisions." Whence that Author observes, First, That *London* was at that Time, about the fifth of *Nero*, renowned for all Manner of Provisions and Necessaries for the Supplying an Army; and that it seemed, by *Tacitus's* Words, to have been the great Treasury of the Riches of the Kingdom, as it is now. Secondly, That considering it abounded with Merchants, it seems to have been then what it is now, the chief Trading City of the Island.

*CÆSAR* speaks of the *British* Merchants in *Gaul*, who traded in Tin and Lead with the *Phœnicians* and *Greeks*; they refined and transported it by the *Isle of Wight* into *Gaul*, and thence on Horseback, by Land, in thirty Days, or thereabouts, to *Marseilles*. This Trade flourished here long before the *Romans* knew the Island: Therefore, if Cities do rise by Merchandize, *London* must be much more antient than the Time of *Cæsar*, and its Situation being advantageous for Trade, being the Centre of the *British* Merchandize, we may conclude it was the antient *Emporium* of the *British* Trade with the *Gauls*, *Phœnicians*, and *Greeks*.

*STILLINGFLEET* says, That it grew into a City by the *Romans* trading into this Country: And why not as well by the Trade of the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians*?

FROM what *Tacitus* says, *London* must have been a Place of Strength when *Suetonius Paulinus*, in his Return from *Mona*, i. e. *Anglesey*, marched with so much Resolution through the Midst of the Enemy's Country, to possess himself of it, with an Intention to make it the Seat of the War; but not finding there so considerable a Number of *Roman* Forces as he expected, he alter'd his Purpose, and chose to preserve the Rest with the Loss of one Town. This may serve for an Argument to prove the Bigness of *London* at that Time; for he had then about Ten Thousand Men well armed, but that Number it seems were not sufficient to defend it. *Tacitus* mentions it as a very pleasant Place, and says, *The Sweetness of the Place tempted some to stay behind, who were all cut off by Boadicia*. And, indeed, there is no Reason to think the *Romans* built the City of *London*, where there was neither a Colony, nor a *Municipium*, as the Bishop of *Worcester* seems to allow. Besides it doth not appear that they had built any Cities in *Britain* at that Time: Not even *Camalodunum*,

which was a *Roman* Colony; nor *Verulamium*, a Free City, enjoying their own municipal Laws, by Consent of the *Romans*. Nor is it probable, that, in so short a Time, as from *Julius Cæsar* to *Nero*, in whose Reign *Tacitus* gives the former Account, *London* could become so famous for her Merchants and Provisions. Neither do the *Roman* Histories give any Account why *Trinobantum* should in so few Years change its Name to that of *London*; but the *British* History accounts for it, in what is said of *Lud*, Brother to *Cassibelan*, viz. That he renewed the Walls of it, and called it *LUD-DIN*, that is, the City of *LUD*, or *Llwyd*, which, easily changed into *Lundin*. The Bishop of *Worcester* does not pretend to derive *London* from any *Latin* Word; a Presumption that it is not of *Roman* Original. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who flourished *Anno Domini* 380, called it *Vetustum Oppidum*, An antient Town, and makes it the City of the *Trinobantes*; calling it *Lundinum*.

THE learned *Welshman*, aforementioned, observeth the Antiquity of *London* by a Coin of the Emperor *Claudius* relating to *Britain*, which *Cambden* speaks of: It had *Britannicus* on one Side, and on the Reverse, *METROPOLIS ETIMINII B. A. LO.*

*CAMBDEN* supposes *Etiminii* to be the same with *Adminii*. *Adminius* was a Son of *Cunobelin*, King of *Camalodunum*, who being banished by his Father, fled to *Caligula* when he was making War upon the Ocean, as *Suetonius* writes: And that it is not unlikely that he might ingratiate himself with *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*, or with *Claudius* himself, who was also stiled *Britannicus*; and so have been constituted King of *London*, as *B. A. LO. i. e. BASILEOS LONDINI*, may import; for Cities were sometimes bestowed on the *Britons* by the *Romans*, as *Camalodunum* was upon *Cunobelin*; and some Cities upon *Cogidunus*.

YET after all that has been said let us add what Doctor *Woodward*, a learned Antiquary, LONDON not a British City. affirms: That *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* cannot be credited, who wrote that *London* was a City in the *British* Times, encompassed with Walls, and fortified with innumerable Towers; since the *Britons* in those Days were barbarous and savage; and their Towns no other than Groves and Thickets, invironed only with an Hedge and a Ditch. Nor was there a Brick among them; nor, as far as the *Romans* at their Descent here could observe, had they ever gone about to raise one Stone upon another.

WE shall now say something of the Buildings of *London*, which are far more beautiful than they were antiently, when the Houses were chiefly of Timber. The BUILDINGS of LONDON.

IN Queen *Elizabeth's* Time there were strict Proclamations against Inmates, and an Increase of new Buildings in the City; but to very little Effect. In the Beginning of King *James the First's* Reign, *Anno Domini* 1605, a Proclamation was issued forth, forbidding all Increase of new Buildings within the City, and one Mile thereof; and also commanding all Persons henceforwards to build their Forefronts and Windows, either of Brick or Stone; as well for Ornament, as because all large and well-grown Woods were so much spent and wasted that Timber for Shipping grew scarce; but this likewise had little Effect. On the 10th of *October* 1607, Proclamation was again made to the same Purpose, and on the 16th of *October* some were censured in the *Star-Chamber*, for building contrary to the Tenor of the Proclamation. Again, by a Proclamation, *Anno Domini* 1614, all Commissioners were required to proceed with Strictness against all Offenders in this Sort: And from thence began the new Reformation in Building. The first Houses of Note thus built, were



were, an House in the *Strand*, belonging to Col. *Cecil*; another near *Draper's-Hall*; a *Goldsmith's* House in *Cheapside*, over-against *Sadler's-Hall*; and a *Leather-Seller's* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, near the North Gate, who was compelled thereto, after he had built his House of Timber.

THE Conflagration which happened in the Beginning of *September 1666*, how dreadful soever it was to the Inhabitants of *London* at the then present Time, is thought, in its Consequences, to have contributed both to the Health and Beauty of the City; to its Health, by giving Occasion to enlarge the Streets, and make them more Airy; and to its Beauty, by the Houses being afterwards rebuilt with Brick and Stone. It is very true, there were some fine Buildings in *London* before that Time, which are still remaining, such as the *Banqueting-House* at *Whitehall*, the *Piazza's*, and Church, of *Covent-Garden*, and others, the Works of that great Master *Inigo Jones*. And

what Improvements may we not expect, when such Encouragement is at present given to the Science of Architecture, as that one of the first Noblemen of *Great Britain*, to shew his Regard to the Memory of so fine a Genius, was lately at a large Expence to restore the *Portico* of *Covent-Garden* Church to its original Beauty, by removing some additional Works, which were thought very much to deform it; the same Nobleman has not a little added to the Ornaments of *London* by the Direction he has given in Buildings for himself and others.

THE fine Taste that is shewn in some of the new Buildings about *Grosvenor* and *Hanover* Squares, new *Broad-Street* in the City, and other Places, not to mention Particulars, such as the new *Bank* in *Threadneedle-Street*, &c. seems to promise fair for a Rivalship in this Art with the politest of our Neighbours.

*Burlington's* House; the Dormitory at *Westminster*; the King's Stables in the *Meuse*, &c.

## CHAP. II.

*The Antiquity of the WALL about the City. WALLS when first in Britain. The Maintenance and Reparation of the WALL of LONDON. The antient WALL near BISHOPSGATE described. And a Computation of the Quantity of Ground within the WALLS.*

OUR Historians tell us, says *Cambden*, That *Constantine* the Great, at the Request of *Helena*, his Mother, first walled *London* about with Hewn Stones and *British* Bricks, containing within the Compass of it about three Miles: Whereby the City was made a Square, but not Equilateral; being longer from *West* to *East*, and from *South* to *North* narrower.

HOWEVER these Walls of Stone might be built, it is plain the *Britons* had but little Skill in Building with Stone, long after the Time of *Constantine*; for about the Year of Christ 399, when *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, the Sons of *Theodosius* the Great, govern'd the Empire, and the last, who was Emperor of the *West*, had received *Britain*, the City of *Rome* was invaded and destroyed by the *Goths*; after which the *Romans* left *Britain*, to defend their Territories that were nearer Home. Whereupon the *Britons* not able to secure themselves against the Invasions of their Enemies, were many Years together under the Oppression of two most cruel Nations, the *Scots* and the *Picts*: And at length were forced to send their Ambassadors with Letters and Supplications to *Rome*, to implore Aid from thence, upon Promise of their continual Fealty, on Condition that the *Romans* would rescue them out of the Hands of their Enemies. Whereupon the *Romans* sent them a Legion, which, encountering with their Enemies, overthrew a great Number of them, and drove the rest out of the Frontiers of the Country; having thus set the *Britons* at Liberty, they advised them to make a Wall between the two Seas, from *East* to *West*, which might keep out their Enemies; and then they left them to themselves; but the *Britons* wanting *Masons*, built the Wall, not of Stone, as they were advised, but of *Turf*, which was of little or no Defence; and the Enemy, perceiving that the *Roman* Legion was return'd Home, immediately invaded the Borders, overcame the Country, and bore down all before them.

AMBASSADORS were again dispatched to *Rome*, begging that the *Romans* would not suffer their miserable Country to be utterly destroyed; whereupon they sent another Legion, which com-

ing on a sudden upon the Enemy, made a great Slaughter among them, and chased them back to their own Country. The *Romans* at their Departure, told the *Britons* plainly, that they were to expect no farther Assistance from the Emperor, who was wholly employed elsewhere. After this Declaration they advised them to inure themselves to Arms, that they might be able to withstand the continual Attacks of their Enemies; and considering their Weakness, exhorted them to repair the Wall of *Severus*, to serve them as a Barrier, offering to assist them in the Work. What could the *Britons* do in this Extremity? They had no other Method to take but that proposed by the *Romans*; therefore went to work upon their Wall with all possible Diligence, and as soon as they had finished it, the *Romans* took their last Farewel of *Britain*, never to return more. The End of the *Romans* Dominion over *Britain* is to be fixed to this Time, which was almost five hundred Years after their first Arrival, and about *Anno Domini* 434, according to *Strype*; but *Rapin* says, It was either in the Year 426 or 427, and *Bishop Stillingfleet* in 418.

THIS Wall was built twelve Foot high, and eight Foot broad, in a strait Line, from *East* to *West*, as may be seen from the Ruins thereof, remaining in many Places to this Day. The *Picts* and *Scots*, who at this Time lived in a strict Union together, began their Hostilities again with the *Britons*, when they heard of the Departure of the *Romans*; and the Wall of *Severus*, so lately repaired, could not on a fresh Attack be long defended by *Britons*, but little used to War. The *Northern* People made large Breaches in it in several Places, that it might be no Obstacle to their future IncurSIONS into their Enemy's Country.

IN their great Distress the *Britons* agreed to chuse a Monarch, as the only Expedient to save them from Destruction, and accordingly elected *Vortigern*; but he was by no means qualified to restore their Affairs, for being of a cruel and avaritious Temper, and addicted to many Vices, he drew the Hatred of the People upon him, and lived in continual Fear, both of the Enemies to the State, and his own Subjects; therefore for his

*BEDE, l. 11 c. 12*

The ROMANS left Britain.

The BRITONS unskilled in Building with Stone make a Wall of Turf.



own Security he proposed to call in the Assistance of the Saxons, who, shortly after, arriving in Britain, were received as Friends; but having driven out the Scots and Picts, they turn'd their Arms against the Britons, and, driving some beyond the Seas, and others into the Mountains of Wales and Cornwall, they divided the Country into several Kingdoms among themselves. These Saxons were likewise ignorant in Architecture, till the Year of Christ 680, when, it is said, that Bennet, Abbot of Wirral, Master to the venerable Bede, first brought Artificers in Stone, Painters, and Glaziers, into this Island, which till that Time, had in it no other than Wooden Buildings.

LONDON  
burnt by the  
DANES, &c.  
repaired, and  
strongly Wall-  
ed.

THE City of London, having been destroyed and burnt by the Danes, and other Pagan Enemies, about Anno Domini 839, was repaired, and again made habitable, in the Year 886, by Alfred, King of the West-Saxons, who committed the Government thereof to Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, unto whom he had before given his Daughter Ethelred: And that this City was strongly walled, may appear from divers Passages in antient Writers.

A Wall anti-  
ently along the  
THAMES Side.

WILLIAM of Malmsbury saith, That about the Year of Christ 894, the Londoners shut up their Gates, and defended their King Ethelred, or Etheldred, within their Walls against the Danes. That in 1016, in the Reign of Edmund Ironside, Canute, the Dane, attempted to have won the City by Assault; but that the Citizens, repulsed him, and drove him from their Walls. Also, that, in the Year 1052, Earl Godwin with his Navy sailed up by the South End of the Bridge, along the Southern Side of the River; and so assailed the Walls. And William Fitz-Stephen, writing in the Reign of Henry II. hath these Words, *The Wall is high and great, well tower'd on the North Side with due Distances between the Towers. On the South Side also, the City was walled and tower'd, but the Fish-abounding Thames, with his Ebbing and Flowing, hath long since subverted them.*

THE City, saith the same Author, being far more in Length from East to West, than in Breadth from South to North, and also narrower at both Ends than in the Middle, is therefore compassed with the Wall on the Land-Side in Form of a Bow, except where it dents in between Cripplegate and Aldersgate: But the Wall on the South Side, along by the River of Thames, was strait as the String of a Bow, and furnished with Towers at due Distances one from another.

How the Wall  
was maintain-  
ed and repaired.

WHAT has been said may serve for the Proof of a Wall, and the Form, as well as Antiquity of it. As to the Maintenance and repairing it, Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, and other Historians say, That in the Year 1215, the 6th of King John, the Barons entering the City by Ealdgate, first took Assurance of the Citizens, and then broke into the Houses of the Jews, and plunder'd their Coffers, and afterwards repaired the Walls and Gates of the City with Stones, taken from the Jews demolished Houses. In the Year 1257, Henry the Third caused the Walls of London, which were greatly decayed, and destitute of Towers, and Towrets, to be repaired in a handsomer Manner than before, at the common Charge of the City. And in the Year 1282, King Edward I. having given Leave, some Years before, to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the enlarging Black-Fryars Church, to break and take down a Part of the Wall of the City from Ludgate to the River Thames; he granted also to Henry Walleis, Mayor, and to the Citizens of London, toward making the Wall and Inclosure of the City, certain Tolls, or Customs, as appeareth by the Grant. This Wall was then to be made from Ludgate, West to Fleet-Bridge,

along behind the Houses, and by the Water of the Fleet to the River Thames.

IN the Year 1310. Edward II. commanded the Citizens to make up the Wall already began, and the Tower at the End of it, within the Water of Thames, near Black-Fryars. And there is a Record 10 Edward II. Anno Domini 1316, *London de certis Consuetudinibus, &c. de Rebus venalibus ibid. capiend. in Auxilium cujusdam novae Turris Muro Civitat. juxta Mansum Fratrum Predicatorum perficiend. i. e.* Concerning certain Customs and Tolls to be taken in London of Things sold there, for the Aid of finishing a certain new Tower on the City Wall, hard by the Mansion of the Friars Preachers. It was also granted by King Richard II. in the Tenth Year of his Reign, that a Toll should be taken of Wares, sold by Land or by Water, for Ten Years, towards repairing the Walls, and cleaning the Ditch about London.

THERE were Grants from several Kings, from Time to Time, for repairing these Walls and Ditches, as Need required. And the particular Tolls and Customs which were paid upon Provisions and Commodities, brought to be bought and sold, were called *Murage*, which none were exempted from, except the City of Winchester, and perhaps some few other Cities and Towns, which by a Composition with the City of London paid no *Pontage*, *Murage* and *Pannage*.

MR. STURPE gives us Part of these Grants and Charters; The first is, That granted by Edward I. about the fourth Year of his Reign, Anno Domini 1276, which he says, he read in the Records of the Chamber of London.

“ EDWARDUS, &c. Edward, &c. To  
“ his well-beloved the Mayor and Sheriffs, and  
“ the rest of his Citizens of London, Greeting.  
“ Know ye, that for Aid of Repair of the Walls,  
“ and Clausure of our City aforesaid, from the  
“ aforesaid Day to the End of three Years next  
“ following, ye take, in the aforesaid City, of  
“ vendible Things coming to the City, the  
“ underwritten Customs, viz. Of every Poize  
“ (or Weight) of Cheese, Butter, &c. to be  
“ sold, 1d. Of each Weight of Lead, 1q. Of  
“ every Hundred of Wax, to be sold, 2d. Of  
“ every Hundred of Almonds and Riges, 1d.  
“ Of every Hundred of Grain, 12d. Of every  
“ Hundred of Pepper and Ginger, Cetewal,  
“ Kanel, Frankincense, Brasil, Quicksilver,  
“ Vermilion, Verdigrease, 2d. Of every Hun-  
“ dred of Cummin, Allum, Zubar, Liquorish,  
“ Anniseed, Cyromontani, ----- 1d. For every  
“ Hundred of Brimstone, Arg. Rosin, Coperas,  
“ and Calamus, 7d. Of every Gross Frail of Figs  
“ and Raisins, 1ob. Of every less Frail, 1d. and  
“ so of a great Number of Commodities more,  
“ each their Customs. Moreover, of every Hog-  
“ shead of Beer going out of London to the Parts  
“ beyond Sea, 1d. Of every Mill to grind Things  
“ to be sold, 2d. Of every Horse to be sold at the  
“ Price of 40s. 1d. Of every Bull and Cow, ob. &c.

The Toll grant-  
ed by ED-  
WARD I. for  
Murage.

THE same King in another Letter to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens, enjoined them to proceed to the said Repairs: Which ran to this Effect.

CUM Concesserimus, &c. “ Whereas we have  
“ granted you for Aid of the Work of the Walls  
“ of our City, and the Closure of the same,  
“ divers Customs of vendible Things, coming to  
“ the said City, to be taken for a certain Time;  
“ we command you, that you cause to be finished  
“ the Wall of the said City, now begun near the  
“ Friars Preachers, and a certain good and  
“ comely Tower at the Head of the said Wall,  
“ within the Water of the Thames, &c.

The King's  
Letter to re-  
pair the Walls.

MANY such Letters were issued out by the next King, Edward II. as in the First, Second, Sixth, Eighth, and till the Twelfth Year of his Reign;



Reign; when, by long taking these Customs, there followed a great Inconvenience; which was, that Provisions were more sparingly brought to the City, for the Supply of Necessities. So that in that Year Letters came forth from the King, for not taking Custom of Things Saleable any more, because by that, *Viſtuala non adducuntur, in Detrimentum Civitatis*; as the Patent ran. But before this Year, these Kings, as well as others after them, granted Aids and Impositions upon several Commodities and Merchandizes brought into the City both by Land and Water, towards the Reparation of the City Walls, Forts, Ditches, &c.

THE Letters of King Richard II. in the 10th Year of his Reign, which laid the like Custom upon Goods, Merchandizes and Packs brought into London, which was to continue for Ten Years, for Reparation of the said Walls, and Ditches, ran to this Purpose.

“*REX dilectis Majori & Aldermannis, &c.*  
“i. e. The King to his beloved Mayor and Aldermen, and the rest of the Citizens of London, sendeth Health. Know ye, That, where-  
“as, as well the Walls, and other Forts [*Affor-*  
“*ciamenta*] of the said City, be old and weak,  
“and, for want of Repair, are fallen down in  
“some Places: As also, the Ditches of the same  
“City are exceedingly fill’d with Dirt, Dung-  
“hills, and other Filth, and with Grass growing  
“in the same, not only to the evident Danger  
“of the said City, and Inhabitants thereof, (and  
“chiefly at this present Time of War) but also  
“to the manifest Disgrace and Scandal of us and  
“the whole City, &c.” And then the King grants the said Mayor and Aldermen a Power, which was to continue for ten Years, to take Customs of all Kind of Victuals and saleable Merchandizes brought to the City by Land or Water, coming within the Liberty, *viz.* For every Hundred of Wax, 4*d.* &c. and certain Duties were laid upon abundance of other Wares.

YET this *Murage* was not apply’d so precisely to the Reparation of the Walls, but that the King, upon Occasion, might command some Part of it to other Uses: As once King Edward II. in the Sixth Year of his Reign, appointed the Reparation of *Newgate* to be made good from thence. Thus in a Record in the *Tower*, 6 Edward II. the Keeper of *Newgate* was appointed, by the King, to repair the Chamber and Enclosure of *Newgate* out of the Issues of *Murage* and *Pannage*; and a Mandate was given to the Mayor and Sheriffs for that Purpose. And in the same Record Mention is made of *Stopping People that brought in Commodities, by Chains to be laid cross the Streets there, till the Customs appointed were paid.*

Ralph Fosceline, Mayor, in the Seventeenth of Edward IV. caused that Part of the Wall about the City between *Aldgate* and *Aldersgate* to be repaired; and *Moorefields* to be searched for Clay, of which Brick was made and burnt; he also caused Chalk to be brought out of *Kent*, and burnt into Lime, in the same *Moorefields*, for the better carrying on the Work.

SEVERAL Companies also made and repaired Part of the Wall; the *Skinners*, to begin Eastward, made that Part of it betwixt *Aldgate* and *Buriers Marks*, towards *Bishopsgate*; as might appear by their Arms fixed there, in Mr. *Stow*’s Time, in three Places. The Mayor and his Company of the *Drapers*, made all that Part betwixt *Bishopsgate* and *Alhallows Church* in the same Wall; and *Alhallows* towards the Postern, called *Mooregate*. A great Part of the same Wall was repaired by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman; whose Arms were also fixed in two Places there. Other Companies repaired the rest of the Wall to the Postern of *Cripplegate*. The

*Goldsmiths* repaired from *Cripplegate* towards *Aldersgate*, and the Work ceased.

THAT curious Antiquary the late Dr. Woodward of *Gresham College*, in his *Remarks upon the antient and present State of LONDON*, hath given an ingenious Account of the Manner and Matter of these Walls, from some Observations he made upon the pulling down some old Houses, and digging the Foundations for new ones, in his Neighbourhood, near the Wall of *Bishopsgate*, in the Year 1707. The Foundation of the Wall there, he says, lay eight Feet beneath the present Surface; and from that almost up to ten Feet in Height; it was compiled of Rag-Stones with single Layers of Broad Tiles interposed, each Layer at two Feet Distance. To this Height the Workmanship was after the *Roman* Manner. And these were the Remains of the antient Wall, supposed to be built by *Constantine* the Great. In which it was very observable, that the Mortar was so very firm and hard, as is usual in *Roman* Works, that the Stone itself might as easily be broken as that.

It was thus far from the Foundation upwards, nine Feet in Thickness; and yet so vast a Strength and Bulk had not been able to secure it from being beat down, and almost levelled with the Ground.

THE broad Tiles abovementioned were all of *Roman* Make. The *Romans* commonly used two Sorts of Tiles, *Tegula Bipediales* & *Sesquipedales*, i. e. Two Feet Tiles, and those of a Foot and a Half. What were in this Wall, were of the latter Sort. Each, according to *English* Measure, one Inch  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Thickness, eleven Inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Breadth, and seventeen Inches  $\frac{1}{4}$  in Length.

THE old Wall having been demolished, as was said before, was afterwards repaired, and carried up of the Thickness of the former underneath, to eight or nine Feet in Height; which was all apparently additional, and of a later Make than the lower Part. It is composed chiefly of Rag-Stone; only in the Sides were interposed a few Bricks uncertainly, and without any stated Method. On the Outside, the Stone was squared, and wrought into Layers of five Inches in Thickness; between these were alternately interposed two Courses of Bricks of the same Form with those on the Inside. These were very large being of the Shape of the Modern; but eleven Inches in Length, and five in Breadth, and two and a half in Thickness. There was not one of the above-mentioned Tiles in all this Part, nor was the Mortar here near so hard as in the lower.

As the Fund and Ground within the City hath, by Rubbish, and the Ruins of Houses, been successively raised and heightened every Age, it was requisite the Wall without should rise likewise in Proportion; and by Reason thereof in Tract of Time, upon the before-mentioned additional Work, it was found needful to build the present City Wall. This is made of Brick of the Statutable Size, and the Model now in Use, and topped Battlement-ways with Copings of Stone. It is two Feet in Thickness, and six in Height; and is without doubt the same that was built in the Year 1477, in the Reign of Edward IV. *Bishopsgate* itself was built about two Years after. The Workmen lately employed there, sunk considerably lower than the Foundations of this Gate; and by that Means learned, they lay not so deep as those of the old City Wall by four or five Feet.

MR. *STRYPE* says, There was an Order made of old, that every Tenement, situate near the Walls, ought to be sixteen Feet distant from them.

THROUGH this Wall of London, there are several Gates and Posterns, between which there were antiently some small Bulwarks or Watch-Towers

1477.

Brick and  
Lime made in  
Moorefields to  
repair the  
Wall.



Towers dispersed, but of no certain Distance one from the other, neither of equal Greatness, nor Shape. In all, there were about the Wall Fifteen, *vis.*

	Bulwarks.
Between { The Postern by the Tower and Aldgate	3
{ Aldgate and Bishopsgate	3
{ Bishopsgate and Mooregate	1
{ Cripplegate and Aldersgate	4
{ Aldersgate and Newgate	2
{ Newgate and Ludgate	2
	15

THE Circuit Wall of London, on the Land's Side, to wit, from the Tower of London in the East, unto Aldgate, was 82 Perches. From Aldgate to Bishopsgate, 86 Perches. From Bishopsgate in the North, to the Postern of Cripplegate, 162 Perches. From Cripplegate to Aldersgate, 75 Perches. From Aldersgate to Newgate, 66 Perches. From Newgate in the West to Ludgate, 42 Perches. From Ludgate to Fleet-Bridge, 60 Perches. From Fleet-Bridge, South, to the River Thames, about 70 Perches. And so the Total of these Perches amounteth to 643; every Perch consisting of five Yards and an half: Which yield 3536 Yards and an half, or 10609 Feet and a half; making above two English Miles.

The more modern Dimension was as follows.

	Feet
From { The Wall of the Tower to the Postern-Gate	130
{ The Postern-Gate to Aldgate	1462
{ Aldgate to Bishopsgate	1444
{ Bishopsgate to Mooregate	1664
{ Mooregate to Cripplegate	1032
{ Cripplegate to Aldersgate	1265
{ Aldersgate to Newgate	1037
{ Newgate to Ludgate	797
{ Ludgate to the Fleet-Canal	454
{ Along the Canal to the Thames	780
In all	10,065

THAT is, 610 Poles or Perches, which make two Miles wanting 30 Perches.

THE Length of the Line from the Tower to the Fleet-Canal, taken along the Thames, from East to West, is 5940 Feet, or 360 Poles or Perches, which make a Mile and 40 Poles. This added to the Circuit of the Wall, which as aforesaid, is two Miles, wanting 30 Poles, makes in the whole three Miles and 10 Poles.

Now if the City did lie in an orbicular or circular Form, (which of all Figures is the most capacious) it would contain 525 Acres of Ground. But it is not of that Form, but more Oval, being narrow at the Ends, and at the broadest Place not so much as half the Length; so that no such Quantity of Ground can be expected. For, by the most accurate Survey that hath been taken, the superficial Content of the Ground, within the Wall, doth not amount to above 380 Acres. Such is the Difference between regular and irregular Figures of the same Circumference, as is well known to any Person, but meanly conversant in the Mensuration of Geometrical Figures.

### CHAP. III.

*Of the old Town-Ditch without the Wall of the City. The Modern Improvement of FLEET-DITCH. Late Encroachments upon the Walls and Ditch. The Freedom without the Walls. The Line of Separation.*

*Ditch about London 200 Feet broad.*

THE Ditch which encompassed the Wall of the City, was begun to be made by the Londoners, in the Year 1211, and finished 1213, the 15th of King John, which, being 200 Feet broad, caused no small Hindrance to the Canons of the Holy Trinity, whose Church stood near Aldgate; because the said Ditch passed through their Ground from the Tower to Bishopsgate.

MR. STRYPE's Opinion is, from the Book *Dunthorn*, that the first Occasion of making a Ditch about the City was this: William, Bishop of Ely, Chancellor of England, in the Reign of King Richard I. made a great Ditch round about the Tower, for the better Defence of it against John, the King's Brother, the King being at that Time out of the Realm. Then did the City also begin a Ditch to encompass and strengthen their Walls. This happened between the Years 1190 and 1193. But the Register of *Bermondsey* writes, that the Ditch was begun October the 15th 1213, which was in the Reign of King John, who succeeded Richard. It seems the Citizens had desisted from the Work for some Time, and then began again and carried it on to Perfection.

THIS Ditch being originally made for the Defence of the City, was also a long Time together carefully cleansed and maintained, as Need re-

quired; but was afterwards neglected, and forced either to a very narrow and filthy Channel, or altogether stopped up for Gardens to be planted, and Houses to be built thereon.

IN the Year of Christ 1354, 28 Edward III. the Ditch of the City flowing over the Bank into the Tower-Ditch, the King commanded the said Ditch to be cleansed, and so ordered, that the Overflowing thereof should not force any Filth into the Tower-Ditch.

JOHN PHILPOT, Mayor of London, Anno 1379, caused this Ditch to be cleansed, and every House to pay five Pence, which was for a Day's Work, towards the Charges thereof. Richard II. in the 10th of his Reign, granted a Toll to be taken of Wares sold by Water or by Land, for 10 Years, towards repairing the Wall, and cleansing the Ditch.

THOMAS FAWCONER, Mayor, 1414, caused the Ditch to be cleansed.

RALPH FOCELINE, Mayor, 1477, caused the whole Ditch to be cast and cleansed. And so from Time to Time it was cleansed and otherwise reformed. Namely, in 1519, the 10th of Henry VIII. for Cleansing and Scowering the common Ditch, between Aldgate, and the Postern next the Tower-Ditch, the Sum of 95*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was laid out. The chief Ditcher had by the Day 7*d.* The second Ditcher 6*d.* The other Ditch-

ers



ers 5 d. and every Vagabond, (for so were they then termed) one Penny, and Meat and Drink at the City's Charge. Mr. Stow says, in his Remembrance, The *Moore-Ditch* was cleansed, when Sir *William Hollies* was Mayor, in the Year 1540; as, not long before, the Ditch had from the *Tower of London* to *Aldgate*.

It was again cleansed in the Year 1549, *Henry Amcotes*, Mayor, at the Expence of the Companies. And again, 1569, the 11th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for cleansing the said Ditch between *Aldgate* and the *Postern*, and making a new Sewer and Wharf of Timber, from the Head of the *Postern* into the *Town-Ditch*, the Sum of 814*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was laid out. Before which Time the Ditch lay open, without either Wall or Pale; having therein great Store of very good Fish of divers Sorts. This Charge of cleansing was soon after spared, and great Profit made by letting out the Banks, and the whole Spoil of the Ditch; tho' in the Year 1595, two Fifteenths were granted by a Common Council for the Reformation of this Ditch, and a small Part of it, viz. between *Bishopsgate* and the *Postern* called *Mooregate*, was cleansed, and made somewhat broader than before; yet, filling again very fast, by reason of over-raising the Ground near adjoining, it was nothing the better.

SIR *LEONARD HALLIDAY*, Mayor, Anno 1606, laboured much for a River to be brought on the *North* of the City into it, to cleanse the Sewers and Ditches, and keep it wholesome, sweet, and clean. Sir *John Watts*, the next Mayor, seconded this good Endeavour of *Halliday*; and one *Nicholas Leate*, a worthy Citizen, was very painful, and industrious in furthering this Work: And the City had in the same Year, 1606, well cleansed their Ditches and Common-Sewers; and Floodgates were made in *Holborn-ditch* and *Fleet-ditch*.

NOTHING of this *Town-ditch* remaineth, but that Part of it called *Fleet-ditch*; which, after the Fire of *LONDON* in 1666, by Order of the Mayor and Court of *Aldermen*, was cleaned, enlarged, and made deep enough for Barges to come up as far as *Holborn-bridge*, by the Help of the Tides. The Sides were built of Free-Stone, with Warehouses on each Side, which ran under the Street, designed to be used for laying in of Coals and such like Commodities, which would have proved an Advantage to the City, from the Revenue arising thereby, but that Project did not take. This Ditch was built and made by Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Bricklayer, who contracted with the City for a very considerable Sum and enrich'd himself thereby.

ON Monday the 26th of February last, 1732-3, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons by the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *LONDON* in Common-Council assembled, setting forth, that by an Act of Parliament, made in the 22d Year of the Reign of *Charles II.* intituled, *An Additional Act for the Rebuilding of the City of LONDON, uniting of Parishes, and Rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the said City*, for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell-Dock* from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*, was directed to be sunk to a sufficient Level, whereby to make it Navigable, under such Limitations as are prescribed by the said Act, and the Profits arising by the Navigation of the said Channel were appropriated to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City; that in Pursuance of the said Act, the Channel was soon after made Navigable, from the *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge*; but that the Profits arising by the Navigation thereof, have not answer'd the Charge of making the same Navigable; that Part of the said Channel from *Fleet-Bridge* to

*Holborn-Bridge*; instead of being useful to Trade, as was intended, is not only filled up with Mud, and become uselefs, but is now, and for some Years past hath been a common Nuisance, and that several Persons have lately lost their Lives by falling into the same; that the Expence of cleansing and repairing the same, will be very great, and that a greater annual Charge will be required to keep the same in Repair, than the Profits arising therefrom will defray, and yet the same will never answer the Intent of the said Act; and therefore praying, that a Bill may be brought in to repeal so much of the said Act, as relates to the said Channel; and to empower the Petitioners to fill up Part of the said Channel from *Fleet-Bridge* to *Holborn-Bridge*, and to convert the Ground to such Uses, as they shall think fit and convenient.

LEAVE was given to bring in a Bill, according to the Prayer of this Petition; and four worthy Citizens, viz. Sir *John Eyles*, Sir *John Barnard*, Mr. *Alderman Perry*, and Sir *John Williams*; were order'd to bring in the same; which is since passed into an Act; and the Use, which it is said, that the City designs to convert the Ground to, is to make a Market-Place instead of *Stocks-Market*, where it is intended to build a Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayor, for the Time being, to dwell in. This Design cannot but be much approved of, which is to cure one Nuisance at *Fleet-Ditch*, remove another out of the Heart of the City, and erect what must be a great Ornament in the room of it.

WHEN all the *Town-Ditch* was filled up, except *Fleet-Ditch*, there were made, instead thereof, large common Drains and Sewers to carry away the Water from the *Postern-Gate*, between the two *Tower-Hills*, to *Fleet-Bridge*, without *Ludgate*; and then many of the *City-Tenants*, whose Ground butted upon the Wall on either Side, made bold to trespass upon the same Wall, and what was before the *Ditch*, by Building there or inclosing for Yards; notwithstanding 16 Feet on either Side the Wall was, or should have been reserved for the City, for their Workmen or others to enter, view, and repair the said Wall; but these Encroachments were so many that it was no easy Matter to find any Part of that Wall round the City, not thus encroached upon. Which being taken in Consideration by the Committee appointed to let the City and Bridge-House Lands, and inspect the same, they order'd a Survey of all the *City Walls* on both Sides, and of all Encroachments of what Kind soever, and by whom made.

Which Survey was accordingly taken by Mr. *Leybourn*, and fairly engrossed in a *Vellum-Book*, and delivered into the Magistrates in the *Guild-Hall*, where it remaineth; in which Book are the Names, both of the *City-Tenants* that occupied the same, and the Number of Feet by them encroached upon the said Wall or *Ditch*, or within 16 Feet on either Side; so that whosoever took a Lease of any of the *City-Lands*, that abutt upon the Walls on either Side; might pay a Rent answerable to the Improvement that the said Encroachments should be thought worth. Notwithstanding the many Encroachments, made by private Persons, for their particular Conveniencies, there were many Places, on both Sides, of publick Use and Concern. As,

I. A Place between the *Tower-Liberty* and *Aldgate*, antiently called the *Vineyard*, were built a Row of Houses with Stables and Hay-lofts adjoining, for the Reception of the *Carmen* belonging to the City.

II. A Church-Yard belonging to the Church of St. Botolph without *Bishopsgate*.

D

III. THE

FLEET-DITCH made convenient for Barges.

Sir THOMAS FITCH the Undertaker.



III. THE *Parish-Church, Church-Yard, and Parsonage-House* of St. *Alballow's* on the *Wall*.

IV. A Magnificent Structure, 540 Feet in Length, for an Hospital for *Lunaticks*, called *New Bethlehem*, instead of the old House for that Use, situated in a Street called *Bethlehem*; of which more hereafter.

V. THE City's *Store-Yard* for laying up Timber, Stone, Gibbets, Pillories, Sledges, and such like Things, for the Execution of Malefactors; and to receive such Carts, Coaches, Horses, &c. as have committed any Offence, or Abuse, within the *City* or *Liberties*.

VI. THE Hall of the *Lorimers* Company.

VII. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Parish of St. *Alphage*.

VIII. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Parish of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*.

IX. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Parish of St. *Olave Silver-Street*.

X. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to the Parish of St. *Botolph's Aldersgate*.

XI. THE *Church-Yard* belonging to *Christ's* Hospital, and the *Yard*, where the Boys play, which is still called *Town-Ditch*.

XII. THE *Press-Yard* belonging to *Newgate-Prison*.

XIII. THE *Garden and Library*, which belong to the College of *Physicians* in *Warwick-Lane*.

XIV. *JUSTICE-HALL*, commonly called the *Sessions-House* in the *Old-Baily*, with the *Garden* behind it.

THE City being thus encompassed with a Wall on the *East, North, and West* Parts, and the *River Thames* on the *South* Side, there is another Skirt of Ground without the Wall, and within the *Liberty* or *Freedom* of the City; and this is encompassed by an irregular Line, which separates the *Freedom* from the County of *Middlesex*.

THIS Line begins at *Temple-Bar*, where it abutts *Westward*, upon the *Liberty* of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which is without the said *Temple-Bar*, or *Gate*. From *Temple-Bar* it extends itself by many Turnings, and Windings, through Part of *Sheer-Lane, Bell-Yard, Chancery-Lane*, by the *Roll's Liberty, &c.* unto *Holborn*, almost

against *Gray's-Inn-Lane*; where there is a *Bar*, that is, two Posts with Rails, and a Chain to cast over, as Occasion serveth, upon any Emergency, as keeping out an Enemy, or the like.

FROM *Holborn-Bars*, it passeth, with many Turnings, by *Brook-Street, Furnival's-Inn, Leather-Lane, Hatton-Garden, Ely-House, Field-Lane, Chick-Lane*, to the Common-Sewer, where it returns *Westward* to *Cow-Cross*, and so to *Smithfield-Bars*. From thence it runs by several Windings between *Long-Lane* and *Charter-House-Lane*, to *Goswell-Street*, and so up that Street, *Northward*, to the *Bars*.

FROM the *Bars* in *Goswell-Street*, where the Manor of *Finsbury* begins, it extendeth itself, by Windings, cross *Golden-Lane*, at the Posts and Chain there set up, to the Posts and Chain in *White-Cross-Street*; and from thence to the Posts and Chain in *Grub-Street*; and from thence on through *Rope-Makers-Alley*, to the Posts and Chain in the Highway, from *Mooregate*; and from thence by the *North* Side of *Moorefields*, abutting upon *Finsbury* Manor, where it returns *Northward* up to *Norton-Falgate*, and there meets the *Bars* in *Bishopsgate-Street*; and from thence, *Eastward*, into *Spittle-Fields*; all abutting upon *Norton-Falgate*.

FROM *Norton-Falgate*, it returns *Southward* by *Spittle-Fields*, and then *South-East*, by *Wentworth-Street*, to the *Bars* in *Whitechapel*.

FROM *Whitechapel-Bars*, it winds more *Southerly* by the *Little-Minories* and *Goodman's-Fields*: From whence it returns *Westward* to the Posts and Chain in the *Minories*; and thence, more *Westerly*, till it comes to *London-Wall*; where it abutts upon the *Tower Liberty*, and there it ends.

ALTHO' this Line in its several Turnings is of great Length, yet the Ground that is enclosed, between That and the Wall, is but narrow, so that the Content, in Acres, will not be answerable to the Circumambulation of it.

THE Length of the Line is 21,370 Feet, which is above four Miles; and yet the Ground comprehended betwixt the Line of the *City-Wall*, and this Line of Separation is but 300 Acres.

## CHAP IV.

Of the GATES in the City Wall. I. The Postern-Gate by the Tower. II. Aldgate. III. Bishopsgate. IV. Mooregate. V. Cripplegate. VI. Aldersgate. VII. The Postern-Gate out of Christ's-Hospital. VIII. Newgate. IX. Ludgate. The Water-Gates. Queenhith. Dowgate, Wolf's-Gate, Ebgate, Oister-Gate, Bridge-Gate, Billingsgate.

THE GATES in the Wall of the City, were, in antient Times, four, viz. *Aldgate* for the *East*; *Aldersgate* for the *North*; *Ludgate* for the *West*; and the *Bridge-Gate* over the *River Thames*, for the *South*: But afterwards for the Ease of Citizens and Passengers, divers other Gates and Posterns were made.

WILLIAM FITZ-STEPHEN, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry II.* says, There were Seven double Gates in the Wall of the City; but doth not name them. It may be supposed that he meant, I. the Gate next the Tower of LONDON, II. *Aldgate*, III. *Bishopsgate*, IV. *Cripplegate*, V. *Aldersgate*, VI. *Ludgate*, and VII. the *Bridge-Gate* over the *Thames*.

SINCE which Time was built *Newgate*, the Postern called *Mooregate*, a Postern from *Christ's* Hospital towards St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital in *Smithfield*, &c. Of every one of these Gates, and Posterns in the Wall, and also of certain Water-Gates on the *River Thames*, severally, something shall be noted, as there is Authority to be found, or reasonable Grounds of Conjecture.

### The First Gate Eastward.

THE First was the *Postern-Gate*, next the Tower of LONDON, which, by Part that remained in Mr. *Stow's* Time, seemed to have been a fair and strong Arched Gate, partly built of hard Stone of *Kent*, and partly of Stone brought from

The Line of Separation which divides the Freedom from the County of Middlesex.

The Length of the Line.

The Four GATES of the City, East, West, North, and South.

Seven double Gates in the Wall of the City.

Postern by the Tower.



from *Caen* in *Normandy*, since the Conquest, and Foundation of the *High-Tower*, and served for Passengers on Foot out of the *East*, from thence through the City to *Ludgate* in the *West*.

Ruin of this Gate.

THE Ruin of this Gate began in the Year 1190, the Second of *Richard I.* when *William Longchamp*, that Prince's great Favourite, who was Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, caused a Part of the City Wall, that is, from the said Gate towards the River *Thames* to the *White-Tower*, to be broken down, to enlarge the said Tower; which he then encompassed far wide about with an embattled Wall; the same that is now the outer Wall of the Tower. He also caused a broad and deep Ditch to be made without the Wall, intending to have brought the *Thames* to have flowed about it, which could not be done.

Embattled Wall about the Tower. The Ditch made about the Tower.

The Postern falls down.

THE *South-side* of this Gate being thus loosened, and greatly weakened, by undermining the Foundation, at length fell down; that is, in the Year 1440, the 18th of *Henry VI.* and was never after re-edified; such was the Negligence of the Citizens, which bred some Trouble to their Successors, who suffer'd a weak, wooden Building to be there made, inhabited by Persons of lewd Lives, oftentimes presented by the Inquest of *Portfoken Ward*, but not reformed; whereas before that Time the said Postern was as well esteemed as the other Gates of the City, and was allotted to Men of good Credit. Among other, in the 49th of *Edward III.* *John Cobbe* was admitted *Custos* of the said Postern, and all the Habitations thereof, for the Term of his Life, by *William Walworth*, then Mayor of *LONDON*, Anno 1374, being his first Mayoralty; for he was again Lord Mayor, Anno 1380. And *John Credy*, Esq; in the 21st of *Richard II.* was admitted *Custos* of the said Postern, and Appurtenances, by *Richard Whittington*, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty.

NEAR the End of *London-Wall*, *South*, over-against the Tower, this Postern-Gate is now quite taken down, and in the Place thereof Posts are set up to keep off Carts and Coaches, with a locked Rail, and narrow Passage, left for Foot Passengers.

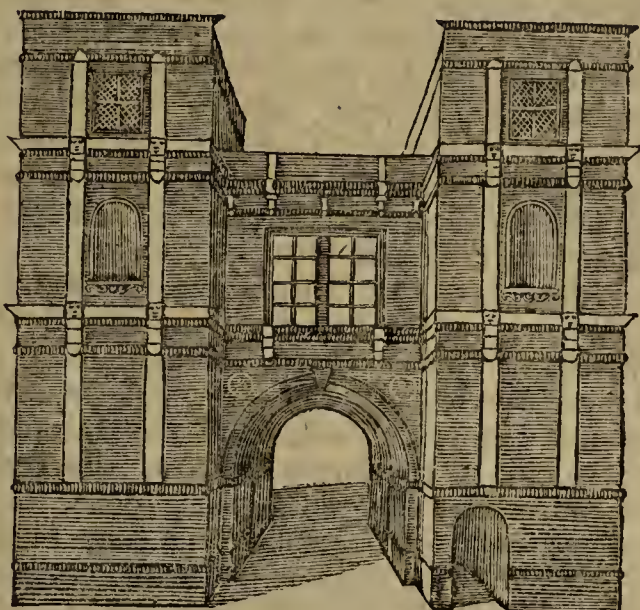
The Postern Spring.

JUST by, at the Bottom of some Stone Steps, is the excellent Postern-Spring, with an Iron Bowl and Chain, fastened, to catch the Water in. Not only the said Gate, but the Wall thereabouts, is quite taken away, for a good Space, and some Houses built in the Place. The Wall here was about Six or Seven Feet in Breadth, and cemented together with irregular Pieces of Stone, like a Rock.

THERE is a Yard hard by, called *George-Yard*, built on each Side with Dwelling-Houses, and is a Passage to *Tower-Hill*; where, after the Fire of *LONDON*, the Wall was beat down in Form of an Arch, through which Carts might pass; but now, also, this Arch is demolished, and the Wall taken away. Here a View may be taken of the Inside, and of the Breadth of *London-Wall*; which appears like a natural Rock, with the Stones so cemented in the Work, that nothing, but the greatest Violence, can separate them. On the *West-Side*, about Fourteen or Fifteen Feet high, are seen several old Roman Bricks, put into the Work, between the Stones.

## ALD GATE.

ALD GATE.



THE next Gate, in the *East*, is called *Aldgate*, from its Antiquity. This is one, and the First of the Four principal Gates, and also one of the Seven double Gates, mention'd by *Fitz-Stephen*. It hath had two Pair of Gates, tho' now but one.

THERE have also been two Portclofes; one of them remained till the new building the Gate, and the Place of letting down the other was to be seen. For the Antiquity of the Gate, it appears, by a Charter of King *Edgar*, to the Knights of *Knigh-ton Guild*, that, in his Days, the said Port was call'd *Ealdgate*, as you may read in the Ward of *Portfoken*. Also Queen *Matilda*, the Wife of *Henry I.* in the Eighth Year of his Reign, having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, gave unto *Norman*, the first Prior, and the Canons, who devoutly served God therein, the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke or Franchise thereunto belonging, with all Customs, as free as she held the same. In which Charter she nameth the House of *Christ-Church*, and reporteth *Aldgate* to be of her Domain.

IN the Year 1215, according to *Matthew Paris*, in the Civil Wars between King *John* and his Barons, the *Londoners* assisted the Barons Faction, who then besieged *Northampton*, they came afterwards to *Bedford Castle*, where they were well received by *William Beauchampe*, Captain of the same; and having, at that Time, secret Intelligence that they might enter the City of *LONDON*, they removed their Camp to *Ware*; from whence, in the Night, coming to *London*, they entered *Aldgate*; and, placing Guards at the Gates, disposed of all Things in the City at their Pleasure.

THEY spoiled the Fryars Houses, and searched their Coffers; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, *Jeffery Magnavile*, Earl of *Essex*, and the Earl of *Gloucester*, Chief Leaders of the Army, applied all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, with the Stones taken from the *Jews* broken Houses; and *Aldgate*, which had given them so easy an Admittance, being then the most ruinous, they repaired, or rather new built, after the Manner of the *Normans*, strongly arched, with Bulwarks of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, and small Brick, call'd *Flanders Tile*, was brought from thence, such as was never used here before the Conquest.

IN the Year 1471, the 11th of *Edward IV.* *Thomas*, the Bastard of *Fawconbridge*, having assembled a riotous Company of Seamen, and others, in *Essex* and *Kent*, came to *LONDON*, with a great Navy of Ships, near to the Tower; whereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, by Consent



sent of a Common-Council, fortified all along the *Thames* Side, from *Baynard's-Castle* to the *Tower*, with armed Men, Guns, and other Instruments of War, to resist the Invasion of the Mariners; whereby the *Thames* Side was safely preserved, and kept by the Aldermen, and other Citizens, that assembled there in great Numbers. The Rebels being thus denied Passage through the City that Way, set upon, *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldersgate*, *London-Bridge*, and along the River *Thames*, shooting Arrows and Guns into the City, fired the Suburbs, and burned more than three-score Houses. On *Sunday*, the Eleventh of *May*, Five Thousand of them assaulting *Aldgate*, won the Bulwarks, and enter'd the City; but the Portclose being let down, such as had enter'd were slain, and *Robert Bassett*, Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward, with the Recorder, commanded, in the Name of *God*, the Portclose to be drawn up, which being done, they issued out, and with sharp Shot, and fierce Fight, drove their Enemies back as far as *St. Botolph's Church*: By this Time, the Earl *Rivers*, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, were come with a fresh Company; which joining the other, discomfited the Rebels, and put them to Flight. Then the aforesaid *Robert Bassett*, with other Citizens, chased them as far as the Mile's-End; and from thence, some to *Poplar*, some to *Stratford*, slew many, and took many Prisoners. In the mean Time the *Bastard*, having essayed other Places upon the Water-Side, to little Purpose, fled towards his Ships.

MR. *STRYPE* observes in this Place, That there was antiently, on the Wall, near *Aldgate*, a Turret, whereon was placed an Hermitage, which in the Reign of *Edward I.* was presented to the King's Judges at an Inquisition in the *Tower*, being built four Feet without the Turret in the King's Way: *Hermitagium situm est in Turretto Muri Civitat. LOND. prope Aldgate; & edificatur 4 Ped. extra Turretum Muri predict. in Via Regia.*

FROM this Gate towards *Bishopsgate*, was a Passage, or Lane, between the Wall and the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, about 13 Feet broad, which the Prior and Convent stopt up with a Wall of Earth, in the troublesome Times of *Henry III.* who was angry with the City, and took away their Privileges. In the Beginning of the Reign of his Son *Edward I.* there was a Presentment of this to the Judges *Itinerant*, by the Citizens, in which it was said, That it had been so stopt up for Seven Years, *ad Exheredationem Reg. & Lesionem Civitat. LONDON. i. e. To the Hurt of the City, and the disinheriting the King*: For so they called it, when the King's Highway was encroached upon.

ALDGATE  
taken down.

THIS Gate, being very old and ruinous, was began to be taken down, *Anno 1606*, at which Time, in digging up the Foundation, divers antient Pieces of *Roman* Coin were found amongst the Rubbish, two of which Mr. *Martin Bond*, a worthy Citizen, and one of the Surveyors of the Work, caused to be carved in Stone, according to their exact Form and Figure, and fixed on either Side of the Arch of the Gate without, *Eastward*, as they remain to this Day. The rest were sent for by the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, to the *Guild-Hall*, where they are still kept.

UPON the 10th of *April*, 1607, the aforesaid Mr. *Bond* laid the first Foundation Stone of the new Gate, *Northward*. The Bottom of the Foundation of this Gate, being 16 Feet deep, and eight Feet broad, the whole was substantially finished *Anno 1609*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Kt.

UPON this Gate were placed the following Ornaments, which are now taken away, nothing

of that Sort remaining, except the two Medals before-mentioned.

UPON the Top *Eastward*, a Golden Sphere, with a Vane on it. Old Ornaments  
on the Gate.

ON the upper Battlement, two Figures of antient Soldiers, each holding a Stone Ball in his Hand.

BENEATH, in a large Square, was the Effigies of King *James I.* in gilt Armour, with a golden Lion, and a chained Unicorn, both Couchant, at his Feet; but this Square is now broke through, and a handsome Sash Window made in it.

ON the *West* Side of the Gate, was the Figure of Fortune curiously carved, and gilt with Gold, standing on a Mund, or Globe, with a Sail spreading over her Head, and looking towards the City.

BENEATH this Figure, in a large Square, which is now likewise turn'd into a Sash Window, were the King's Arms, with the Motto.

*DIEU ET MON DROIT.*

and a little below, *VIVAT REX.* Somewhat lower, to grace each Side of the Gate, were two Figures, one the Emblem of Peace, with a Dove on one Hand, and a gilt Wreath, or Garland, in the other. And on the other, or *North Side*, was the Figure of *Charity*, with a Child at her Breast, and another in her Hand.

OVER the Arch of the Gate, these two Inscriptions fairly engraven, are still legible:

*Senatus Populusque Londinenses.  
Fecit 1609.*

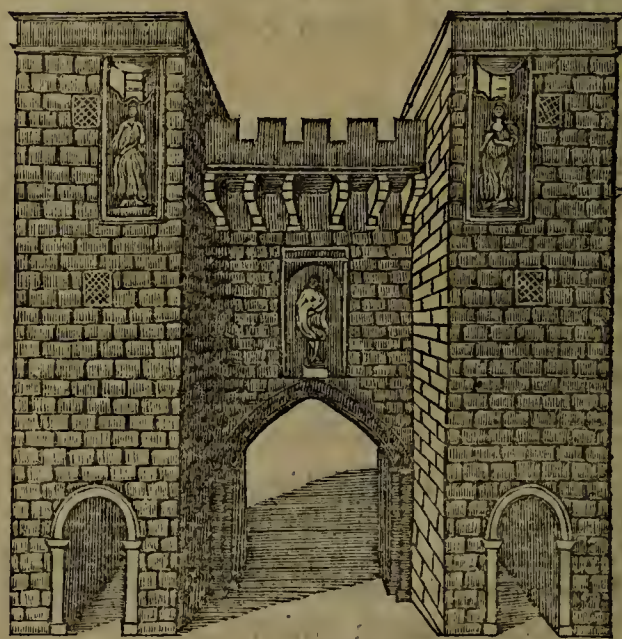
And underneath,

*HUMFREY WELD, Mayor.*

ON the *North* Side of the Arch is a *Postern*, for Foot Passengers; and the Rooms over the Gate are the Dwelling-House of one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers, who is also one of the Serjeants of the Chamber for the Time being.

## BISHOPSGATE.

BISHOPS-  
GATE.



THE next Gate, towards the *North*, was called *Bishopsgate*, being built, as may be supposed, by some Bishop of *LONDON*. Mr. *Strype* says, perhaps, by *Erkenwald*, Son of King *Offa*, and Bishop of *LONDON*, whom Historians mention as the Founder of two religious Houses, one at *Chertsey* in *Surrey*, and another at *Berking*, in *Essex*, where he died, *Anno 685*. And who, by Reason of his Munificence and good Deserts, was very dear to the *Londoners*; and, being Canonized, his Shrine at *St. Paul's* very much honoured. And there having been the Effigies of two Bishops upon this Gate, as *Erkenwald* might be



be the Founder of it, so he would give the next Honour, that is, for the Reparation of it, to Bishop William, the Norman, who was Bishop of LONDON in William the Conqueror's Time, and a great Benefactor to the City, by procuring from the King all their Privileges, as amply as they had before enjoy'd them, and by other good Deeds: But however it is uncertain who was the Founder.

THIS Gate was first built for the Convenience of Passengers towards the East, and by North; as into Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, &c. The Travellers into which Parts, before the Building this Gate, were forced, passing out at Aldgate, to go East, till they came to Mile-End, and then to turn on the Left to Blethenhall-Green, (now called Bednal-Green) to Cambridge-Heath and so North, or East and by North, as their Journey lay. If they took not this Way by the East, out at Aldgate, then they must take their Way by North out of Aldersgate, through Aldersgate-Street, and Goswel-Street, towards Islington; and by a Cross of Stone, on the Right Hand, set up for a Mark by the North-End of Golden-Lane, to turn Eastward through a long Street, called to this Day Old-Street, to another Cross standing by Sewers-Ditch, (or Shoreditch) Church, and then again North towards Tottenham, Enfield, Waltham, Ware, &c.

THE oldest Note, that Mr. Stow says, he read of this Bishopsgate, was, That William Blund, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1210, sold to Serle Mercer, and William Almaine, Procurators, or Wardens of London-Bridge, all his Land, with the Garden, in the Parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, between the Land of Richard Casarin, towards the North, and the Land of Robert Crispie, towards the South, and the Highway called Bearward's-Lane, on the East, &c.

THE next was a Charter, dated in the Year 1235, which, as Walter Brune, Citizen of LONDON, and Rosa, his Wife, had founded the Priory, or new Hospital of our Blessed Lady, since called St. Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate, confirmed the same, to the Honour of God and our Blessed Lady, for Canons Regular, the 19th of Henry III.

ALSO in the Year 1247, Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the 29th of Henry III. founded the Hospital of St. Mary, called Bethlem, without Bishopsgate. So much for the Antiquity of this Gate.

NEXT for the Repairing it: Henry III. confirmed to the Merchants of the Haunse, who had a House in the City, called Guildhalla Theutonicorum, certain Liberties and Privileges: Edward I. also confirmed the same; in the Tenth Year of whose Reign it was found, that the said Merchants ought by Right to repair the said Gate, called Bishopsgate; and in the same Reign they were presented, by some of the Wards, to the Judges Itinerant, sitting at the Tower, for the Neglect of it, in these Words, *Quod Teutonici non sustentent Bishopsgate, quam bene sustentare deberent; pro qua Liberi sunt in Civitate, ad Dampnum Civitat, i. e.* That the Dutch do not maintain Bishopsgate so well as they ought to do, to the Damage of the City; altho' they are made free of it on that Account.

Bishopsgate repaired by the Merchants of the Haunse.

Rebuilt by the said Merchants.

UPON this Presentment, Gerard Marbod, Alderman of the Haunse, and others then remaining in the City of LONDON, for themselves, and the rest of the Merchants of the said Haunse, granted 210 Marks, Sterling, to the Mayor and Citizens; and covenanted that they, and their Successors, should, from Time to Time, repair the said Gate. In the Year 1479, in the Reign of Edward IV. this Gate was again beautifully built by the said Haunse Merchants.

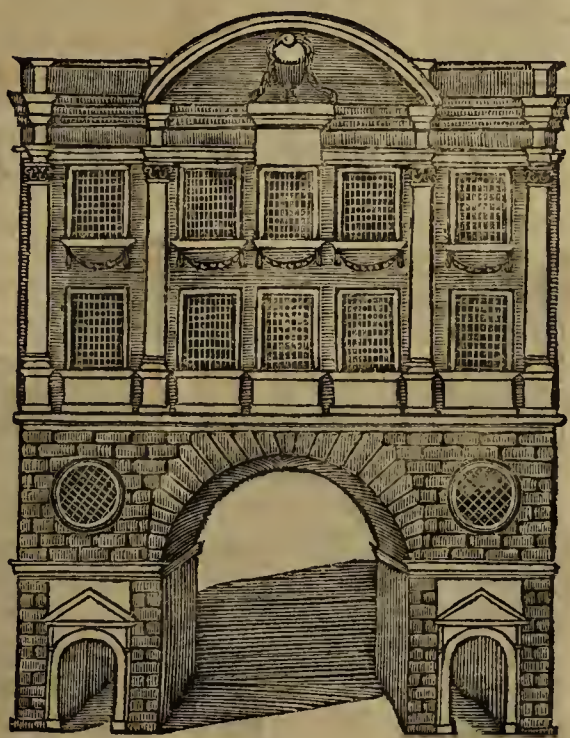
VOL. I.

IN in the Year 1551, these Haunse Merchants had prepared Stone for the Purpose, and caused a new Gate to be framed, in order to be set up: But, at that Time, their Liberties, through Suit of our English Merchants, were seized into the King's Hand, so that a Stop was put to that Work; and the old Gate remained till the Year 1731, when it was quite taken down; but in order, as it was said, to erect another handsome and regular Piece of Architecture, without Lodgings, like those of Rome and Paris.

Taken down, Anno 1731.

THE Rooms that were over the old Gate, were allotted to one of the Lord Mayor's Carvers; who is also one of the Serjeants of the Chamber, for the Time being.

## MOOREGATE.



THOMAS FALCONER, Mayor, about the Year 1415, the Third of Henry V. caused the Wall of the City to be broken near Coleman-street, and there built a Postern, now called Mooregate, upon the Moore-side, where no Gate had been before. This was made for the Convenience of the Citizens to pass that Way on Causeways; for this Place was, at that Time, a Marsh. This Postern was re-edified by William Hampton, Fishmonger, Mayor, in the Year 1472. And in the Year 1511, the Third of Henry VII. Roger Achely, Mayor, caused Dikes and Bridges to be made, and the Ground to be levelled, and made more commodious for Passage. Since which Time it had been raised so much, when Mr. Stow wrote, that the Dikes and Bridges were quite cover'd; and he was of Opinion, that if it had been raised even with the Battlements of the City Wall, it would have been little the dryer, such, says he, is the moorish Nature of the Ground; but we see what an Alteration has been made for the better: For these Fields, before, an unhealthful Place, in the Mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, were turn'd into pleasant Walks, set with Trees, compassed with Brick Walls, and made convenient, by Sewers under Ground, for the Conveyance of the Water, which cost the City Five Thousand Pounds, or thereabouts.

Moorefields a Marsh.

Planted with Trees in the Mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, Anno 1606.

THE lower Part of them has been new gravelled and rail'd, in a very strong and handsome Manner, and the Plantations there, which are like so many Gardens in the Four Quarters, were not finished till the present Year, in the Mayoralty of John Barber, Esq;

New planted in the Mayoralty of John Barber, Esq; Anno 1733.

THIS Gate being very old, was in the Year 1672, pulled down, and a new one of Stone was erected, having a lofty Arch, the City intending to have had a Hay-Market in Little-Moorefields, but

A new Stone Gate erected.



but that Design did not take Effect. However, the Gate is built with Posterns on each Side of the Arch, for Foot Passengers, being a great Thoroughfare. The Rooms, which, as in the other Gates, did belong to one of the City Officers, have, of late, been made Use of by a Person who keeps a Coffee-House.

A Postern  
made into  
Moorefields.

ABOUT the Year 1636, the City Wall between Bishopsgate and Mooregate, was broken down, over against Winchester-street, and a Postern Gate made there for Foot Passengers.

Another  
Postern made.

ALSO in the Year 1655, another Place in the Wall was broken down over-against the North End of Aldermanbury; and a Postern made with double Gates, for a Passage into Fore-street.

A Third  
Postern made.

AND soon after, another was made, near the North End of Basinsbaw-street, leading also into Fore-street.

## CRIPPLEGATE.



THE next is, the Postern of Cripplegate, so called long before the Conquest. For in the History of Edmund, King of the East Angles, Written by Abbas Floriacensis, and by Burchard, some Time Secretary to Offa, King of Mercia; and since that, by John Lidgate, Monk of Bury, it is said, that in the Year 1010, the Danes spoiling the Kingdom of the East Angles, Alwyne, Bishop of Helmeham, caused the Body of King Edmund the Martyr, to be brought from Bedrisworth, now called Bury St. Edmund's, through the Kingdom of the East Saxons, and so to LONDON, in at Cripplegate; a Place so called from Cripples begging there. At which Gate, it was pretended, the Body entring, wrought Miracles, and made some of the Lamé to walk upright, praising God. The Body of King Edmund rested for the Space of three Years in the Parish Church of St. Gregory, near the Cathedral of St. Paul. Moreover, the Charter of William the Conqueror confirming the Foundation of the College in LONDON, call'd St. Martin the Great, hath in it these Words: *I do give and graunt unto the same Church, and Canons, serving God therein, all the Lands, and the Moore without the Postern, which is called Cripple-gate, on either Part of the Postern.* Besides this, Alfune built the Parish Church of St. Giles, near a Gate of the City, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplesgate, about the Year 1090.

Cripplegate  
once a Prison.

THIS Postern was some Time a Prison, to which such Citizens, and others, as were arrested for

Debt, or common Trespasses, were committed, as they are now to the Compters. This appeareth by a Writ of Edward I. in these Words: *Rex Vic. London salutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. & detent. in prisoa nostra de Cripplesgate pro x. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc Custod. Civitatis nostre LONDON, & I. de Blackwell Civis recognit. debit. &c.*

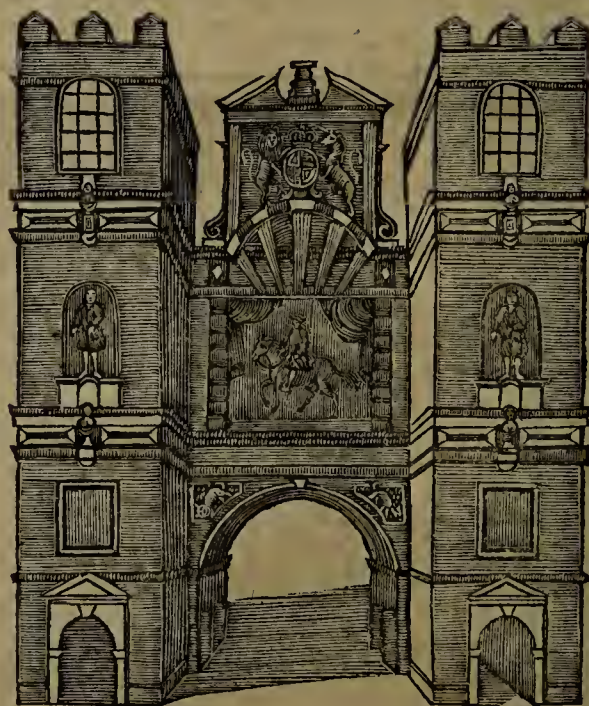
THIS Gate was new built by the Brewers of LONDON, in the Year 1244, as faith Fabian's Manuscript. New built,  
Anno 1244.

EDMUND. SHAW, Goldsmith, Mayor in the Year 1483, left, by his last Will, Four Hundred Marks, which, with the old Stuff of the Gate, call'd Cripplegate, was to build the said Gate a-new; which was accordingly perform'd in the Year 1491. Built again;  
Anno 1491.

CRIPPLEGATE was again repaired, and hath this Inscription upon it, shewing the Time when. "This Gate was repaired and beautified, and the Foot Postern new made, at the Charge of the City of LONDON, the 15th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles II. and in the Mayoralty of Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower of LONDON, and Alderman of this Ward; Anno Dom. 1663." Repaired,  
Anno 1663.

THE Rooms over this Gate are set a-part for the Water-Bailiff of the City.

## ALDERSGATE.



THE next Gate, is Aldersgate; so called from its Antiquity, being one of the Four First Gates of the City, and serving for the Northern, as Aldgate for the Eastern Parts. These, being both very old Gates, are, for Difference sake, called, one Aldgate, and the other Aldersgate; meaning the Old and the Older Gate. ALDERSGATE.

THIS Gate was antiently, at divers Times, increas'd with Buildings; namely, on the South-side, a great Frame of Timber was set up, containing many large Rooms and Lodgings; and on the East Side was the Addition of one large Building of Timber, with one large Floor, paved with Stone, or Tile, and a Well therein, curbed with Stone, of a great Depth, and rising, into the said Room, two Stories high from the Ground. John Day, a famous Printer, dwelling in this Gate, also built much upon the Wall of the City, towards the Parish Church of St. Anne: But the Gate being very old, and ruinous, and in Danger of falling, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common- The Old Gate.



Taken down, and re-built. Mr. William Parker, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave a Thousand Pounds towards the Building.

mon-Council, order'd it to be taken down, and re-built in a beautiful Manner. Towards this Building, Mr. William Parker, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave a Thousand Pounds, which Money was paid by his Executor into the Chamber of LONDON, and distributed according to the Directions left in his Will; viz. Two Hundred Pounds at the taking down the first Tile, which was upon the last Day of March, 1617; Two Hundred Pounds more at the laying the First Stone, which was done by the Right Worshipful Sir William Craven, Knight and Alderman, on Monday the 26th Day of May following; Two Hundred Pounds more when the Building should be one Yard above Ground; another Two Hundred Pounds, when it should be arched over the Gate; and the last Two Hundred Pounds, when the Work should be compleatly finished. Mr. Richard Fox, Citizen and Clothworker, a most painful and industrious Person, had the Direction, Ordering, and Over-seeing of the said Work.

Ornaments on Aldersgate.

The Ornaments on the Out-side of this Gate, are, First, on the North, in a large Square, over the Arch, the Figure of King James I. on Horseback, whose Triumphant Entry into the City of LONDON, was at this Gate, when he came from Scotland, to take Possession of the English Throne, on the Death of that truly glorious Princess Queen Elizabeth; and over the aforesaid Figure, are the Arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, quartered. On the other Side are two Effigies, viz. on the East Side the Prophet Jeremiah, with this Text, Chap. xvii. 23. *Then shall enter into the Gates of this City, Kings and Princes, sitting upon the Throne of David, riding in Chariots, and on Horses, they and their Princes, the Men of Judah, and the Inhabitants of Jerusalem; and this City shall remain for ever.*

ON the West Side of him, is the Prophet Samuel, with this Text, 1 Samuel, Chap. xii. 1. *And Samuel said unto all Israel, Behold, I have hearkened unto your Voice, in all that you said unto me, and have made a King over you.*

ON the South Side is the Effigies of King James I. sitting in a Chair of State, in his Royal Robes.

THIS Gate was very much damaged in the Fire of LONDON; but was repaired and beautified at the sole Charge of the City, in the Year 1670, Sir Samuel Stirling, Knight, being Mayor.

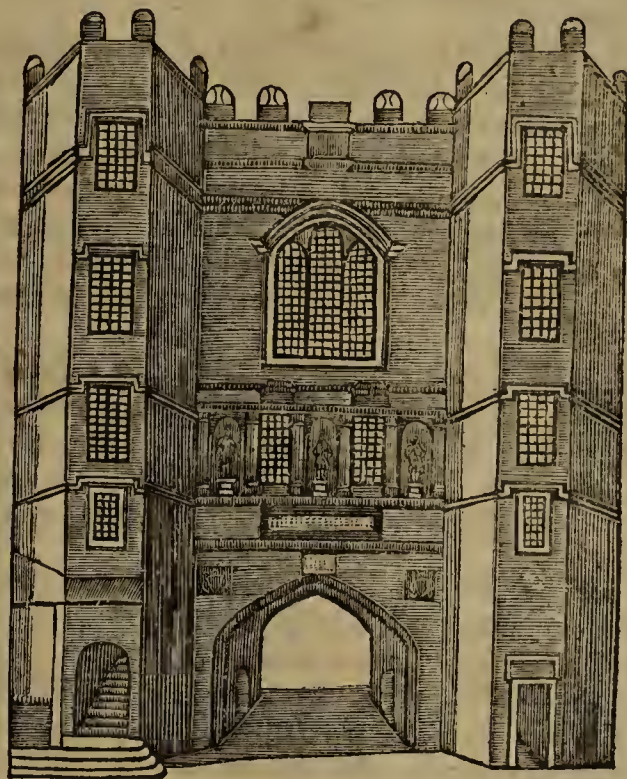
THE Rooms over this Gate, and the Postern for Foot Passengers, are set a-part for the Dwelling of the Common-Cryer of the City, for the Time being.

### The POSTERN out of CHRIST'S-HOSPITAL.

THERE is also a Postern-Gate made out of the Wall, on the North Side of the dissolved Cloister of Fryers Minors, commonly called, from their Habit, Grey Fryers, now Christ's-Church and Hospital.

THIS Postern was made in the Sixth Year of Edward VI. to pass from the said Hospital of Christ's-Church, to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield; and Leave was given to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to break down so much of the City Wall as should suffice to make the said Passage, by Virtue of an Act of Common-Council, made the first of August, Anno 6 Edward VI. in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Dobbes, Knight.

## NEW GATE.



THE next Gate, on the West and by North, is NEWGATE: called Newgate, it being later built than the rest, and is the Fifth principal Gate of the City: It was First erected about the Reign of Henry I. or Stephen, upon this Occasion. The Cathedral Church of St. Paul being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, Mauritius, then Bishop of London, did not repair the old Church, as some have supposed, but began the Foundation of a new Work, such as Men, at that Time, imagined would never have been performed, it was to them so wonderful, for Height, Length, and Breadth; also, as it was raised on Arches, or Vaults, a Kind of Workmanship brought in by the Normans, and never before known to the English Artificers. After Mauritius, Richard Beaumore did wonderfully advance the Work of the said Church, purchasing the large Street and Lanes round about, wherein many Lay-Men used to dwell, which Grounds he began to encompass about with a strong Wall and Gates.

St. Paul's Church burnt, and re-built in the Reign of William the Conqueror.

By this Increase of the Church Territory, but more by inclosing Ground for so large a Cœmtery, or Church-yard, the high and large Street from Aldgate in the East, to Ludgate in the West, was, in this Place, so crossed, and stopt up, that the Carriages through the City Westward, was forced to pass without the said Church-yard Wall on the North Side, through Pater-Noster-Row, and then South down Ave-Mary-Lane; and again West through Bowyer-Row to Ludgate; or else, out of Cheapside, or Watling-Street, to turn South, through the Old-Change, then West thro' Carter-Lane; again North up Creed-Lane, and then South to Ludgate. This Passage, having so many Turnings, was troublesome and dangerous both to Horse and Man; to remedy which, a New Gate was made, and so called, by which Men and Cattle, with all Manner of Carriages, might pass more directly, as before, from Aldgate through Cheapside, by St. Paul's, on the North Side, through, what was then called, St. Nicholas Shambles, and Newgate-Market, to Newgate; and from thence to any Part Westward, over Holborn-Bridge, or, turning without the Gate, into Smithfield, and through Islington, to any Part North and by West.

Newgate first built.

THIS Gate hath for a long Time been a Jail, or Prison, for Felons, and other Offenders, as appeareth by Records in the Reign of King John, and other Kings; among which there is one testifying, that in the Year 1218, the Third of King Henry III. the King wrote unto the Sheriffs of

A Prison.

LONDON,



Repaired by  
King Henry  
III.

LONDON, commanding them to repair the Jail of *Newgate* for the safe-keeping his Prisoners, promising, that the Charges laid out should be allowed them upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

IN the Year 1241, the *Jews* of *Norwich* were hang'd for Circumcising a Christian Child; their House, called the *Thor*, was pulled down and destroyed; and *Aaron*, the Son of *Abraham*, a *Jew* at LONDON, and other *Jews* were constrained to pay Twenty Thousand Marks, at two Terms in the Year, or else to be kept perpetual Prisoners in *Newgate* at LONDON, and in other Prisons.

MATTHEW PARIS says, This Money was raised on the *Jews* to defray the extraordinary Charge the King had been at, in entertaining *Thomas*, Earl of *Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, who came into *England* that Year to make him a Visit.

IN the Year 1255, One *John Offrem*, a Prisoner, who had killed a Prior, related to the Queen, making his Escape out of *Newgate*, the King [*Henry III.*] was so much displeased at the City of LONDON, on that Account, that he sent for the Mayor and Sheriffs to come before him to answer for it. The Mayor laid the Fault upon the Sheriffs, to whom the Custody of the Prisoners within the City belonged; the Mayor therefore returned Home, but the Sheriffs remained Prisoners, for a Month or more, in the *Tower*, where the King then kept his Court; notwithstanding the Blame chiefly rested on the Bishop's Officers, for tho' the Sheriffs had given Leave to imprison the Offender in the Jail of *Newgate*, yet they were to see him safely kept: However, the King demanded a Fine of 3000 Marks of the City.

IN the Year 1326, *Robert Baldocke*, the King's Chancellor, was put into *Newgate*, in the Third Year of *Edward III.*

IN the Year 1327, Sir *John Poultney* gave Four Marks a Year for the Relief of Prisoners in *Newgate*.

IN the Year 1385, *William Walworth* gave somewhat to relieve the Prisoners in *Newgate*, as many others have done since.

IN the Year 1414, The Jailers of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* died, and Prisoners in *Newgate* to the Number of 64.

IN the Year 1418, The Parson of *Wrotham* in *Kent*, was imprisoned in *Newgate*.

IN the Year 1422, The First of *Henry VI.* Leave was given to *John Coventre*, *Jenken Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, to re-edify the Jail of *Newgate*, which they did with what he had left for that Purpose.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Grocer, sometime Mayor of LONDON, by Licence of *Reynold*, Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, and also of *John Wakering*, Master of the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, and his Brethren, conveyed the Waste of Water, at the Cistern near the common Fountain, and Chapel of *St. Nicholas*, situate by the said Hospital, to the Jails of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for the Relief of the Prisoners.

ON the Tuesday after *Palm-Sunday*, in the Year 1431, all the Prisoners of *Ludgate* were conveyed to *Newgate*, by *Walter Chartsey*, and *Robert Large*, Sheriffs of LONDON; and on the 13th of *April*, the same Sheriff, through the false Suggestions of *John Kingesell*, Jailer of *Newgate*, led from thence 18 Freemen to the Compters, pinioned as if they had been Felons: But on the 16th of *June*, *Ludgate* was again appointed for Freemen, Prisoners for Debt, and the same Day the said Freemen enter'd by Appointment of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons; and by them *Henry Deane*, Taylor, was made Keeper of *Ludgate*.

IN the Year 1457, a great Fray was in the North Country, between Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremont*, and the Earl of *Salisbury's* Sons, in which many were maimed and slain; but in the End the Lord *Egremont* being taken, was by the King's Council found to be very much in fault, and therefore condemned in great Sums of Money, to be paid to the Earl of *Salisbury*, and in the mean Time committed to *Newgate*. Not long after, the Lord *Egremont* and his Brother, Sir *Richard Percy*, broke out of *Newgate* in the Night, and went to the King; the other Prisoners took the Leads of the Gate, and defended it a long while against the Sheriffs, and all their Officers, insomuch that they were forced to call more Aid of the Citizens, whereby, at last, they subdued them, and laid them in Irons.

THE East Side of this Gate was began to be repaired in the Year 1630, Sir *James Campbell*, Kt. being Mayor; and finished the Year following, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Drury*, Baronet.

THIS Gate is the Common Jail for the County of *Middlesex*, and was wholly destroyed in the Fire of LONDON, Anno 1666; but now rebuilt far more strong, and convenient for that Purpose: It hath a Postern on the North Side for Foot Passengers.

MR. ROBERT DOW, Merchant-Taylor, who died Anno 1612, appointed the Sexton, or Bellman of *St. Sepulchre's* to pronounce solemnly two Exhortations to the Persons condemned; for which, and for ringing the Passing Bell, as they are carried in the Cart by the said Church, he left 26 s. 8 d. yearly for ever.

THE EXHORTATION to be pronounced to the condemned Prisoners in *Newgate*, the Night before their Execution.

" You Prisoners that are within;  
" Who for Wickedness and Sin,

" After many Mercies shewn you, are now appointed to die To-morrow in the Forenoon:  
" Give Ear, and understand, that To-morrow Morning the greatest Bell of *St. Sepulchre's* shall toll for you, in Form and Manner of a Passing Bell, as used to be tolled for those that are at the Point of Death, to the End; that all godly People hearing that Bell, and knowing it is for you, going to your Deaths, may be stirred up heartily, to pray to GOD to bestow his Grace and Mercy upon you, whilst you live;  
" I beseech you, for Jesus Christ, his Sake, to keep this Night in Watching and Prayer, for the Salvation of your own Souls, while there is yet Time and Place for Mercy: As knowing To-morrow you must appear before the Judgment-Seat of your Creator, there to give an Account of all Things done in this Life, and to suffer eternal Torments for your Sins committed against him, unless upon your hearty and unfeigned Repentance, you find Mercy, through the Merits, Death, and Passion of your only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ, who now sits at the Right Hand of GOD, to make Intercession for as many of you, as penitently return to him.

THE ADMONITION to be pronounced to the condemned Criminals, as they pass by *St. Sepulchre's Church-Wall* to Execution.

" ALL good People, pray heartily unto GOD for these poor Sinners, who are now going to their Death, for whom this great Bell doth toll.  
" You, that are condemned to die, repent with lamentable Tears: Ask Mercy of the Lord, for the Salvation of your own Souls, through the Merits, Death, and Passion of  
" Jesus

THE ADMONITION to the Criminals passing to Execution.

The Sheriffs  
of LONDON  
Prisoners in  
the Tower for  
the Escape of  
a Prisoner out  
of *Newgate*

The King's  
Chancellor,  
Prisoner in  
*Newgate*.

*Newgate* new  
built, Anno  
1422.

Water conveyed  
to *Newgate*  
and *Ludgate*.



“ Jesus Christ, who now sits at the Right Hand  
“ of God, to make Intercession for as many of  
“ you as penitently return unto him.

Lord have Mercy upon You.  
Christ have Mercy upon You.  
Lord have Mercy upon You.  
Christ have Mercy upon You.

THE EXHORTATION pronounced in *Newgate* is never used to Murderers; as may be observed in the Case of *Sarah Malcolm*, executed in *Fleetstreet*, March 7, 1732-3, for the Murder of Mrs. *Lydia Duncombe*, and her two Maids, *Elizabeth Harrison* and *Anne Price*, in the *Temple*, who hearing it made to some Criminals that were executed two Days before her, desir'd it might be repeated the Night before she died; but was told, that it was not allowed in Cases of Murder.

Ornaments on  
Newgate.

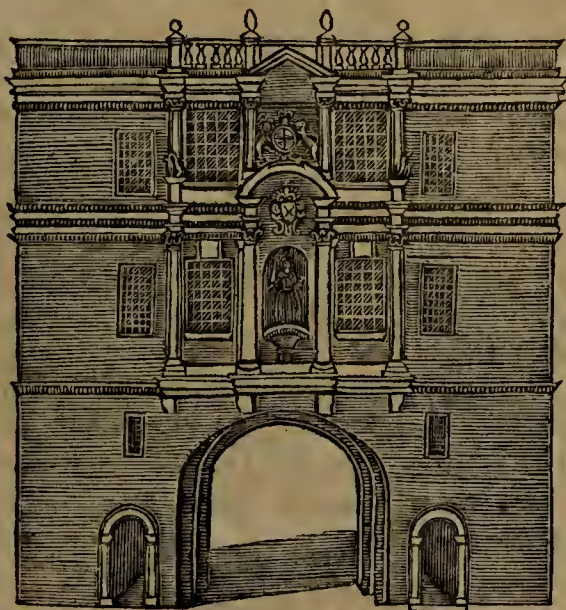
THE Ornaments on this Gate are, on the West Side, three Ranges of Pilasters, and their Entablatures, of the *Tuscan* Order; over the lowest, is a circular Pediment, and above that, the King's Arms; the other Intercolumns are four Niches, replenished with as many Stone Figures, well carved in full Proportion, one of which representing *Liberty*, has carved on her Hat, the Word *LIBERTAS*, and the Figure of a Cat lying at her Feet, alluding to a noted Story of the former Founder of this Gate, Sir *Richard Whittington*, who is said to have made the First Step to his good Fortune, by the Assistance of a Cat.

THE East Side is adorned likewise with a Range of Pilasters; and in three Niches are the Figures of *Justice*, *Mercy*, and *Truth*, with this Inscription under them:

THIS Part of Newgate was begun to be repaired in the Mayoralty of Sir James Campbell, Knight, Anno 1630, and finished in the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Drury, Baronet, April, Anno 1631; and being damaged by the Fire of LONDON, was again repaired in the Mayoralty of Sir George Waterman, Ann. Dom. 1672.

LUDGATE.

## LUDGATE.



THE Sixth principal Gate, is, in the West, called *Ludgate*, being first built, as *Geffrey of Monmouth* saith, by King *Lud*, a Briton, about the Year of Christ 66. This Gate is supposed to be one of the most antient; and as *Aldgate* was built for the East, so was *Ludgate* for the West.

IN the Year 1215, the 17th of King *John*, the Barons of the Realm being in Arms against the King, enter'd the City, and spoiled the Jews Houses; which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, and *Geffrey de magna Villa*, Earl of *Essex*, and the Earl of *Gloucester*, chief Leaders of the Army, applied all Diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, as has been said before, with the Stones of the Jews demolished Houses:

VOL. I.

And at that Time rebuilt *Ludgate*, as, in the Year 1586, when the same Gate was taken down to be new built, appeared by a Stone, found in the Wall, which was supposed to be taken from a Jew's House, having the following Words engraved on it in Hebrew Characters, יצחק בן משה מלך ישראל, Hec est Statio Rabbi Moses, Filii insignis Rabbi Isaac; i. e. This is the Station or Ward of Rabbi Moses, the Son of the honourable Rabbi Isaac.

My Lord Coke takes Notice of this Antiquity; but makes the Date of it older than above, namely, before the 23d of Henry II. Anno 1177; and will not have it to be an Inscription upon an House, but an Epitaph upon some Jew's Grave: And shews, from *Hovenden*, that, before the 23d of Henry II. all the Jews were buried within the City of London; but in that Year the King gave them Licence to have a Burying-Place in any City in England, but without the Walls, where they could purchase a fit Piece of Ground for that Purpose. The Historian's Words are, Prius enim omnes Judæi Mortui Londonia ferebantur sepeliendi; but this may be interpreted, that the dead Jews were carried from LONDON to be buried, as well as in LONDON, and perhaps better, that is, at a greater Distance, but now they had the Favour to be buried nearer, even in the Suburbs: But be this as it will, that learned Judge was undoubtedly mistaken in the Hebrew Word מצב, which always signifies a Station, as *Stow* has translated it.

Institut. Part.  
III. Page 203.

IN the Year 1260, *Ludgate* was repaired, and adorned with the Images of *Lud*, and other Kings, as appeareth by Letters Patents of Licence given to the Citizens of LONDON, to take up Stone for making those Images, dated the 25th of Henry III. These had their Heads smitten off, and were otherwise much abused, in the Reign of *Edward the Sixth*, by unadvised Persons; and such who judged every Image to be an Idol. In the Reign of Queen *Mary* they were again repaired, and had new Heads set to their old Bodies.

Ludgate re-  
paired.

IN the Year 1586, the 28th of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Gate, being very much decayed, was quite taken down, and newly and beautifully built, with the Images of *Lud* and others, on the East Side, and That of her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth* on the West. All which was done at the common Charge of the Citizens, amounting to 1500 l. or upwards.

New built.  
Anno 1586.

THIS Gate was made a Free-Prison, in the Year 1378, the First of *Richard II.* *Nicholas Brembar*, being Mayor. The same was confirm'd in the Year 1382, *John Northampton*, Mayor, by a Common-Council in the *Guildhall*. In which it was ordained, that all Freemen of the City, should, for Debt, Trespasses, Accompts, and Contempts, be imprisoned in *Ludgate*; and for Treasons, Felonies, and other criminal Matters, committed to *Newgate*.

A Free Prison.

IN the Year 1439, the 10th of King *Henry VI.* *John Wells*, being Mayor, a Court of Common-Council established Ordinances, as *William Standon* and *Robert Chicheley*, late Mayors, had done before, concerning the Guard and Government of *Ludgate*, and other Prisons.

AND in the Year 1463, the Third of *Edward IV.* *Matthew Philip*, being Mayor, certain Articles, for the Relief of the Prisoners, were established in Common-Council, at the Request of *Agnes Forster*, the Widow of *Stephen Forster*, Fishmonger, sometime Mayor. Imprimis, That the new Works then lately edified by the late Dame *Agnes*, for the enlarging of the Prison of *Ludgate*, from thenceforth should be had and taken as a Part and Parcel of the said Prison of *Ludgate*, so that both the old and new Work of *Ludgate* aforesaid be one Prison, Jail, Keeping, and Charge for evermore.

Ludgate re-  
built.

F

THE



THE Quadrant built of Stone by *Stephen Forster*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, contains a large Walking-Place, the Ground 38 Feet and an half in Length, besides the Thickness of the Walls, which are at least 6 Feet. There is a Room of the same Size over it for Lodgings, and above that, Leads, for the Prisoners to walk upon, and have the Benefit of the Air. The following Inscription was formerly engraved in Copper, and fixed in the said Quadrant.

*Devout Souls that pass this Way,  
For Stephen Forster, late Mayor,  
Heartily pray,  
And Dame Agnes, his Spouse,  
To GOD consecrate,  
That of Pity, this House made  
For Londoners in Ludgate.  
So that for Lodging and Water,  
Prisoners here nought pay,  
As their Keepers shall all answer  
At dreadful Dooms-Day.*

THIS, and another, with his Arms, being Three broad Arrow-Heads, taken down with the old Gate, Mr. *Stow* caused to be fixed over the Entry of the said Quadrant; but the Verses, which, indeed, are none of the best, even for that Time of Day, being turned inward to the Wall, the like, in Effect, is engraven outward in Prose, declaring him to be a *Fishmonger*; for some on so slight Grounds, as a Maiden's Head in a Glass Window there, had falsely made him a *Mercer*, who had begged at *Ludgate*.

ALL the Inside of this Gate, which was of Timber, was consumed in the Fire, Anno 1666, and the Stone very much damag'd; but has been since built up very substantially; and hath a convenient Chapel for divine Service; and beautifully repaired. On the East Side, in three Niches, are still remaining the Effigies of King *Lud* and his two Sons. And on the West Side, that of Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd over her.

NEXT this, there was a Breach in the Wall of the City, and a Bridge of Timber, where now there is one of Stone, over *Fleet-Ditch*, right against *Bridewell*.

BESIDES the several Land-Gates and Posterns through the Wall, there were several Watergates.

Water-Gates.

## WATERGATES.

MANY of these *Water-Gates*, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, being purchased by private Men, are put to private Uses, and the old Names of them forgotten; but of the rest take what followeth:

Black-Fryars.

THE *Black-Fryars* is a free landing Place for all Persons; where is now a very handsome Set of Stone Stairs, twelve Foot wide, finished in the Mayoralty of *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; It is at these Stairs, that the Lord Mayor lands every Year on the 29th of *October*, when he returns from being sworn at *Westminster*, attended by the Aldermen, in the City Barge, and several of the Livery Companies in their respective Barges.

Puddle-Wharf

THE next, from the West towards the East, was *Puddle-Wharf*, so called from one *Puddle*, who kept a Wharf on the West Side of it.

Paul's-Wharf.

THE next, *Paul's-Wharf*, also a free landing Place.

Broken-Wharf.

THEN *Broken-Wharf*, and some others: But the very principal *Watergate* of the City was

Queen-hith.

## QUEEN-HITH,

CALLED *Ripa Regina*, the *Queen's Bank*; which is a common Strand, or Landing-Place, and much resorted to by Barges and Lighters,

which bring Goods from the Western Parts of the Kingdom; as Corn, Wood, &c. here being a very good Meal-Market kept Weekly. This Place is also a great Resort of the Western Watermen, and is still equal with, but, formerly, far exceeded, *Billingsgate*, as will be shewn in *Queen-hith Ward*.

## DOWNGATE.

Downgate.

THE next was *Downgate*, so called, as may be supposed, from the Steepness of the Descent from *St. John's Church, Walbrook*, to the River *Thames*, whereby the Water in the Channel there, hath so swift a Course, that in the Year 1571, on the 4th of *September*, after a great Shower of Rain, a Lad of Eighteen Years of Age, going to leap over the Channel, was taken by the Feet, and carried by the Violence of that narrow Stream, towards the *Thames*, with such Swiftness, that no Man could rescue, or stop him, till he came against a Cart-Wheel that stood in the *Watergate*; before which Time he was quite drowned.

A Lad of  
Eighteen  
drowned in  
the Channel at  
Downgate.

THIS was some Time a large *Watergate*, frequented by Ships and other Vessels, like *Queen-hith*, and was a Part thereof, as doth appear by an Inquisition made in the 28th Year of *Henry III.* wherein was found, *That as well Corn as Fish, and all other Things coming from the Port of Downgate, were to be order'd after the Customs of the Queen-hith, for the King's Use. As also that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the Guild-Hall of the Merchants of Cullen, viz. the Still-Yard, which is East from Downgate; and the House then appertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, West from Baynard's-Castle, was to be measured by the Measure, and Measurer of the Queen's Soke, or Queen-hith. Also in the 19th of Edward III. it is said, That Customs were then to be paid for Ships and other Vessels resting at Downgate, as if they rode at Queen-hith.*

## WOLFSGATE.

Wolfsgate;  
in the Ropary.

THE next after *Downgate*, was antiently called *Wolfsgate*, in the *Ropary*, in the Parish of *Albhallows the Less*, in later Times *Wolfs-lane*; but now out of Use; for the lower Part was built on by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the other stopp'd up, and built on by the Chamberlain of *LONDON*.

## EBGATE.

Ebgate.

THE next, *Ebgate*, so called of old Time, as appeareth by the Records of many Tenements adjoining thereto. It stood near the Church of *St. Laurence Pountney*, but was within the Parish of *St. Martin Ordegare*. In the Room of this Gate there is now a narrow Passage to the *Thames*, called *Ebgate-Lane*, but more commonly the *Old-Swan*.

## OISTERGATE.

Oistergate.

AT the *Bridge-Foot*, was a *Watergate*, called *Oistergate*, from the *Oysters* commonly to be sold there, it being the chief Market for them, and other Shell-Fish. In which Place now standeth an Engine for Water to serve the City.

## BRIDGEGATE.

Bridgegate.

THE next was the *Bridgegate*, so called from *London-Bridge*, whereon it stood. This was One of the Four First, and principal Gates of the City, and was so long before the Conquest, when there was only a Bridge of Timber over the *Thames*, and is the Seventh and Last principal Gate mentioned by *W. Fitz-Stephen*; but being weakly made, when the Bridge was built with Stone, it was oftentimes in Necessity of being



being repaired. This Gate, with the *Tower* upon it, in the Year 1436, fell down, and two of the farthest Arches Southward, but no one was hurt thereby. Several large Sums of Money were given to repair it by divers wealthy Citizens; namely, *Robert Large*, sometime Mayor, gave a Hundred Marks; *Stephen Forster*, 20 l. Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman, 100 l. &c.

The Bridge-gate burnt.

IN the Year 1471, the *Kentish* Mariners, under the Conduct of Bastard *Fauconbridge*, burnt the said Gate, and Thirteen Houses on the Bridge, besides the Beer-Houses in *St. Catherine's*, and many other in the Suburbs.

BOTOLPHSGATE.

#### BOTOLPHSGATE.

THE next was *Botolphsgate*, so called from the Parish Church of *St. Botolph*, adjoining to it. This Gate was given, or confirmed, by *William* the Conqueror, to the Monks of *Westminster*, in these Words:

“ *Will. Rex Angliæ, &c. William, King of England*, sendeth Greeting to the Sheriffs, and all his Ministers; as also to all his loving Subjects, *French*, and *English*, of *LONDON*. Know ye, that I have granted to *GOD*, and *St. Peter* of *Westminster*, and to the Abbot *Vitalis*, the Gift, which *Almundus*, of the Port of *St. Botolph*, gave them, when he was there made Monk; that is to say, his Lord's Court, with the Houses, and one Wharf, which is at the Head of *London-Bridge*, and all other his Lands, which he had in the same City, in such Sort, as King *Edward* more beneficially, and amply, granted the same. And I Will, and Command, that they shall enjoy the same well and quietly, and honourably, with Sake and Soke, &c.

#### BILLINGSGATE.

THE next, *Billingsgate*, is now used as an especial Port, or Harbour, for small Ships and Boats,

and more frequented than *Queen-bith*. What *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, that fabulous Historian, says of *Belin*, a *British* King's Building this Gate, has been before related; but after what has been said by other Writers, concerning Walls and Gates, Mr. *Stow* is of Opinion, it could not be so antient, but that it took its Name from some later Owner, named, perhaps, *Beling*; as *Somer's* Key, *Smart's* Key, *Fresh Wharf*, and others, took their Names from their Owners.

OF this Gate; more will be said in *Billingsgate* Ward:

#### Other WATERGATES.

THERE was another *Watergate* on the West Side *Wool-Wharf*, or *Customer's* Key, commonly called the *Water-Gate*, being at the South End of *Water-Lane*.

ANOTHER, by the Bulwark of the *Tower*, which was the last and farthest *Watergate*, Eastward on the River *Thames*, so far as the City of *LONDON* extendeth within the Walls: Both these last named *Water-Gates*, were within the *Tower* Ward.

BESIDES these common *Watergates*, were several private Wharfs and Keys all along from East to West, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, which will be spoke of in the Wards adjoining to the said River.

FOR the better keeping these Gates, in the Night Time, it was appointed in the Year 1258. by King *Henry III.* in the Forty Second Year of his Reign, that the Ports of *England* should be strongly kept, and that the Gates of *London* should be repaired, and diligently watched in the Night Time, for Fear of *French* Decèits: Whereof these Verses were written:

*Per noctem Portæ clauduntur Londoniarum,  
Mœnia ne fortè Fraus frangat Francigenarum.*

## CHAP. V.

### Of the Antient and Present State of LONDON, as to Water.

TILL the Time of the *Norman* Conquest, and Two hundred Years after, besides the famous River *Thames*, on the South Part, the City of *LONDON* was water'd with the River of the *Wells*, as it was then called, on the West; with a Water called *Walbrook*, running through the midst of it, into the *Thames*; and with a fourth Water, or Bourn, which ran within *Langborn* Ward, watering that Part in the East. In the West Suburbs was also another great Water, called *Old-born*, which fell into the River of *Wells*.

The River of Wells.

Langborn.

Fountains.

Wells.

Pools.

THERE were three principal Fountains, or Wells, in the other Suburbs; viz. *Holy-Well*, *Clement's-Well*, and *Clark's-Well*; near the last were divers other Wells, as *Skinner's-Well*, *Fag's-Well*, *Tode-Well*, *Loder's-Well*, and *Lad-Well*: All which, having the Fall of their Over-flowings, into the aforesaid River, much increased its Stream, and in that Place gave it the Name of *Wells*.

THERE was a Pool in *West-Smithfield*, called, in some Records, *Horse-Pool*; and another near the Parish-Church of *St. Giles's*, without *Cripplegate*. Besides all these, there were divers Wells and Springs in every Street and Lane of the City, which served it with sweet and fresh Water; but they being decay'd, other Means have been found out to supply the Want of them;

as will be shewed: But, first of the afore-named Rivers, and other Waters.

#### THAMES.

THAMES, the most famous River in the Island of *Great-Britain*, arises first in a small Spring in the Parish of *Cubberly*, in *Gloucestershire*; afterwards joining the *Isis*, near *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, and, still increasing, passeth by the University of *Oxford*; and so on, in an extreme quiet Course, to *LONDON*, and thence breaketh into the *French* Ocean by main Tides; which, twice in four and twenty Hours Space, do ebb and flow more than Sixty Miles in Length, to the great Conveniency of Travellers; and by which all Kinds of Merchandize are easily conveyed to *LONDON*, the chief Store-House, and Staple, of all Commodities, within this Realm. There were, in Mr. *Stow's* Time, not to mention great Ships, and other Vessels of Burthen, above two thousand Wherries, and small Boats, pertaining to the Cities of *LONDON* and *Westminster*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whereby, he says, three thousand poor Men, at least, were set on Work, and maintained; but this is far short of what are now employed,



employed, the Number of Boats and Wherries on the *Thames*, within the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction, being at this Time 5854, and of Lighters and Barges above 1000. And here it is to be noted that all the Boats, Lighters, &c. belonging to the same Person, have all the same Numbers.

THAT the River of the Wells in the West Part of the City, was so called in old Time, may be proved from a Charter, granted by *William the Conqueror*, to the College of *St. Martin Le Grand* in *LONDON*, in which are these Words. *I do give and grant to the same Church, all the Land, and the Moore without the Postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either Part of the Postern; that is to say, from the North Corner of the Wall (as the River of the Wells, there near running, departeth the same Moore from the Wall) unto the running Water, which entereth the City.* This Water hath since that Time been called *Turnmill-Brook*, yet was also at that Time called the River of the Wells, which Name continued till the Reign of *Edward I.* for in a Book of Parliament Records in the *Tower*, it appeareth, that a Parliament being holden at *Carlisle*, in the Year 1307, the 35th of *Edward I.* *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, complained, that whereas, in Times past, the Course of Water, running at *LONDON* under *Oldborn-Bridge*, and *Fleet-Bridge*, into the *Thames*, had been of such Breadth and Depth, that Ten or Twelve Ships, Navies at once, with Merchandizes, were wont to come to the aforesaid Bridge of *Fleet*, and some of them unto *Oldborn-Bridge*; now the same Course, by Filth of the Tanners, and such others, was sore decayed; also by raising of Wharfs, but especially by a Diversion of the Water made by them of the *New-Temple*, for their Mills standing without *Baynard's-Castle*, in the First Year of *King John*, and by divers other Impediments: So as the said Ships could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought. Wherefore he desired, that the Mayor of *LONDON*, with the Sheriffs, and other discreet Aldermen, might be appointed to view the Course of the said Water; and that by the Oaths of good Men, all the aforesaid Hindrances might be removed, and it to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon *Roger Le Brabazon*, the Constable of the *Tower*, with the Mayor and Sheriffs, were assigned to take with them honest and discreet Men, and to make diligent Search and Enquiry, how the said River was in old Time, and that they leave nothing that may hurt or stop it, but keep it in the same Estate that it was wont to be.

The River of the Wells cleansed.

Called Turnmill-Brook.

WHEREUPON the said River was at that Time cleansed, the Mills removed, and other Things done for the Preservation of the Course thereof; but was never brought to its old Breadth and Depth, upon which the Name of River ceased, and it was afterwards called a Brook; namely, *Turnmill* or *Tremill-Brook*, because divers Mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a Register Book, containing the Foundation of the Priory of *Clerkenwel*, and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging; and by divers other Records.

Afterwards Fleet-Dike.

THIS Brook was afterwards oftentimes cleansed, and the last Time, to any Effect, was in the Year 1502, the Seventeenth of *Henry VII.* the whole Course of *Fleet-Dike*, as it was then called, was scowred down to the *Thames*. So that Boats with Fish and Fewel were rowed to *Fleet-Bridge* and *Oldborn-Bridge*, as they were wont, which was a great Conveniency to all the Inhabitants in that Part of the City.

In the Year 1589, a Fifteenth was granted by a Common-Council of the City, for cleansing

this Brook, or Dike; and the Money collected, amounting to a Thousand Marks, was employed therein; but to no Purpose: It was intended, by drawing several Springs about *Hampstead-Heath*, into one Head, or Course, not only to supply the City with fresh Water, where it was wanted, but also to scower the Channel of the said Brook into the River *Thames*; but by continual Encroachments made on the Banks, and Soilage cast into the Stream, it soon became worse choaked up than it was before.

THE *Running-Water*, as it is called by *William the Conqueror*, in his Charter afore-mentioned, which entered the City, before there was any Ditch between *Bishopsgate*, and where *Mooregate* now standeth, was truly called *Walbrook*, *Walbrook*. from the Wall which it entered, and not from *Gualo*, as some have supposed. It ran through the City, with several Windings, from the North towards the South, into the River *Thames*; and had divers Bridges over it, along the Streets and Lanes through which it passed. It is said, in an old Book, entitled, *The Customs of LONDON*, That the Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, ought to make over *Walbrook*, in the Ward of *Breadstreet*, against the Stone Wall of the City, that Bridge which is next the Church of *All-Saints*, at the Wall. Also, That the Prior of the new Hospital, *St. Mary Spittle*, without *Bishopsgate*, ought to make the middle Part of another Bridge, next the said Bridge, towards the North; and that in the 28th of *Edward I.* it was, by Inquisition, found before the Mayor of *LONDON*, that the Parish of *St. Stephen*, upon *Walbrook*, ought of Right to scower the Course of the said Brook; and the Sheriffs were therefore commanded to see that the Parishioners did so. In the Year 1300, the Keepers of those Bridges, were *William Jordan*, and *John de Bever*.

THIS Water-Course having divers Bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with Brick, and paved level with the Streets and Lanes, through which it passed; and since that, Houses being built thereon, was hid under Ground, and hardly known.

LANGBORN Water, so called from *Langborn*. the Length thereof, was a great Stream of Water, breaking out of the Ground in *Fenchurch-Street*, which ran down with a swift Current, West, through that Street, cross *Grass-Street*, as it was then called, and down *Lombard-Street*, to the West End of *St. Mary Woolnoth's Church*, and then turning its Course South, down *Shareborne-Lane*, so *Sherborn-Lane*. named from *Shareing* or dividing the *Borne*, it brake into several Rills into the River *Thames*. From this *Borne*, that Ward took its Name, and is to this Day called *Langborne Ward*. This *Borne* has also been long since stopt up at the Head, and the rest of the Course filled up, and paved over, so that no Sign thereof remaineth more than the Names aforesaid.

*Oldborn*, or *Holborn*, was a Water, issuing out about the Place where the Bars now stand, which ran down the whole Street to *Holborn-Bridge*, and into the River of the Wells or *Turnmill-Brook*. This *Borne* has been likewise long since stopp'd at the Head; but the Street still retains the same Name.

THERE were in the Suburbs near *LONDON*, Northward, several Wells, sweet, wholesome, and clear, among which the most famous were, *Holy-Well*, and *Clark's-Well*; which faith, *Fitz-Stephen*, were frequented by Scholars and Youths of the City, in Summer Evenings, when they walked forth to take the Air.

THE



**Holywell.** THE First, viz. *Holywell* was in a Place, which is still called *Holywell-Street*; tho' better known at present by the Name of the Back-Side of *St. Clement's*.

**Clement's-well.** THE Fountain call'd *St. Clement's Well*, North of the Parish Church of *St. Clement's*, and near an Inn of *Chancery*, called *Clement's-Inn*, was, in *Stow's* Time, fair and curbed Square with hard Stone, always kept clean for common Use, and never wanted Water.

**Clerken-well.** THE Third was called *Clerk's-well*, or *Clerkenwell*, not far from the West End of *Clerkenwell Church*; which Church took its Name from the Well, as the Well did from the Parish Clerks of *LONDON*, who used to assemble there, yearly, to act some Play, or History, taken from Holy Scripture. In the Year 1390, the 14th of *Richard II.* the Parish Clerks of *LONDON*, played Interludes at *Skinner's-well*, near *Clerk's-well*, which continued for three Days, the King, Queen, and many of the Nobility being present. Also, in the Year 1409, the 14th of *Henry IV.* they acted a Play at the *Skinner's-well*, which lasted Eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World; there were most Part of the Nobility and Gentry of *England* to see the fame.

**Skinner's-well.** THERE were many other smaller Wells near the *Clerk's-well*, namely *Skinner's-well*, so called, because the *Skinners* of *LONDON*, did act there, yearly, Plays from the Holy Scripture; instead of which, they had afterwards Wrestlings, chiefly at *Bartholomew-Tide*.

**Smaller Wells.** THERE were also *Fag's-well*, near *Smithfield*, by the *Charter-House*, *Tode-well*, *Loder's-well*, and *Rad-well*, all decayed, and so filled up, that the Places, where they were, are not now to be discerned.

**Dame-Annis-the-Clear.** NORTH of *Holywell*, was another, called *Dame-Annis-the-Clear*; and not far from that, but somewhat West, another clear Water, called *Perilous Pond*, because divers Youth, who went to swim therein, were drowned.

**Horsepool.** THERE was a great Water in *Smithfield*, which, because the Inhabitants in that Part of the City did there water their Horses, was called *Horsepool*. The Springs being stopp'd, the remaining Part, which was but foul, was inclosed with Brick, and called *Smithfield-Pond*; but after the Fire of *LONDON*, was quite filled up.

**Pool without Cripplegate.** THE Pool near *St. Giles's Church*, without *Cripplegate*, was a large Water; for in the Year 1244, *Anne* of *Lodbury* was drowned therein; this was stopp'd up, but the Spring preserved, and was cooped about with Stone, by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

**Anno 1236.** THE River of the *Wells*, the running Water of *Walbrook* the afore-mentioned *Bourns*, and other fresh Waters about the City, being, in Process of Time, by Encroachments for Buildings, and other Ways, utterly decayed, and the Number of Citizens very much increased, they were forced to seek for new Supplies; whereof some were granted to them, and their Successors, at the Request of *Henry III.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, by one *Gilbert Sandford*, with Liberty to convey Water from the Town of *Tyburn*, by Pipes of Lead, into the City.

**Great Conduit in West-Cheap.** THE first Cistern of Lead, castellated with Stone, in the City of *LONDON*, was called the *Great Conduit* in *West-Cheap*, and was begun to be built in the Year 1285, in the Mayoralty of *Henry Wales*.

**Tun in Cornhill.** THE Tun in *Cornhill* was cistern'd in the Year 1401, in the Mayoralty of *John Chadworth*.

**The Bosse of Billingsgate, and others.** THE Bosses of Water at *Billingsgate*, *Paul's Wharf*, and *St. Giles's Church*, without *Cripplegate*, were made about the Year 1423.

**Standard in West-Cheap.** WATER was procured for the Standard in *West-Cheap*, about the Year 1431; which Stan-

dard was re-built by the Executors of *John Wells*, as shall be shewn in another Place.

WATER was conveyed to the Jails of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* in the Year 1432.

**JOHN POPE**, Citizen, and Barber, gave, by his Will, dated *May* the 11th 1437, a Tenement, which by Right descended to him, to the Lord Mayor, Chamberlain, and Commonalty of *LONDON*, for ever, for the Use and Reparation of the Great Conduit, and the other Conduits in the City.

**KING HENRY VI.** in the Year 1442, granted Licence to *John Hatherly*, Mayor, to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead to build Conduits, a common Granary, and a new Cross in *West-Cheap*, for the Honour of the City.

THE Conduit in *West-Cheap*, by *Paul's Gate*, commonly called the *Little Conduit*, was built about the Year 1442, one thousand Marks being granted by Common-Council, for building that, and repairing other Conduits. It was also began to be repaired after the Fire of *LONDON*, but not finished.

THE Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleet-street*, were made and finished by the Executors of *Sir William Eastfield*, in the Year 1471. A Cistern was also made to the Standard in *Fleet-street*, one at *Fleet-bridge*, and another without *Cripplegate*, in the Year 1478.

THE Conduit in *Gras-street*, 1491.  
THE Conduit at *Holborn-Cross*, about 1498.  
THE little Conduit by *Stock's-Market*, about 1500.

THE Conduit at *Bishopsgate*, about 1513.  
THE Conduit at *London-Wall*, against *Coleman-street*, about 1528.

THE Conduit at *Aldgate* without, about 1535; the Water whereof came from *Hackney*.  
THE Conduit in *Lothbury*, and in *Coleman-street*, near the Church, about 1546.

THE Conduit of *Thames Water* at *Dowgate*, 1568.

THAT at *Holborn Cross* was again new made by *Mr. William Lamb*, in the Year 1577, and thence called *Lamb's Conduit*.

THESE Conduits us'd in former Times to be visited, and particularly on the 18th of *September* 1562, as *Mr. Strype* says, from a Manuscript in his Possession, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and many worshipful Persons, rode to the Conduit Heads to see them, according to the old Custom; then they went and hunted a Hare before Dinner, and killed her; and thence went to Dinner at the Head of the Conduit, where a great Number were handsomely entertained by the Chamberlain. After Dinner, they went to Hunt the Fox; there was a great Cry for a Mile, and, at length, the Hounds killed him at the End of *St. Giles's*, with great hollowing and blowing of Horns at his Death; and thence the Lord Mayor, with all his Company, rode thro' *LONDON*, to his Place in *Lombard-street*.

ALSO from the River *Thames* many Citizens did supply themselves with Water for their Family Uses, fetching it by Lanes that led to the Water-side in divers Wards of the City: But, in Time, many of these Lanes were stopp'd up by those who dwelt thereabouts, for their own Gain, for they would not suffer any one to pass without paying a Duty. This became so great a Grievance, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in the 17th of *Edward III.* receiving Complaints thereof, an Inquisition was made, and divers Persons being sworn to made diligent Enquiry into it, they brought in Presentments of the Annoyances and Stoppages in the several Wards.

AFTER this, *Thames-water* was conveyed into Mens Houses by Pipes of Lead, from a most ingenious Forcier, standing near *London-Bridge*,

Newgate and Ludgate.

Money given to repair the Conduits.

Little Conduit in West-Cheap.

Aldermanbury Conduit.



Thames-Water conveyed into Houses, by an Engine made, Anno 1582.

Bridge, made by *Peter Morrice*, a Dutchman, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, in the Year 1582, for the Service of the City on the East Part thereof. It is done by a Mill, and was the First Water-Work that was made to supply the City with *Thames-Water*. This Water-mill furnished the neighbouring Parts of the City only, at first, as far as *Gracechurch-Street*,

THIS *Peter Morrice* having shewn the Mayor and Aldermen an Experiment of his Skill in raising Water, by throwing it over *St. Magnus's* Steeple, which had never been seen in *England* before, was granted by the City, a Lease for Five Hundred Years, of the Use of the *Thames-Water*, and the Place where his Mills stood, and one of the Arches of *London-Bridge*, paying Ten Shillings yearly into the Chamber of LONDON, as an Acknowledgment; and two Years after they let him another Arch of the Bridge for Five Hundred Years. This procur'd him a considerable Estate, and continued in his Family till the Year 1701, when the Owner finding that the *New-River* undermin'd him, and impair'd his Profits, sold his Right and Title to *Richard Soams*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, for the Sum of 38,000 *l.* but *Soams* foreseeing that he should have Occasion for another Arch for more Water, *Morrice*, the better to enable him to go through this great Bargain, petitioned the City for it. Whereupon several Committees were appointed to examine, whether granting the Fourth Arch (for the Third belonged to a Wharfinger) would not incommode, and be a Stoppage to the River; who bringing in their Report, that it would be no Damage to let the Fourth Arch for this Use, it was granted to *Morrice*, and he added his whole Interest in this Grant, as well as his former, to *Soams's* Bargain.

THE said *Soams* took a new Lease of the City, at 20 Shillings a Year, and 300 Pounds Fine, for so many of the Five Hundred Years, granted to *Morrice*, as were unexpired. After which he divided the Property of this Lease into 300 Shares, and made it a Company; the Price of each Share being set at 500 Pounds.

THE Conduits of *Thames-Water*, near the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and *St. Nicholas Coleabby*, near *Old Fish-Street*, were made in the Year 1583.

ANOTHER new Forcier was made near *Broken-Wharf*, to convey *Thames-Water* into Houses in *West-Cheap*, about *St. Paul's*, *Fleet-street*, &c. by an *English* Gentleman, named *Bevis Bulman*, in the Year 1594.

ANOTHER Conduit was built at *Aldersgate*, without the Gate, in the Year 1610, and *Thames-Water* conveyed unto it in Pipes of Wood and Stone, by an *English* Gentleman, named *Thomas Hayes*.

BESIDES all these, the famous *New-River*, brought from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, by the Cost and Charge of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, deserveth to be had in especial Remembrance.

QUEEN *ELIZABETH*, by an Act of Parliament, granted a Liberty to the Citizens of LONDON, to cut and convey a River from any Part of *Middlesex*, or *Hertfordshire*, to the City of LONDON, with a Limitation of Ten Years Time for the Performance thereof: King *James I.* also granted the like Act, but without any limited Time, for the same Purpose: And when all else refused, Mr. (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) *Middleton*, undertook to bring his intended River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, to the North Side of LONDON, near *Islington*, where he built a large Cistern to receive it.

THE Work began on the 20th of February 1608, and in Five Years Space was fully accomplished, after great Art, Pains, and Industry had been bestowed in the Passage of it, on Account of the Grounds not being all of the like Nature, some being owzy and very muddy, others again stiff, craggy, and itony.

THE Depth of the Trench, in some Places, was full Thirty Feet, if not more; whereas in others, it required great Art to mount it over a Valley in a Trough, between two Hills, and the Trough all the while borne up by wooden Arches; some of them fixed in the Ground very deep, and rising above Twenty-three Feet in Height. The Channel is narrow, but runs, in a winding Course, 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it.

BEING brought to the intended Cistern, but the Water not yet let into it, on *Michaelmas-Day*, Anno 1613, the Day, on which Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight, Brother to Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, was chosen Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing; Sir *John Swinerton*, the Lord-Mayor, at that Time, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor Elect, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of LONDON, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to see the Cistern, and the first Issuing of the River thereinto; which was performed in the Manner following.

A Company of Labourers, to the Number of Sixty, or more, well cloathed, and wearing Green-Caps, all alike, carrying Spades, Shovels and Pickaxes, marched after Drums twice or thrice about the Cistern, and then presented themselves before the Mount, where the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of the Company stood; and one in Behalf of the Rest, delivered a Speech in Verse, concluding with these Lines,

Now, for the Fruits; then flow forth precious Spring,  
So long, and dearly sought for, and now bring  
Comfort to all that love thee: Loudly sing,  
And with thy Chrystal Murmurs strook together,  
Bid all thy true Well-Wishers welcome hither.

AT these Words, the Floodgate flew open, and the Stream ran swiftly into the Cistern, with Drums and Trumpets sounding, and Guns firing in a triumphant Manner.

SIR *HUGH MIDDLETON*, with the Assistance of King *James I.* and the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, is supposed to have expended Five hundred thousand Pounds in bringing this Work to Town: But so poorly did it answer at first, that the Projector was almost ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a Moiety of the Profits, relinquished his Share, reserving only 500 Pounds per Ann. out of it: And for above Thirty Years, there were not divided but Five Pounds odd Money to each of the Shares, which are Seventy-two in Number; and are now reckoned to be worth between 4 and 5000 Pounds each.

THE *New-River-Company* supplies, at this Time, above 30,000 Houses with Water, for they have more than that Number of Tenants, several of which pay for many Houses. Their Cistern at *Islington* was the last Year, viz. 1732, began to be alter'd in a very commodious Manner, as well as the Pipes, through which the Water passed into the Streets of LONDON; the old ones, being of Wood, were found to be very inconvenient, by intersecting, and lying upon one another; so that when there was Occasion to mend any one of the lower

New-River began.



lower Tire, several that lay upon them were for a-while render'd as uselefs as those; but they are now made all of Lead, and laid Level with each other. This last Work, which is compleatly finished, has been more than Ten Thousand Pounds Expence to the Proprietors.

BEFORE this *New-River* was brought to Perfection, there was a Proposal made by one *Ruffel*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, to bring *Uxbridge-River* to the North Side of *LONDON*; which Project was again revived in the Year 1641, but rejected by Parliament; and something of the same Kind was attempted in his late Majesty King *George the First's* Reign, which met with the same Fate.

York-Buildings Water-Works.

THE next to the *New-River-Water*, are the Water-Works of the *York-Buildings* Company, first set up in the Reign of King *Charles II.* which supply a great Part of the City of *Westminster*. Their Engine for raising Water by Fire, tho' a most ingenious Invention, is now entirely laid aside, it not being to be work'd, but at a greater Expence than it would answer; but the Notice that is taken of it by a very curious Foreign Traveller, *Monf. De la Motraye*, in his Third Volume of Travels, we shall give our Readers in his own Words, because they do Honour to our Country.

"AFTER staying full Twelve Months at the *Hague*, I went to *LONDON*, on some Business, where I always met with new Improvements made, either in Literature, Mathematicks or Mechanicks, which raised my Admiration; the *English* Genius and Ambition constantly aggrandizing, embellishing and rendering that City flourishing, has brought all Arts and Sciences to a higher Degree of Perfection, than any other Nation whatsoever; and seeing, that there were not a sufficient Number of *Hydraulick* Machines on the Banks of the River *Thames*, to supply this large City, which is the Richest and most Populous of all Europe, with Water, invented one more, by which one Element is made subservient to the Inhabitants by another, which is wonderfully performed by the Force of Fire. This Engine is placed on the Banks of the *Thames*, and distributes the Water through the Pipes which are for that Purpose, and conveys it in a commodious Manner into all the Kitchens and Brewhouses of *LONDON*; thus resembling the Function of the Veins and Arteries of a human Body, through which the Blood circulates.

"THE Inhabitants, besides the Advantage of having Plenty of Water in their Houses, at a very cheap Rate, and no Trouble, can, by the Means of Fire-Plugs and Engines, of the *English* Invention, have Water enough to extinguish any Fire that should happen in any Part of the Town. This new Machine is placed at an equal Distance from the Water-Engine at *London-Bridge*, and that at *Chelsea*.

Chelsea Water-works, Anno 1721.

THE next most considerable Water-Works are those of *Chelsea*, established, by Act of Parliament, in the Year 1721. These supply a great Number of Houses in *Westminster*, and the new Buildings by *Hanover-Square*, and have a most noble Reservoir, for that Purpose, in *Hyde-Park*.

THERE are some others of less Consequence, such as *Merchand's* Water-works, which supply some Part of the *Strand*, *St. Martin's-Lane*, and *Long-Acre*.

*Hampstead*, *Shadwell*, *Mill-Bank*, *St. Saviour's*, and *Broken-Wharf*; these last are bought in by the *New-River-Company*.

A Part of *Westminster* was likewise supplied, not long since, by *Hyde-Park-Water*, but that is now converted into what is called the *Serpentine River*.

BESIDES these Waters brought into the City from abroad, it affords abundance of excellent Springs within itself; the Waters whereof are much commended: Particularly, the Pump at *St. Martin's Outwich Church*, the Corner of *Threadneedle-street*; the Pump near *St. Antholin's Church*, in *Watling-street*; the Pump in *St. Paul's-Church-Yard*; the Pump in *Christ's-Hospital*: At all which Places are Iron Dishes, chained, for the Use of every one who is willing to drink thereof.

As there were several Benefactors to the Conduits afore-mentioned, *Mr. Stow* hath recorded their Names; and we shall likewise give them to our Readers, thinking it Pity that such Munificence should be buried in Oblivion.

IN the Year 1236, certain foreign Merchants of *Amiens*, *Corby*, and *Nele*, for Privileges which they enjoyed in this City, gave a hundred Pounds towards the Charges of conveying Water from the Town of *Tyburn*.

Benefactors towards the Water-Conduits.

*SIR William Eastfield*, Mayor 1438, convey'd Water from *Tyburn* to *Fleet-street*, where he began a Conduit, and to *Aldermanbury*; and from *Highbury* to *Cripplegate*.

*Robert Large*, Mayor 1439, gave to the new Water-Conduits forty Marks, and towards vaulting over *Walbrook*, near the Parish Church of *St. Margaret's* in *Lothbury*, two hundred Marks.

*William Combes*, Sheriff 1441, gave to the Works of the Conduits ten Pounds.

*Richard Rawson*, one of the Sheriffs 1476, gave twenty Pounds.

*Robert Revel*, one of the Sheriffs 1490, gave ten Pounds.

*John Matthew*, Mayor 1490, gave twenty Pounds.

*William Buck*, Taylor, in the Year 1494, towards repairing Conduits, gave a hundred Marks.

*DAME Thomasin*, Widow, late Wife to *Sir John Percival*, Merchant Taylor, Mayor in the Year 1498, gave to the Conduit in *Holborn*, twenty Marks.

*Richard Shore*, one of the Sheriffs 1505, gave to the Conduit in *Holborn*, ten Pounds.

THE Lady *Ascue*, Widow to *Sir Christopher Ascue* 1543, gave to the Conduits, one hundred Pounds.

*David Woodroffe*, Sheriff 1554, gave towards the Conduit at *Bishopsgate*, twenty Pounds.

*Edward Jackman*, one of the Sheriffs 1564, gave towards the Conduits, a hundred Pounds.

*Bernard Randolph*, Common-Serjeant of the City 1583, gave to the Water Conduits, nine hundred Pounds.

SINCE the City, by other Means, is so plentifully supply'd with Water, many of the Conduits have been taken down, because, standing in the midst of the principal Streets, they were a Hinderance to the Passage of Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages.

THOSE taken away, with their Cisterns, are,

THE great Conduit, called the *Tun* in *Cornhill*.

THE Standard in *Fleet-street*.

THE great Conduit in *Gracechurch-street*.

THE small Conduit in *Stock's-Market*.

THE Conduit at *Dowgate*.

AND the Standard, and all the Conduits in *Cheapside*. In the Room of the last of these that was taken away, there was a Petition deliver'd in the Year 1732, to the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City, for

Leave



Leave to set up an Equestrian Statue to the Memory of King *William III.* but rejected.

SOME Conduits there are still remaining, tho' very little used; for what with the several Springs, the *Thames*, and *New River* Waters, there is not a Street in LONDON, but one, or other, of these Waters run through it in Pipes under Ground, which either is, or may be, convey'd

into every House; so that there is not a City in the World so well serv'd with Water.

THERE are also very good Mineral Waters at *Pancras*, at *Islington*, and under the Garden-wall of *Powis-House*, on the Backside of *Ormond-street*, which are said to be of great Physical Virtue.

## CHAP. VI.

### Of the RIVER THAMES.

The THAMES.

THE famous River of *Thames*, yielding by Forciers, Conduits, and other Means of Conveyance such inestimable Benefit to LONDON, deserveth to be particularly described.

THIS River receives its Name from two others, *Thame* and *Isis*, which unite their Streams a little below *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*. *Isis*, the most considerable Branch, rises at a Place, called *Cubberly*, in the Plains of *Cotswold* in *Gloucestershire*, where it is sometimes named *Isis*, or the *Ouse*; and, by some, ignorantly called *Thames*, even there. It soon becomes a considerable Stream, and taking its Course Eastward, receives, a little below *Crecklade*, the *Cirne*, or *Churne*, from which the Town of *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire* takes its Name; from thence it runs North East, to *Lecklade*, where, after receiving an infinite Number of small Streams, it unites with the *Colne*, and here begins to be Navigable; carrying Vessels of forty or fifty Tons.

Navigable at Lechdale.

It continues its Course almost North East to *Oxford*, supposed, by some to be called *Ouseford*, from this River, which here meeteth the *Charwell*. From *Oxford* it runs almost South to *Abington*, and from thence to *Dorchester*, and so on to *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*; where, joining a River of that Name, it loses that of *Isis*, or *Ouse*, and is called *Thamesis* all along as it passeth. From *Thame* it goes to *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*, and so to *Reading* in the same County; which, in Time past, from the Number of Bridges there, was called *Pontium*. It receives here the River *Kenet*, which cometh from the Hills that lie West of *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*; then the *Thetis*, commonly called the Tide, that cometh from *Thetisford*. It hasteth thence to *Sudlington*, otherwise called *Maidenhead*, in *Berkshire*, and so to *Windsor*, *Eton*, and thence to *Chertsey* in *Surrey*, where *Erkenwald*, Bishop of LONDON, some time built a Religious House.

FROM *Chertsey* it goes directly to *Stanes*; and receiving another Stream, called the *Cole*, passeth by *Weybridge*, where *Guilford* River falleth into it; thence to *Shepperton*, *Walton upon Thames*, *Sunbury*, *Hampton Town* and *Court*; *Kingston*, called *Kingston upon Thames*; *Twickenham*, *Shene*, *Isleworth*, *Sion-house*, *Brentford*, or *Bregetford*, where it meeteth with the *Brane*, or *Brene*, another Brook descending from *Edgeworth*. From *Brentford*, it passeth by *Mortlake*, *Putney*, and *Fulham*, where there is a very handsome Bridge, lately built over it, but of this more hereafter; thence by *Hammer Smith*, *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, and *Lambeth*, to LONDON.

THIS famous River being thus brought to LONDON, goeth on a-pace to meet the Ocean: The first Water it receives is the *Brome* on *Kent*

Side, West of *Greenwich*, whose Head is *Bromis*, in *Bromley* Parish; and going thence to *Lewisham*, it taketh in a Water from the East. The next it meets withal is on the *Essex* Side, almost against *Woolwich*, and this is the *Lee*, or *Ley*. And being past that, the *Darwent* also meeteth it on *Kent* Side, two Miles, and more, below *Erith*, it rising at *Tunbridge*.

THE next River that falleth into the *Thames*, is West of the *Wanie* Isles, a Rill of no great Fame, nor long Course; for rising about *Coringham*, it runneth not many Miles East and South, till it falls into the Mouth of this River, which is now described; and which, last of all, cometh to the *Medway*, a notable River, watering all the South, and South West Parts of *Kent*.

THE Length of the River *Thames*, from its Source to the Fall thereof, into the Sea, is at least an Hundred and Eighty Miles; and as it is in its Course the longest of the three famous Rivers of this Isle, so is it no ways inferior to them in the Abundance of all Kinds of Fish, viz. *Salmons*, *Barbels*, *Trouts*, *Chevins*, *Perches*, *Smelts*, *Breams*, *Roches*, *Daces*, *Gudgeons*, *Flounders*, *Shrimps*, *Eels*, &c. And tho' it seems oftentimes to be defrauded, as it were, by the insatiable Avarice of Fishermen, yet is there no Complaint of Want.

Stored with Plenty of Fish.

THIS River floweth and filleth all her Channels, twice in every Four and Twenty Hours, which Ebbing and Flowing holdeth on for the Space of 70 Miles within the main Land. It is commonly said, that the Stream or Tide is always highest at LONDON, when the Moon exactly toucheth the North East, and South, or West Points of the Heavens; but this will be shewn to be an Error. These Tides also differ in their Times, each coming 24 Minutes later than the other, which wanteth but 12 of a whole Hour in the 24. We likewise see daily that each Tide is not of equal Heighth and Greatness; for at the Full and Change of the Moon, we have the greatest Floods, and, such is their extraordinary Course, that as they diminish from their Changes and Fulls unto the first and last Quarters, so afterwards they increase again until they come to the Full and Change.

Ebbeth and floweth every twelve Hours, for the Length of seventy Miles.

They rise so high sometimes, when the Wind is at North, or North East, which bringeth in the Water with more Vehemence, that the *Thames* overfloweth its Banks near LONDON; which happens especially in the Fulls and Changes of *January* and *February*. This Order of Flowing is most constant, except some rough Winds out of the West, or South-West, do keep back, and check



The Stream  
sometimes  
check'd at its  
Entrance into  
the Land.

check the Stream in its Entrance; as the East and North-East hasten its coming in; or some extraordinary Accident puts by the usual Course of the Northern Seas, which fill the said River by their natural Return and Flowing.

How often soever the Course of the Stream happens to be thus disturbed, yet at two several Times of the Moon, the Waters return to their natural Course and Limits of Time exactly. *Polydore Virgil* saith, That this River is seldom increased, or rather never overfloweth its Banks, by Land-Floods; but herein he is greatly mistaken, for the more the River is put by its right Course, the more the Water must of Necessity swell with the white Waters, which run down from the Land; because the Passage cannot be so swift and ready in the Winding, as in the strait Course.

THE Land Floods also very much stain the Fineness of the Stream, which is otherwise very clear of itself, and next unto the Water of the Sea, which is as much more subtle and pure than any other, as great Rivers are in Comparison to small Brooks; although *Aristotle* will have the Salt-water to be the most gross, because a Ship will bear a greater Burthen on the Sea, than on fresh Water, and an Egg sinks in this, that swimmeth in the other: But this may be easily answered by the Quantity of Space, and Abundance of Waters in the Sea, whereby it becometh of more Force to sustain such Vessels as are committed to it, and to which the greatest Rivers are in no Degree comparable.

Now as to the Flux and Reflux of the River *Thames*, it is a received Opinion, but vulgar Error, that it is High Water at LONDON when the Moon is either upon the South East, or North West Point of the Heavens; but this general Rule holds only true under the Poles, where the Equinoctial and Horizon are the same: And it supposeth also, that the Departure of the Moon from the Sun to be at all Times equal; in both which Respects the Rule is defective.

FOR at LONDON, (which lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes of North Latitude) where a South West or North East Moon makes a full Sea, or High Water, and that is at three of the Clock, which is true, when the Moon is in either of the Equinoctial Signs, *Aries*, or *Libra*, or near them, and has no Latitude; yet in the same Place when the Moon is in *Cancer*, having five Degrees of North Latitude, it will be 30 Minutes after ten of the Clock before the Moon will be at North East, that should be there at Nine of the Clock, by the vulgar Rule, which is an Hour and a half too late: And the same Day she will be South West at half an Hour after One, which is an Hour and a half too soon.

To correct this Error, and prove the true Time of High Water at *London-Bridge*, will be best performed by knowing the Day of the New or Full Moon, which every Almanack will shew; for upon the Day of the New or Full Moon, it will be High Water at *London-Bridge*, at three of the Clock, and every Day after at such Hours and Minutes as may be seen in the following Table.

N<sup>o</sup> 3. Vol. I.

The TIDE TABLE.			
		Ho.	Min.
New Moon. } Full Moon. }		3	00
Days after the New, or Full Moon.	1	3	48
	2	4	31
	3	5	14
	4	5	52
	5	6	30
	6	7	3
	7	7	36
	8	8	24
	9	9	27
	10	10	30
	11	11	28
	12	12	26
	13	1	19
	14	2	12
		Time of High Water at LONDON.	

#### EXPLANATION of the TABLE.

RECKON how many Days are past since the last New or Full Moon, then look for that Number in the first Column of this Table, and right against it, in the second, you have the Hour and Minute that it will be High Water at *London-Bridge* that Day. As for Example, If you look for five Days after the New or Full Moon, right against it stands six Hours and 30 Minutes; and at that Time it will be High Water at *London-Bridge*: But it must be observed, that there is a considerable Difference between the Spring Tides, and the Neap Tides, in respect to Time; for the Neap Tides will be sometimes an Hour or more sooner than what is shewn in this Table.

THERE are three Things very remarkable in this River, viz. its Spring Tides, its Overflowing its Banks, and its strange Shifting of Tides at some Times. The Spring Tides *Spring Tides.* are higher than ordinary, and happen about every Full or Change of the Moon. The great *French* Philosopher, *Des Cartes*, endeavours to account for this, saying, from the Theorique of the Moon, that she moves so in her Elliptical Orb about the Earth, that at her Full and Change she comes nearer to the Earth, and in each Quarter goes further from it. Whence, from this Hypothesis, greater Tides must be at the Full and Change, and Neap or Low Tides at the Quarters; which is indeed for the most Part true; for without doubt the Moon's Nearness at the Full and Change, is the Cause of the Spring Tides, as her Distance at the Quarters makes the Neap Tides.

BUT there is another Thing considerable (says another Philosopher, *Childrey*;) in the Business which *Des Cartes* doth not consider, or it may be, did not know; that is, That the Spring Tides, in our River *Thames*, come not just upon the Full or Change, but two or three Days after, and the like doth the Neap Tides after the Quarters; which is against his Hypothesis. Therefore, to untie this Knot, it may be conceived, that the Cause why the Spring Tides are at the highest two or three Days after the Full and Change, and not on the very Day, is the same with that, why the sharpest pinching Time of Winter comes not just in the shortest Day, when the Sun is at the lowest with



ns, but in *January*, and about four or five Weeks after : Why also the coldest Time of the Night is not at Midnight, but about Break of Day. Why the hottest Time in the Summer is in *July*, four or five Weeks after the Solstice ; and why the hottest Time of the Day is not just at Noon, but about two or three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Overflowing of  
the Thames.

THE *Thames* overflowing its Banks proceeds from several Causes. First, from great Rains, by which the fresh Waters raise up the River, and going down to the Sea, are stopt by the Floods, whence they must needs swell above their usual Height. There was a notable Example of this in the Year 1555, when by reason of excessive Rains that had fallen, all *St. George's Fields*, in *Southwark*, the *Palace-Yard*, and even *Westminster-Hall*, were overflowed.

Secondly, Inundations of the *Thames* may be occasioned by boisterous North-west Winds, which, generally, not only cause very great Tides at the Mouth of the *Thames*, but on the Coasts of *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Picardy*, and the Shoars of *England* opposite to them : Because that Wind doth blow with equal Force, in the Tide of Flood, at each End of this Island, both Westwards and Northwards.

Thirdly, There is another Cause of greater Tides and Inundations in the *Thames*, not commonly taken Notice of, which is the Moon's being in her *Perigeon*, or in that Part of her Orb that is nearest to the Earth ; for if the Spring Tides are made by her coming nearer the Earth at her Full and Change, and her withdrawing farther from the Earth at her Quarters, occasions the Neap Tides, it must follow, that if to the Proximity which the Moon hath to the Earth, by moving in her *Elipsis*, there be added that Proximity which she hath in her *Eccentric*, or opposite Angles, she should operate so much the more extraordinarily upon the Sea, and make the higher Spring Tides at such Full and Change. And, on the contrary, that when she is estranged from us by a double Elongation of the Quarter in her *Elipsis*, and of her *Auge* in her *Eccentric*, she should operate so much the more weakly there than ordinarily, and to that Quarter make a slack Neap Tide.

Strange Shift-  
ings of the  
Tides.

IN the *Thames*, there are, at some Times, strange Shiftings of the Tides, which, by some, are looked upon as Prodigies, because they happen but seldom ; yet they are known to proceed from a natural Cause, as well as other common Effects. Several of these Shiftings have been taken Notice of by Historians.

I. ON the 12th of *October* 1411, the *Thames* flowed thrice in one Day.

II. ON the 17th of *September* 1550, the *Thames* flowed and ebbed three Times in nine Hours below the Bridge.

III. ON the 26th of *January* 1564, at Night, there were two Tides in two Hours at *London-Bridge* ; and likewise the next Day there were two in the Morning, and two at Night : And on *Sunday* the 28th of the same Month, two Tides in the Morning, and at Night but one, as it used to be, and so continued.

IV. ON the 6th of *November* 1574, in the Morning, there happened two great Tides, the first in Course, and the other within an Hour after, which overflowed the Marshes at *Lambeth*, and many Vaults and Cellars adjoining.

V. ON the 19th of *February* 1608, when it should have been dead low Water at the Bridge, it was high, and presently ebbed almost half an Hour to a Foot Depth ; and then, on a sudden, flowed almost two Feet higher than it did before, and then ebbed again, until it came near to its right Course ; so that the next Flood began almost as it should have done : All which happened

before twelve of the Clock at Noon, the Weather being indifferent calm.

VI. ON the 6th of *February* 1609, there was a strange Shifting of the Tides, but the Time is not mentioned.

VII. ON the 3d of *January* 1622, in the Morning, the *Thames* shifted four Tides in five Hours, two Floods and two Ebbs, and then kept its right Course.

VIII. ON the 2d of *February* 1653, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice in six Hours ; and the like Shifting of Tides was observed in the maritime Places in *Kent*, at the same Time.

IX. ON the 3d of *October* 1654, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed twice in three Hours.

X. ON the 1st of *November* 1660, the *Thames* ebbed and flowed three Times, between ten of the Clock at Night, and five the next Morning.

IF these Shiftings are examined, it will be found that in all of them the Tides were very slack, and, in a manner, at the very Neapness ; and that in all of them, except two, those in 1574, and 1656, the Moon was in *Apogæo*, about three or four Days before the Shifting, to make them, if possible, more slack and neap. By the Examples in 1654, and 1660, it looks as if the Cause of the Shifting of the Tides, is only the Over-bearing of their Course, when at the slack, by a North West Wind, which is the most powerful Adversary they can have upon the *English* Coast ; for if a slow Ebb be encounter'd full in the Teeth, what can follow but a Return of the Tide ? And if the North-west Wind, either abates its Fierceness, or shifts into some other Quarter, as the South-west, or North-east, for some short Time, and then either Return to its former Point, or resume its former Force, and does thus once, twice, or thrice, (which is usual at Sea, though its Wanderings are not so sensible at Land) it may be easily believed, seeing so plain a Reason for it, that there will be a Playing of the Tide to and fro, and several Floods and Ebbs succeeding one another in a few Hours. Perhaps this Shifting of the Tides, is the more taken Notice of in the *Thames*, because of its gentle Ebb to the Sea ; yet this is the more easily turned, whereas a River of a rapid Current, would prevail over these Irregularities.

THE next Thing to be mentioned of the River *Thames*, is the Extent of the Lord Mayor's, and City's Jurisdiction thereon, which begins at a Place called *Colnie-Ditch*, a little above the Bridge of *Stanes*, Westward, where is a Stone erected, with the City Arms carved thereon, and called the *London-Mark-Stone* ; from hence it comes to *London-Bridge*, and from thence reaches to a certain Place called *Yendal*, otherwise *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, and the Waters of *Medway*. This Authority and Jurisdiction, belongs to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *LONDON*, by divers Grants, Charters, and Confirmations, made by the Kings and Queens of *England*, and by divers Acts of Parliament ; and not only the Water of *Thames*, with the Fish therein, belong to the City, but the Soil and Ground under it ; being given to them by former Kings, as appears from a Writing in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, found, as Mr. *Strype* says, among the Manuscripts of the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, proving the Sea Lands, and Salt Shores, to be the Queen's Property ; wherein are these Words :

The Extent of  
the Lord  
Mayor, and  
City's Juris-  
diction on the  
Thames.

" Also for Proof of the Prince's Interest in Ri-  
" vers flowing from the Sea, the *Thames*, and  
" Conservation thereof, was not only given to the  
" City of *LONDON* ; but, by their especial  
" Suit, the King gave therewithal the Ground  
" and Soil under the same : Whereupon, if any  
" that hath a House or Land adjoining, do make  
" a Strand, Stairs, or such like, they pay forth-  
" with a Rent to the City of *LONDON*,  
" how



“ how high soever they be above the Low-water  
“ Mark. Such is the Prince’s Interest in all  
“ Rivers that ebb and flow.

The Lord  
Mayor Con-  
servator of the  
Thames.

The Water  
Bailiff, his  
Deputy.

Tinkermen  
supprest.

NEVERTHELESS, there have been some  
Contests betwixt the Lord Mayor, and the Lord  
High Admiral of *England*, about it ; but after  
a fair and judicial Trial, in open Court, the Dis-  
pute was determined in Favour of the City ; and  
the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, was ad-  
judged to be Conservator of the *Thames*, within  
the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, and to have  
absolute Power of inflicting Punishments for all  
unlawful Fishings, either by Fishermen, or others,  
and for all Abuse of his Authority : But as his  
other great Employments with-hold him from at-  
tending on this important Business, so much as  
the urgent Necessity of it requires, he hath a  
Deputy, or Substitute, called the *Water Bailiff*  
of LONDON, who, under his Authority,  
and by Virtue of his more absolute Power, doth  
continually search, oversee, and punish all Of-  
fenders, who dare infringe those Rights belong-  
ing to so famous a River, or make Spoil of what  
was intended for general Benefit. There were  
also some Controversies about the Rivers *Thames*  
and *Medway* ; but all Differences were absolutely  
concluded, Anno 1613, Sir *John Swinnerton*  
being then Lord Mayor, and *Thomas Sparrey*,  
Esq; his Deputy in that Office.

AND whereas there was a Company of Fisher-  
men, called *Tinkermen*, who with unlawful Nets,  
and other Devices, made an infinite Destruction  
of the young Brood or Fry of Fish, to feed their  
Hogs ; by the diligent and extraordinary Care  
and Cost of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the  
Citizens, and by the Vigilance of his Water  
Bailiff, they were many Years ago supprest, and  
a regular and orderly Manner of Fishing brought  
into Use, that such Havock may not for the fu-  
ture be made of the young Fry ; as also sundry  
other Abuses, by unlawful Fishing, and some an-  
noying Timber in *Tilbury Hope*, below *Gravesend*,  
dangerous to Passengers, and destructive to the  
young Brood of Fish, and to Fishermen’s Nets,  
were, for the general Benefit, reformed. They  
likewise took Care to clear and cleanse the River  
Westward, of about seventy nine Stops, or  
Hatches, consisting of divers great Stakes, and  
Piles, erected by Fishermen for their private  
Lucre, and standing dangerously for Passengers ;  
but none of these are now left, except such as  
stand out of the passable high Stream, that can  
prejudice none. The like Course was kept in  
the Time of *Henry IV.* and *Henry VIII.* There  
is also a watchful Eye that no Carrion, nor dead  
Carcasses be thrown into the River, to pollute,  
or infect the Stream.

To all these Intents and Purposes, the Lord  
Mayor and Aldermen, with their Under-Officers,  
meet eight Times a Year in the four Counties of  
*Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, and have  
a judicial Sitting, for Maintenance of the Rights  
and Privileges of the River ; at which Times  
they have Power to impanel Juries upon Oath,  
to make Inquisition after all Offences committed  
upon the River, within the Extent of their Ju-  
risdiction ; and as the Verdict given by the Jury,  
makes it appear, they proceed to the Punish-  
ment of the Transgressors, according to the Na-  
ture of the Offence ; whereof it may not be  
improper to give this memorable Instance.

A Progress of  
the Lord  
Mayor to  
Gravesend,  
&c. to keep  
Courts.

SIR *John Jolles*, Knight, Lord Mayor of  
the City of LONDON, and Conservator of  
the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*,  
assisted and accompanied by five of the Aldermen,  
one of the Sheriffs, and the Common Serjeant of  
the City, (in the Absence of the Recorder,) and  
attended by the Sub-conservator, or Water  
Bailiff, with fifty other Officers and Servants,  
took their Barges, on *Wednesday* the 3d of *July*,

1616, at *Billingsgate*, and in a few Hours arri-  
ved at *Gravesend* in *Kent*, where a Session for  
Conservacy of the said River, was kept before  
the said Lord Mayor, and his Assistants. At  
which Time, and Place, a Jury of Freeholders  
of the said County, being sworn to enquire of  
all Offences committed in any Part of that River  
within the said County, the Common Serjeant  
delivered them a Charge to this Effect :

“ THAT forasmuch as there had not been  
“ any Session of Conservacy, in many Years past,  
“ kept by any Lord Mayor of LONDON in  
“ that Place, it was probable, that they could  
“ not be well informed, neither of the Lord  
“ Mayor’s Jurisdiction and Power, to reform  
“ Annoyances and Offences there, nor of the  
“ Nature of the Service by them to be perform-  
“ ed in the Course of their Enquiry : And there-  
“ fore he thought it fit to make known unto  
“ them both the one and the other. And here-  
“ upon he shewed them, that the Jurisdiction  
“ of the City of LONDON in the River of  
“ *Thames*, from *Stanes Bridge* Westward, unto  
“ the Points of the River next the Sea Eastward,  
“ appeared to belong to the City, in Manner  
“ and Form as followeth ; both in Point of  
“ Right, and in Point of Usage : And then went  
“ over his Arguments.

I. FIRST, in Point of Right by Prescrip-  
tion, as appeareth by an antient Book, called  
*Dunthorne, That Civitatis Foundationis, Aedi-  
ficationis, et Constructionis, Causa erat Tha-  
mesis Fluvius. Quorum vero, Civitatis et Flu-  
minis Gubernationem, tam Duces, Majores,  
Custodes, Vicecomites, Aldermanni, et Magna-  
tes Civitatis Memoratae hucusque obtinuerunt et  
habuerunt : i.e.* The River *Thames* was the  
Cause of the first Founding and Building the  
City. The Government of which, both City  
and River, as well the Chiefs, the Mayors,  
the Keepers, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and  
eminent Men of the said City, hitherto have  
obtained and held. Whence he inferr’d, that  
the Government of the River hath belonged to  
the City Time out of Mind.

The Jurisdic-  
tion of the City  
of LONDON, in  
the River  
*Thames*, by  
Prescription.

IN 21 *Henry III.* *Jordan Coventrie*, one of  
the Sheriffs of LONDON, was, by the  
Mayor and Aldermen, sent to remove certain  
Kiddels, that annoyed the Rivers of *Thames*  
and *Medway*, who, *ultra Yenland versus Mare*,  
did take divers Persons that were Offenders,  
and imprisoned them ; whereupon Complaint  
being made to King *Henry III.* he took the  
Matter ill at the first, and sent for the Lord  
Mayor and Citizens to *Kennington* : And upon  
hearing of the Matter, the City’s Jurisdiction  
on the River was set forth and allowed, and  
the Complainants convicted, and every one of  
them amerced at 10*l.* and the Amercements  
adjudged to the City ; and their Nets were  
afterwards burned, by Judgment given by the  
Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the *Hustings*.

IN 37 *Henry III.* *codem Anno, ante Pentecostem*,  
*Vicecomites LONDON, quia Aqua Thamesiae  
pertinet ad LONDON, per praeceptum dict.  
Dom. Regis, deriverunt omnes alios Gurgites  
à LONDON, usq; Mare.*

IN 1 *Richard II.* Writs were directed to  
the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Essex*, reciting the  
City’s Title, with Command, not to suffer the  
Citizens of LONDON to be molested, con-  
trary to the Liberties formerly granted and  
allowed to them.

II. SECONDLY, In Point of Right by Al-  
lowance in *Eyre*, in 41 *Henry III.* before *Hugh  
Bigot*, being Justice Itinerant, the Sheriff, and  
Citizens of LONDON, were called in Que-  
stion, for their Jurisdiction exercised on the  
*Thames*. Before whom it was found by a  
Jury in *Southwark*, *Quod nullus aliquid Juris  
habet*

By Allow-  
ance in *Eyre*.



*habet in Thamesia, usque ad novum Gurgitem, nisi Cives LONDON. i.e. That none had any Right and Title in the Thames, as far the new Whirlpool, but the Citizens of LONDON.*

IN 14 Edward II. *Lib. Antiq. Regum* 156. The Constable of the Tower was indicted by divers Wards of LONDON, before the Justice in Eyre at the Tower. *De munerib. et Recep. conc. pro Kiddellis in Thamesiis: Concerning Kiddels set in the Thames, which, it seems, the Constable had received Consideration for. Et Constabularius ad Kiddellos respondet, quod Justic. non habent Jurisdictionem extra LONDON, placitum, inde cognoscere, cum predicti Kiddelli sunt in aliis Comitatus; et Justic. dixerunt, Aqua Thamesiæ pertinet ad Civitatem LONDON, usque Mare, et si velit respondeat.* The Sum of which Words seems to be this, That the Constable answer'd, as to the Kiddels, that the Justices had not Jurisdiction out of LONDON, and that the aforesaid Kiddels, were in other Counties: But the Justices said, That the Water of the Thames, as far as the Sea, belonged to the City of LONDON, and if he pleased, he might bring in his Answer; who then pleaded not Guilty.

By CHAR-  
TERS.  
Charter of  
King Rich. I.

III. THIRDLY, by Charters.

IN 8 Richard I. *Dominus Richardus, Filius Regis Henrici II. concessit, et firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kiddelli qui sunt in Thamesia, amoveantur, ubicumq; fuerint in Thamesia.* That is, Our Lord, Richard the King, Son of Henry II. hath granted, and firmly commanded, That all the Kiddels that are in the Thames be taken away, wheresoever they are in the Thames.

Charter of  
King John.

IN 1 Johann. Rex *concessit et firmiter præcepit, ut omnes Kiddelli, qui sunt in Thamesia, vel in Medway, amoveantur, et ne ceteri Kiddelli alicubi ponantur in Thamesia, vel in Medway, super Forf. x. l. Sterlingorum.* That is, the King hath granted and firmly commanded, That all the Kiddels that are in the Thames, or the Medway, be taken away, and that no other Kiddels be placed in the Thames, or the Medway, upon Pain of Forfeiture of x l. Sterling.

Charter of  
King Henry  
III.

HE then urged the famous Charter of King Henry III. which ran thus: Henry, by the Grace of God, Kyng of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou; Unto all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Ministers, and to all Bailiffs, and to all his true Men, greeting. *Wetyth wel, That for the Wele of our Soule, and the Helthe of the Soule of Kynge Johan, oure Fader, and the Soules of our Antecessours; and also for the common Profyt of our Cite of LONDON, and of al oure Realme, We have graunted, and stedfastly commaunded, that al the Weres that ben in Thamys, or in Medway by Medway, where that ever they be in Thamys, or in Medway, be done awaye. And that from hens forwarde no Weres be sett in Thamys, nor in Medway, upon Forfeiture of xl.*

ALSO We clayme quyte to oure Citezens of LONDON, al that the Constables of our Tour of LONDON, was wont to take of the same Weres. Wherefore We wyll, and stedfastly commaund that no Constable of Tour ony Tyme from hens forward ony Thing axe, or ony Graunte do to ony of the same Cite, by Encheson of the same Weres. It is knowne in owe to us, and (by) our trewe Men do us to understonde, that most Prayenge and laste Profyt myght falle to the same Cite, and to al the Realme, by Encheson of the same Weres, which we make for ever firme and

stable to the same Cite, as the Chartour of our Lord, Kyng Johan, our Fader, with our Barons of LONDON thereof have reasonably wytnessith. *Witnes, Eustas of LONDON, Peter of Wynchester, Joklyn of Bath, Rychard of Salysbury, Bishops: Hubert of Brough, Erle of Kent, our Justice Gylbart of Clare, Erle of Gloucester, and Hertford; Fitz-Nicol, Rychard of Argentin, our Styward. Gyve by the Hande of our worshipful Fader, Rauf, Bishop of Chycheester, our Chauncelar, at Westminster, the 18th Day of Feverell, the Yere of our Regne xi.*

THE following is an Extract out of the Charter of LONDON, granted to the City by King Richard II. the sixth and seventh Articles.

IN the lxxviiiith Article also, are these Words, *And that the same Citezens remove and do away al the Weres in Thamys and Medway; and that they have the Punishmentis thereof longing to us.* Charter of  
King Rich. II.

LIKEWISE in the lxxiiid Article are these Words: *And that the Constable of the Tower of LONDON make no Preses by Lond, nor by Water, of Vitayle or ony other Thynges whatsoever they ben, of Men of the forsaid Cite, nor of non other; coming to the Cite, or going out. Nor he shall not aresten, be ony maner Way, Shipes nor Botes bryngyng or ledyng Vitayles, or other Marchandyses to the Cite, or for (fro) the Cite forsaid.*

BESIDES these he produced, to the aforesaid Purpose, others in this King's Reign, and that of Edward III.

MR. Stripe likewise mentions a Record, 2 Edward III. allowing the City's Liberty; whereby also the Sheriffs of all the Counties, on which the Thames washeth, were commanded not to hinder or interrupt the City of LONDON in removing and taking the Kiddels.

IV. FOURTHLY, this Jurisdiction belongs to the City, by *Acts of Parliament.* By Acts of  
Parliament.

WILL. II. Cap. 47. An. 13. Lib. I. No Salmons to be taken from the Nativity of our Lady unto St. Martin's-day, in all Points: Nor any to be taken in Mill-pools, from the midst of April until Midsummer. The Offence punishable, I. by burning the Nets and Engines. II. Imprisonment for a Quarter of a Year. III. For a whole Year.

THE 13 Richard II. Cap. 19. confirms the other; and restrains the taking of young Salmons in many Waters, from the midst of April until Midsummer, upon the same Pain.

NONE within that Time to use any Nets, called Stalkers, nor any other Engines, by which the Fry may be destroyed; upon the same Pain.

HE urged likewise, 17 Richard II. Cap. 9. and 11 Henry VII. Cap. 15.

IN the fourth Year of the said King's Reign (Henry VII.) an Act of Parliament was made, whereby the Mayor of LONDON was to have the Rule of the River Thames, from Stanes-Bridge to the Water of Yenland.

IN 1 Elizabeth, Cap. 17. None shall with any manner of Net, Weel, Butcayning, Kipper, Lymecreel, Raw Fag-net, Troll-net, Trim-net, Scaleboat, Weblifter, Stutlamete, or with any other Device or Engines, made of Cheare, Woolbine, Canvas; or shall, of any heeling Nets, or Trimbleboat, or any Device, Engine, Cautels, Ways or Means whatsoever, heretofore made or devised, or hereafter to be made or devised, take and kill any young Brood, Spawn, or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pyke, or Pyckerel, or of any other Fish in any Floodgate, Pipe, or the Tail of any Mill, Wear,

Killing or  
taking the  
young Fry for-  
bid.



Weare, or in any Straits, Streams, Brooks, Rivers, Salt or Fresh.

*Likewise taking Fish out of Season:*

*Secondly*, None shall take and kill any Salmon or Trouts, not being in Season; being Kepper Salmon, or Kepper Trouts, or Shedder Salmon, or Shedder Trouts.

*Or not of due Length.*

*Thirdly*, None shall take and kill any Pyke, or Pyckerel, not being in Length ten Inches Fish, or more; nor any Trout, not being eight Inches; nor any Barbel, not being twelve Inches, and more.

*What Nets are to be used.*

*Fourthly*, None to fish with any Nets, Trammels, Keep, Weare, Helme Creele, or by any other Engine, Device, Ways or Means, but only with Net or Trammel, whereof every Mesh, or Mash, shall be two Inches and an half broad; Angling excepted.

A PROVISIO. That this shall not extend to Smelts, Roches, Minoes, Bulheads, Gudgeons, or Eels, in Places where the same have been used to be taken.

*The Penalty.*

THE Offenders to lose, for every Offence, 20 s. and the Fish, and also the unlawful Nets, Engines, and Instruments.

THE Mayor of LONDON (*inter alia*) shall have full Power and Authority by this Act, to enquire of all Offences committed contrary to this Act, by the Oaths of twelve Men, or more; and to hear and determine all and every the same.

THE Pains and Forfeitures to be to the Use of every such Person or Persons, (being no Body Politick nor Corporate, or Head of the same) before whom such Conviction shall be had; and to the Use of every Body Politick and Corporate, that heretofore have lawfully had any Fines, &c. upon such Conviction.

*Right by Inquisition.*

*Fifthly*, He proceeds to assert the City's Right to the Conservation of the *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*, by Inquisition, whereof these were two; one taken at *Raynham* in *Essex*, the other at *Gravesend* in *Kent*, before Sir *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord Mayor of LONDON, 9 *Henry V.* where it was presented, "That whereas, by the antient Ordinances of LONDON, the Meshes of Nets should be two Inches in the Fore-part, and one Inch in the Hinder-part, and it being found that the Offences, according to the said Inquisitions, are *contra Libertates & Consuetudines Civitatis*; it was adjudged, that the Nets should be burned, according to the antient Custom in that Behalf provided.

*By Decree.*

*Sixthly*, He goes on further to prove this Right belong'd to the City by Decrees.

IN 8 *Henry IV.* the Mayor, and Aldermen of LONDON, did exhibit their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, "That, Time out of Mind, they have had the Conservation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, and of all Trinckes, Nets, and other Gins, whatsoever, in the Rivers of *Thames*, and *Medway*, placed, and have used to make a Sub-Conservator under them; and complained, that *Alexander Bonner*, then Sub-Conservator, having done his Duty in removing Kiddels, was evil entreated by the Owners, the same Owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Bratferry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other Places in the Counties of *Kent* and *Essex*." And upon hearing of the Matter in *Camera Stellata*, i. e. the *Star-Chamber*, they were found Guilty, and constrained to submit themselves to the Lord Mayor, and ordered always to bring their Nets to the Lord Mayor, before they should use them. And that the Kiddels then taken, should be at the Disposition of the Lord Mayor; and the Offenders made their Submission accordingly.

*By Letters Patents.*

*Seventhly*, He proved, by Letters Patent, that a Grant was made by King *Edward IV.*

VOL. I.

to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for Building a Weare in the River of *Thames*, which Grant was cancelled, at the Request of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon shewing their Right, for that it was contrary to their antient Liberties; at which Time the City's Title to the then Conservacy of the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, was at large set forth, and is recited to have been shewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Earl, and his Council, and was afterwards allowed, and the Patent thereupon cancelled.

*Eighthly*, He re-inforceth the Right of the City by Proclamations, whereof one was made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in the 34th Year of his Reign, in which it is affirmed, that the Lord Mayor, and his Predecessors, have had, by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by Acts of Parliament, and have also long enjoyed, the Conservacy of *Thames*, without Interruption, or Impediment of the said King *Henry VIII.* or any of his Subjects: And by the same Proclamation it was commanded, That none should resist, deny, or impugn the Lord Mayor, or his Deputy, in doing or executing any thing, for the Conservacy of the River, and of the Fish and Fry within the same.

*By Proclamation.*

*Ninthly*, By Report. For in the Controversy betwixt the Lord High Admiral and the Lord Mayor, for measuring Coals, and other Things, upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conservacy of the said River did belong; which Cause was referred by Queen *Elizabeth's* Council of State, Anno 1597, to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who jointly certified, among other Things, that the Conservacy of the River *Thames*, did, and ought to belong to the City of LONDON.

*By Report.*

*Tenthly*, By *Quo Warranto*. For in the 3d *Jacobi Regis*, a *Quo Warranto*, being brought against the City in the Exchequer, to know by what Title they claimed the Conservacy of the River of *Thames*, and of the Waters of *Medway*; the City made their Title to the same by antient Prescription, and Judgment was given for them.

*By Quo Warranto.*

AND all this spoken for Proof of the City's Right.

HE went on next, to confirm the Right of the City by Proof of Usage; shewing, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, have, Time out of Mind, made Ordinances, concerning the good Government of the River *Thames*, for the Times and Manner of Fishing below *London-Bridge*, Eastward, to be observed upon Pains. And it appeareth, That from Time to Time, from the Time of King *Henry III.* and so downward, the Lord Mayor hath removed Kiddels, Weares, Trinkes, and other unlawful Engines, and hath reformed the Disorders of such as have offended in the River *Thames*, and punished Offenders, sometimes by Imprisonment, sometimes by Fine, and by burning their unlawful Nets.

*By Usage.*

THE Right of the City appears also by Writs and Precepts; for in the 9th of *Henry V.* Precepts were issued under the *Teste* of the Lord Mayor, to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Essex*, for the Returning Juries before the Lord Mayor, to enquire of Offences done in the River *Thames*.

*By Writs and Precepts.*

By Accompts in the Office of the Chamberlains of LONDON, from the 17th of *Richard II.* to the 11th of *Elizabethæ Reginae*, it appeareth, That the Water-Bailiff of LONDON hath made Search for unlawful Nets in the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*.

*By Accompts.*

IN the 9th of *Henry V.* Commission was given to the Lord Mayor, to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament, made for the Conservacy of the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, and to enquire of all Offences, made, or done, in the said Waters,

*By Commissions.*

ters,



ters, and to punish the Delinquents for the same.

A like Commission in the 3d of *Hen. VI.*

A like Commission in the 1st of *Eliz.*

A like Commission in the 1st of *Jac.*

By continual  
Claim.

AND all these, or the like Commissions, in this Case, were, and are directed to the Lord Mayor for the Time being.

Lastly, THE Right and Title is made good by continual Claim. In the 37th of *Henry VIII.* Letters came from the Lord Admiral, to stop such Matters as were then in Question, between his Lordship and the City, concerning the Jurisdiction of this City upon the River *Thames*.

IN the 3d of *Edward VI.* Order was given that the Chamberlain should take Care to stop certain Inquests, charged, by Virtue of a Commission directed to the Lord Admiral, to enquire of Abuses in Fishing below the Bridge.

IN the 4th of *Edward VI.* the Common-Sergeant was appointed to repair to the Duke of *Somerset*, and to inform him of the City's Authority, in pulling down Wears within the River *Thames*.

IN the 6th of *Edward VI.* Order was given, that Suit should be made to the King's Majesty, and his Council, for the Determination and Allowance of the City's Jurisdiction and Interest in the River *Thames*.

1 *Mariae Reginae.* A great Number of the Fishermen of the East-side of LONDON, present in the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, were commanded to obey the Water-Bailiff: And that one *Hunter*, of the Admiralty, should be summoned before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the next Court to be held for the same Matter.

1 *Eliz. Reginae.* Certain Committees were appointed to confer with the Lord Admiral, touching the Controversy between him and the City, concerning the Conservacy of the River *Thames*.

IN the 3d of *Eliz.* Certain Committees were appointed to attend the Lord Admiral, concerning the Jurisdiction of the River *Thames*.

7 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the City's Jurisdiction in the River *Thames*.

8 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be conferred with, touching the City's Right to the Conservacy of the River *Thames*.

13 *Eliz.* The Lord Admiral to be moved, that the City may enjoy their Liberties in the *Thames* and *Medway*.

17 *Eliz.* The Aldermen and others to confer with the Lord Admiral for the City's Title in the River Eastward.

23 *Eliz.* Mr. *Norton*, and others, appointed to attend on the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and to inform his Lordship touching the City's Title to the Conservacy of the River *Thames* below *London-Bridge*.

23 *Eliz.* Sessions appointed for the Conservacy of the River of *Thames*, the 9th of *October*, at *Barking* in *Essex*; and on *Wednesday* following to be kept at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

24 *Eliz.* Certain Aldermen were appointed to treat with the Lord Admiral, touching the Conservacy.

29 *Eliz.* Aldermen appointed to go to the Lord Admiral, and to inform his Lordship touching the City's Right to the Conservacy of the

River *Thames*, from *London-Bridge* to *Yenland*, and the *Reculvers*.

IN the Letters Patents granted by King *James I.* in the third Year of his Reign, the City's Title to the Conservacy of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*, is recited, and set down at large; and as the City had been interrupted in that Office, to take away all Controversy in this Behalf, and to remove all Doubt, the King did by those Letters Patents, Grant, Ratify, and Confirm, to the City of LONDON, the Conservacy of the said River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*.

THE Office of Conservator of so noble a River, is of great Extent; for he is to preserve the Currency of the Stream, and the Banks on both Sides: For, by the Laws, all Navigable Rivers are the High Streams of the King, for the Passage of Ships, Boats, &c. as the Highway is *Via Regia*, for the People to pass by.

HE is likewise to preserve the Fish and Fry, within the same; to enquire after any Fishermen, or others, who use any unlawful Nets, or Engines; or Fish at prohibited Seasons.

AND to prevent the Erection of any Weares, Kiddels, or Engines, and the Driving in of any Posts, Piles, or Stakes, which may in any Sort hinder the Stream, or Navigation; and to pull them up, if already done, and punish the Offenders: Also to prevent all Incroachments upon the River, and the Banks thereof, and to enquire of all Bridges, Flood-Gates, Mill-Dams, and such like Annoyances, and if any have cast any Soil, Dust, Rubbish, or other Filth into it.

THE following are two Acts, one of Parliament, the other of Common-Council, for preserving its Banks, and preventing Breaches.

An ACT of Parliament for the Preservation of the River *Thames*, made in the twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

“ WHEREAS, before this Time, the  
“ River of *Thames*, among all other  
“ Rivers, within this Realm, hath  
“ been accepted, and taken, and it is in-  
“ deed, the most commodious and profitable un-  
“ to all the King's Liege People, and chiefly of  
“ all other frequented and used, and as well by  
“ by the King's Highness, his Estates, and No-  
“ bles, Merchants, and other repairing to the  
“ City of LONDON, and other Places, Shires,  
“ and Counties adjoining to the same; which  
“ River of *Thames* is, and hath been, most meet  
“ and convenient of all other, for the Safeguard  
“ and ordering of the King's Navy, Conveyance  
“ of Merchandizes, and other Necessaries, to and  
“ for the King's most Honourable Household, and  
“ otherwise, to the great Relief and Comfort of all  
“ Persons within this Realm, till now of late; di-  
“ vers evil-disposed Persons, partly by misorder-  
“ ing of the said River, by casting in of Dung  
“ and other Filth, laid nigh to the Banks of the  
“ said River, digging and undermining of the  
“ said Banks and Walls next adjoining to the  
“ same River, carrying and conveying away of  
“ Way-shides, Shore-piles, Boards, Timber-  
“ work, Ballast for Ships, and other things, from  
“ the said Banks and Walls, in sundry Places;  
“ by reason whereof, great Shells and Risings  
“ have, of late, been made, and grown in the  
“ far-way of the said River; and such Grounds as  
“ lie within the Level of the said Water-mark,  
“ by Occasion thereof, have been furrowed and  
“ overflowed by the Rage of the said Water, and  
“ many great Breaches have ensued and followed  
“ thereupon, and daily are like to do; and  
“ the said River of *Thames* to be utterly de-  
“stroyed



“stroyed for ever, if convenient and speedy  
“Remedy be not soon provided in that Behalf.

“FOR Reformation whereof, Be it enacted,  
“established, and ordained, by the King, our  
“Sovereign Lord, and by the Assent of the Lords  
“Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in  
“this present Parliament assembled, and by the  
“Authority of the same; That if any Person,  
“or Persons, hereafter, do, or procure any thing  
“to be done, in the annoying of the Stream of  
“the said River of *Thames*, making of Shelves by  
“any manner of means, by mining, digging,  
“casting of Dung, or Rubbish, or other thing  
“in the same River, or take, pluck, or convey  
“away any Boards, Stakes, Piles, Timber-  
“work, or other Thing, from the said Banks,  
“or Walls, except it be to amend, and the same  
“to repair again; or dig, or undermine,  
“any Banks, or Walls, on the Water-side of  
“*Thames* aforesaid, to the Hurt, Impairing, or  
“Damage of any the said Walls and Banks;  
“then the same Person, or Persons, and every  
“of them, shall forfeit and pay for every Time  
“so offending, One Hundred Shillings: The  
“one Moiety thereof to be to the King our So-  
“vereign Lord, and the other Moiety thereof to  
“the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON,  
“for the Time being. The same to be recover-  
“ed, and obtained, by the Mayor and Com-  
“monalty of LONDON, by Bill or Plaint,  
“Writ of Debt, or Information, severally against  
“every Offender, in any of the King’s Courts;  
“in which Actions and Suits, or any of them,  
“the Party Defendant shall not be essoined or  
“wage his Law, or any Protection to be allowed  
“in the same.

“AND it is further enacted by the Authority  
“aforesaid, That if Complaint shall happen to  
“be made to the Lord Chancellor of *England*,  
“Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King’s  
“Council, Lord Privy Seal, or to any of them,  
“by any Person, or Persons, or Body Politick;  
“that Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, now having  
“the Office and Ordering of, and for Ballast-  
“ing of Ships, or any other that hereafter shall  
“have the Office and Order of Ballasting of  
“Ships, do take any Ballast for Ships near the  
“said River of *Thames*, and do not take  
“for Parcel of the said Ballasting, the Gra-  
“vel and Sand of the Shelves between *Greenbyth*  
“and *Richmond*, within the said River of  
“*Thames*, or in any Place, or Places, that is,  
“or shall be, unto the Damage or Annoyance of  
“the said River of *Thames*, or in any Part there-  
“of; that upon every such Complaint, the said  
“Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Pre-  
“sident of the King’s most Honourable Coun-  
“cil, Lord Privy-Seal, and every of them,  
“calling both the Chief Justices of either Bench  
“or one of them, shall have Power and Autho-  
“rity from Time to Time, to hear and finally  
“determine every such Complaint by their Dis-  
“cretion, and to put such Order therein, for the  
“taking of Ballast for Ships upon every such Com-  
“plaint, as by their Discretions shall seem most  
“convenient for the Preservation of the said River  
“of *Thames*: And the Parties offending such  
“Order, shall suffer Imprisonment, and make no  
“less Fine than Five Pounds to the King’s Use,  
“for every Time offending or breaking the  
“same.

“Provided always, and be it enacted, That it  
“shall be lawful to every Person and Persons, to  
“dig, carry, and take away Sand, Gravel, or  
“other Rubbish, Earth, or Thing, lying or being  
“in, or upon any Shelf or Shelves within the said  
“River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption  
“of any Person or Persons, or paying any Thing  
“for the same; any Thing contained in this pre-  
“sent Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT of COMMON-COUNCIL, concerning  
the Conservation and Cleansing the River  
*Thames*, made the 28th of September in  
the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King  
Henry VIII.

“WHEREAS, by the Statute made  
“in the 27th Year of the Reign of  
“our Sovereign Lord King *Henry* the  
“Eighth, among other, for Reformation of  
“the Misordering of the River of *Thames*,  
“by casting in Dung, and other Filth, many  
“great Shelves, and other Risings, have been  
“of late grown, and made within the said  
“River: By Reason whereof, many great  
“Breaches have ensued by Reason thereof,  
“which of like shall be the Occasion of  
“the utter Destruction of the said River,  
“unless that the same Law be put in due  
“Execution, according to the true Intent and  
“Meaning thereof.

“WHEREFORE, for a further Reformation  
“of the same, and to the Intent, that the  
“said good and wholesome Statute may be  
“put in more Execution and better Know-  
“ledge of the People, it is enacted, by the  
“Authority of this *Common-Council*, That  
“Proclamation may be made within this  
“City, and the same to be put in Writing,  
“and Tables thereof made and set up in  
“divers Places of this City, That it shall  
“be lawful to every Person or Persons, to dig,  
“carry away, and take away Sand, Gravel,  
“or any Rubbish, Earth, or any Thing lying  
“and being in any Shelf or Shelves, within  
“the said River of *Thames*, without Let or  
“Interruption of any Person or Persons, and  
“without any Thing paying for the same;  
“and after that, to sell the same away, or  
“otherwise occupy or dispose of the said  
“Gravel, Sand, or other Thing at their  
“free Liberty and Pleasure. And that all  
“Paviors, Bricklayers, Tilers, Masons, and  
“all others that shall occupy Sand, or Gra-  
“vel, shall endeavour themselves with all Di-  
“ligence to occupy the said Sand or Gra-  
“vel, and none other, paying for the same  
“reasonably, as they should or ought to pay  
“for other Sand or Gravel, digged out of  
“other Men’s Grounds about the said City,  
“which after is filled again with much filthy  
“Things, to the great Infection of the In-  
“habitants of the said City, and all other  
“repairing unto the same: And that further,  
“humble Suit may be made to the King’s  
“Highness, That all Persons having Lands,  
“or Tenements along the said River-Side,  
“upon certain Pain by His Highness, and  
“the Lords of his Honourable Council to be  
“limited, shall well and sufficiently repair,  
“and maintain, all the Walls and Banks ad-  
“joining unto their said Lands, that so the  
“Water may not, nor shall break in upon  
“the same, and the same to be continued,  
“till the Time that the said noble River  
“be brought again to its old Course and  
“former State: And that strong Grates of  
“Iron, along the said Water-Side, and also  
“by the Street-Side, where any Watercourse  
“is had into the said *Thames*, be made by  
“the Inhabitants of every Ward, so along  
“the said Water, as of old Time hath been  
“accustomed. And that every Grate be in  
“Heighth four and twenty Inches, at the  
“least, as the Place shall need, and in  
“Breadth, one from another, one Inch, and  
“the same to be done with all Expedition  
“and Speed. And if the Occupiers of the  
“said Lands and Tenements make Default,  
“contrary



“ contrary to the Ordinance aforefaid, or  
 “ elfe; if any Perfon or Perfons in great  
 “ Rains and other Times sweep their Soilage,  
 “ or Filth of their Houfes into the Channell,  
 “ and the fame after is conveyed into the  
 “ *Thames*, every Perfon fo offending, fhall  
 “ forfeit, for every fuch Default, Twenty-pence,  
 “ and that upon Complaint to be made to  
 “ any Conftable, next adjoining to the faid  
 “ Place where any fuch Default fhall be found,  
 “ it fhall be lawful for the faid Conftable,  
 “ or his fufficient Deputy, for the Time be-  
 “ ing, from Time to Time, to deftrain for  
 “ the faid Offence, and to retain the fame  
 “ irreplegiabie. A like Law to be obferved  
 “ and kept; and like Penalty to be paid for  
 “ every Perfon that burns Rufhes and Straw  
 “ in their Houfes, or wafh in the common  
 “ Streets or Lanes, and to be recovered, as  
 “ aforefaid; and the one Moiety thereof to  
 “ be to the Mayor and Commonalty, and the  
 “ other Moiety to be divided between the  
 “ faid Conftable that taketh Pain, and the  
 “ Party-Finder of the faid Default. And if  
 “ the Conftable, or his Deputy, refufe to do  
 “ his Duty, according to the true Meaning of  
 “ this Act, that then the Conftable, or his  
 “ Deputy, which fhall fo refufe to do his  
 “ Duty, as aforefaid, fhall forfeit and pay  
 “ for every Time fo offending three Shillings  
 “ and Four-pence. And the fame Penalty of  
 “ the Conftable to be recovered and obtained  
 “ by Diffrefs irreplegiabie, to be taken by  
 “ any of the Officers of the Chamber of  
 “ LONDON, to the Ufe of the Mayor  
 “ and Commonalty of LONDON.

“ AND further, That no Perfon or Perfons  
 “ having any Wharf or Houfe by the faid  
 “ Water-fide, make not their Lay-Stalls, where  
 “ the common Rakers of this City ufe to  
 “ refofe and lay all their Soilage to be car-  
 “ ried away by them with their Dung-Boats,  
 “ and that the faid Rakers fhall lay their  
 “ faid Dung, carried in their Dung-Boats,  
 “ to fuch convenient Place or Places, as  
 “ fhall be appointed by the Lord Mayor of  
 “ LONDON, for the Time being, with  
 “ the Advice of his Brethren, the Aldermen  
 “ of the fame, and to no other Place or  
 “ Places, upon Pain to forfeit for every fuch  
 “ Default, 5 *l.* to be recovered in any of  
 “ the King’s Courts within the City of  
 “ LONDON, by Bill, Plaint, Moiety of  
 “ Debt, or Information, by any Perfon that  
 “ will, or fhall fue for the fame. The one  
 “ Moiety thereof, to be unto the Mayor and  
 “ Commonalty of LONDON, and the other  
 “ Moiety to him, or them, that will or fhall  
 “ purfue for the fame. In which Actions, or  
 “ Suits, no Wager of Law, nor Effoign fhall  
 “ be allowed.

*Mills erected on  
 the Thames,  
 by the Bridge  
 to grind Corn.*

ABOUT the Year 1588, certain Mills were  
 erected upon the River *Thames*, near the  
 Bridge, to grind Corn for the better fupplying  
 of the City, which had for fome Years paff  
 fuffered very much, by reafon of Dearth, and  
 Scarcity of Corn, and that encreafed greatly for  
 fome Number of Miles about the City, on Ac-  
 count of the Difficulty of grinding Corn for the  
 Relief of the Poor. Therefore, in the Month of  
*March*, 1588, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-  
 monalty of the City, petitioned the Queen, that  
 they might erect four Corn-Mills on the River  
*Thames*, under two Roofs near the Bridge, in  
 fuch Places where it fhould breed no Annoyance.  
 Whereupon feveral of the Council, *viz.* the Lord  
 Chancellor *Hatton*, the Earl of *Leicefter*, *Charles*  
*Howard*, Baron of *Effingham*, *Sir Francis Knollys*,  
*Sir Francis Walsingham*, fent their Letter, *April*  
 1, 1588, from the Court at *Greenwich* to Mr.

*Rookesby*, Mafter of *St. Catharine’s*, Mr. *Fan-  
 fhaw*, Mr. *Peter Osborn*, Remembrancer of the  
*Exchequer*, with this Order, That they fhould  
 call before them, fuch as the Mayor and City  
 fhould appoint to manage the Caufe, likewise fome  
 of the principal Officers of the Navy, and Ma-  
 fters of the *Trinity-Houfe*; and to advife them to  
 confult together, whether the Erection of thefe  
 Mills might be beneficial or inconvenient; and  
 in what Sort and Place it fhould be thought ne-  
 ceffary they fhould be fet up. That being by  
 them advifed, the Queen might be moved to  
 grant their Request, if it fhould be found behoofe-  
 ful for the City, and not hurtful to the River  
*Thames*. The three abovesaid, at length, returned  
 this Certificate to the Council: That by the Cer-  
 tificate of the principal Officers of the Navy, and  
 the chief Mafters of the *Trinity-Houfe*, and the  
 eight Mafters and Overfeers of the River, and  
 other the Affiftants of the Company of Watermen,  
 as alfo by their own View and advifed Confidera-  
 tion, it was found, That the erecting of the faid  
 Mills would not be hurtful, nor prejudicial, to the  
*Thames* any Way: And alfo would work Benefit,  
 and no Inconvenience, fo far forth as hitherto  
 they could fee and perceive.

*The CERTIFICATE of the Mafters and Affift-  
 ants of the Trinity-Houfe, was as followeth.*

“ **W**HEREAS it hath pleased the Lords  
 “ of her Majefty’s moft Honourable  
 “ Privy-Council, to direct their Let-  
 “ ter to the Worfhipful Mr. *Rookesby*, Mafter of  
 “ *St. Catharine’s*, Mr. *Fanfhaw*, Mr. *Osborn*,  
 “ Commissioners for the Building of certain Mills on  
 “ the South Side of *Thames*, upon the Starlings  
 “ above the Bridge: And the Commissioners above-  
 “ named have fent for us, the Mafter and Affiftants  
 “ of the *Trinity-Houfe* of *Deptforth-Strond* in  
 “ *Kent*, that we fhould make the Survey, whether  
 “ the Erecting and Building of thofe Mills might  
 “ be prejudicial or hurtful to the faid River.  
 “ We whofe Names are here under-written, with  
 “ others, have taken a View of the faid Place,  
 “ and do find, as far as we can judge and forefee,  
 “ it will not be hurtful, nor prejudicial, to the faid  
 “ River in any Way. *April 4. 1588.* By

*John Hawkins,  
 Richard Gibbs, Mafter.  
 Will. Harris,  
 Thomas Andros,*

*William Holftock,  
 Edward Wilkinfon,  
 Peter Hills.*

IN former Times there feems to have been fe-  
 veral Mills upon the *Thames*; one of which, be-  
 low Bridge, on *Southwark* Side, belonged to the  
 Monks of *Rockefter*: But thefe are now almoft  
 all taken away, as every Thing is that may annoy  
 this noble River, which from the Wealth it brings  
 in from all Parts of the World, and the great  
 Convenience of it to the Inhabitants of thefe Cities  
 may be faid to be the *Radical Moisture* of  
 LONDON; the Advantages of it were very  
 well hinted at in an ingenious Repartee made  
 by the Lord Mayor to King *James I.* who being  
 difpleafed that the City would not lend him a  
 Sum of Money, told the Mayor, and Aldermen,  
 that he would remove his Court, with all the  
 Records of the *Tower*, and the Courts of *West-  
 minfter-Hall* to another Place, with fome other  
 Exprefions, to the like Purpofe. The Lord  
 Mayor calmly heard all, and at laft answered,  
*Your Majefty hath Power to do what you please,  
 and your City of LONDON will obey accord-  
 ingly; but fhe humbly defires that when your Ma-  
 jesty fhall remove your Courts, you will please to  
 leave the Thames behind you*

THE Mafter, Wardens, and Affiftants of the  
 Brotherhood of the *Trinity-Houfe*, by Letters  
 Patent from Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 36th Year of  
 her



The Right of taking Ballast out of the Thames belongs to the Trinity-House.

Rates paid for Ballast.

her Reign, and another Grant from K. Charles II. are entitled to the Soil, Gravel, and Sand of the River *Thames*, with the sole Right of supplying all Ships and Vessels with Ballast, at the Rates of 9 *d.* per Ton, to be paid by all Ships employed in the Coal Trade; 12 *d.* per Ton, by all other *British* Ships; and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ton by Foreign Ships; for which Purpose they constantly employ sixty Ballast Lighters, and 120 Men in their Service, with an Allowance of 4 *d.* per Ton to the Ballast Men, and 2 *d.* per Ton to the Owners of the Ballast Lighters, and apply the Residue of the Money received for Ballast, after the Charges of Management are paid, to the Maintenance of 93 Alms-houses, and a great Number of Out-Pensioners, who are poor decayed Seamen, their Widows and Orphans.

THE Ballast Men before-mentioned, not content with the antient Prices allowed to them, but pretending that the Deepness of the River has made their Work more difficult, and the Dearness of Provisions, an Increase of Wages necessary, and perceiving that the Knowledge of the Business, in which they are employed, is confined to themselves, have lately combined together, and insisted on 3 *d.* per Ton more, which they have actually demanded and received to their own Use from several Masters and Commanders of Ships in Disobedience to the Orders of the Master, Wardens, &c. of the *Trinity-House*, who, notwithstanding the Subscription of the Masters and Owners of Ships to advance the Prices of Ballast, were not warranted to increase the accustomed Rates, and therefore could not allow greater Wages to the Ballast Men, without starving the Poor; and therefore, that the Trade of the Nation might not suffer for want of Ballast, and the Obstructions of the River, they petitioned the Parliament in this present Session, (1733) for Leave to bring in a Bill, which has already past the House of Commons, to empower them to receive larger Prices for Ballast, and to make farther Allowance for raising and delivering the same, and to compel the Ballast Men to deliver due Tonnage of Ballast to all Masters of Ships, and subject them to proper Regulation and Government.

WE shall next treat of some Affairs concerning the Company of Watermen, for the River *Thames*.

By a Stat. 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* it was enacted, That at the first Court of Aldermen in LONDON, next after the first of *March*, out of the Watermen, betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, eight Overseers are to be chosen, to keep Order among the rest.

THAT two Watermen shall not carry any, but where one of them hath exercised that Profession two Years before that Time, and hath been allowed by the greater Part of the Overseers, under the known Seal, on Pain to be committed to one of the Compters, by the said Overseers for a Month, or a less Time, as the Offence shall deserve.

THAT no single Man, that is no Householder, nor retained as an Apprentice, or as a Servant, for one Year, at least, shall exercise that Profession betwixt the Places aforesaid, on Pain of like Punishment.

THE Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of LONDON, and the Justices of Peace, within the Counties adjoining to the River *Thames*, upon Complaint of any two of the Overseers, or of any Waterman's Master, have Power, not only to hear and determine any Offence committed against this Act, and to enlarge any Waterman unjustly punished by the said Overseers, but likewise to punish the Overseers themselves, in Case they unjustly punish any Person, by Colour of this Act.

VOL. I.

ALSO, A Wherry, that is not twelve Feet and a half long, and four Feet and a half broad in the Midship, and sufficient to carry two Persons, on one Side right, shall be forfeited; and the King shall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

AGAIN, That Waterman that withdraws himself in Time of Pressing, (it being proved by two Witnesses, before the said Mayor, Aldermen, or Justices, and two of the said Overseers) shall suffer a Fortnight's Imprisonment; and shall be prohibited to Row any more upon the *Thames*, for a Year and a Day after.

ALSO, The Overseers shall not only call the Watermen before them, and direct them, and Register their Names, but likewise examine their Boats, before they be launched, whether they have due Proportion and Goodness, according to this Act; and if the Overseers refuse, or neglect their Office, they shall forfeit 5 *l.* between the King and Informer.

ALSO, The Court of Aldermen shall Assess the Fares of Watermen, which being subscribed by two of the Privy-Council, (at least) shall be set up in *Guild-hall*, *Westminster-hall*, &c. and the Waterman that takes more, than according to the Fare so assessed, shall, for every such Offence, suffer half a Year's Imprisonment, and forfeit 40 *s.* to be divided as before.

AND by the 1 *Jac.* I. 16. No Waterman shall retain any Servant, or Apprentice, unless he himself hath been an Apprentice to a Waterman by the Space of five Years before, and not an Apprentice under the Age of eighteen Years, or for less Time than seven Years, in Pain to forfeit for every such Offence 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and Prosecutor.

BUT this Act shall not restrain Watermen's Sons, of convenient Growth and Strength, and formerly trained up in Rowing; but that they be allowed to serve as Apprentices, and to carry Passengers from Place to Place, at the Age of sixteen Years.

ALSO, That eight Overseers shall Yearly, upon the first Day of *March*, and the first Day of *September*, cause openly to be read in the Common-hall, all their Orders, made, or to be made, in Pain that every of them, for every such Default, shall forfeit twenty Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

THE Lord Mayor, for the Time being, may cause any Person, inhabiting within LONDON, or the Liberties, to be summoned to appear before his Lordship, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring such Person before him; and hath Power to hear and determine Differences between Party and Party.

If any Apprentice, or other Person, shall be carried aboard of Ship, or there detained against his Will, the Lord Mayor may send his Warrant by his Water Bailiff, and compel the Captain, or Commander, of the Vessel, to release such Person.

By a late Statute made *Anno* 11 and 12 *Will.* III. Cap. 21. For the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, on the River *Thames* between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, it is enacted, That all Laws in Force touching Watermen and Wherry-men, not thereby altered, or repealed, shall be duly put in Execution, under the Penalties therein contained. And that every Lighterman, or Owner, Keeper, or Worker of any Lighter, or other large Craft on the *Thames*, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, shall be taken to be of the Society, or Company, of Wherry-men and Lightermen, which Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen, are, by the said Act, made a Society, or Company.

K

AND

Rates of Ballast raised by Act of Parliament, 1733.

Rules and Orders relating to the Company of Watermen.



AND all such Lightermen, on the River *Thames* (except Trinity-men, Fishermen, Ballast-men, Western Barges, and Mill-boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the same) shall be register'd in a Book kept by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen, and be liable to the Rules of the said Company.

THAT the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen shall yearly elect eight of the best Watermen, and three of the best Lightermen, at the first Court of Aldermen, next after the first Day of *June*, to be Overseers, and Rulers of the said Wherry-men, &c. who are to maintain good Orders amongst them, and to cause the Names of the Lightermen to be register'd at their Hall, after the 29th Day of *June* 1700, then coming.

THAT the said Rulers and Assistants were on the first Court Day after the first Day of *June* then next, and so yearly, to appoint Watermen of the principal Towns and Stairs between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, to choose their Assistants, not exceeding Sixty, nor less than Forty Watermen. And the Lightermen, the first of *June*, then next, and so yearly, are to choose nine Lightermen, who with the Watermen shall be Assistants of the said Company, for preserving good Government amongst them, who on the first Day of *July* yearly, shall present to the Court of Aldermen, five Watermen, and two Lightermen to be Auditors of the said Company, for auditing the Accompts of the Rulers, &c. And Persons elected Rulers, Assistants, or Auditors, refusing, and not well-exercising their Places, shall forfeit 5 *l*.

THE said Rulers, Auditors, and Assistants may make Rules with Penalties, for the good Government of their Society, which, first approved by the Court of Aldermen, and after, by the Lord Chief Justice of either Bench, shall be binding.

THAT the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and the Justices of Peace, in the Shires next adjoining to the *Thames*, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, in their several Jurisdictions, upon Complaint of the Overseers and Rulers, shall hear and determine Offences, contrary to this Act, and levy the Penalties by Distress.

THAT Persons owning, or working any Lighter or Flat Boat, for unlading Goods and Merchandizes from Ships, &c. and registering themselves and Servants in the said Company's Books, by the 29th of *September* 1700, were thereby declared Lightermen, and none but such register'd Persons (besides free Watermen, then after to be register'd as Lightermen, and such as had served their Time to Lightermen) shall keep or work any Lighters under Penalty of 5 *l*. per Week.

THAT none (except Trinity-men) shall row or ply on the said River, &c. in Boats, &c. for carrying Passengers for Profit, but such as have served their Time, or are Servants or Apprentices to Watermen, and all the Penalties of this Act shall be paid to the said Rulers and Overseers, for the Use of the Poor and Decayed of the said Society.

THAT the Owners, &c. of any Keys, betwixt *Hermitage-Bridge* and *London-Bridge*, may use their own Lighters, as heretofore, imploying therein qualified Watermen, or Lightermen; and Woodmongers may keep, and work Lighters by themselves, and Servants for carrying their own Goods only.

THAT Persons keeping Lay-stalls, may carry the Soil as heretofore, and Gardeners may bring to the Markets of LONDON, &c. their Fruit, Herbs, Roots, &c. and carry Soil in their Boats, by their own Servants, as heretofore.

AND that Offences against this Act shall be prosecuted within 30 Days, and that Persons prosecuted for any thing done in Pursuance thereof,

may plead the General Issue, or vouch this Act in Justification, and if a Verdict pass for the Defendant, &c. he shall have double Costs. And that Offenders punished by this Act, shall not incur the Penalty of any other for the same Offence.

THAT after the first Day of *June* then next, the said Rulers and Overseers, Auditors, and Assistants, on their Court-Days, might appoint Forty Watermen, to ply on every Lord's-Day, between *Vauxhall* and *Limehouse*, for carrying Passengers cross the River at a Penny each, which Watermen shall account next Day for the Money to the Rulers, &c. who are to pay them for their Labour, and apply the Overplus to the poor decayed Watermen and Lightermen of the Company, and their Widows.

AND the Waterman neglecting every *Monday* to pay the whole, so earned and received, shall forfeit 40 *s*.

BUT this Act is not to impeach the Right of *Charles*, late Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, Lord of the Manor of *Gravesend*, his Heirs, Executors, &c. for holding there the Court of the Water-course, for the better Government of Barges, Boats, &c. ferrying from *Gravesend* to LONDON, or of the Persons owning or working of the same, nor prejudice any Liberties, &c. of the Mayor, Jurats, &c. of *Gravesend* and *Milton* in *Kent*, touching the Passage, or Ferry, thence to LONDON, or the Government thereof.

NOR to hinder the Watermen of *St. Margaret's*, *Westminster*, from plying cross the *Thames* from *Westminster-Bridge* to *Stand-Gate*, and from the *Horse-ferry* to *Lambeth-Bridge*, on the Lord's Day by Turns, as of late the Monies earned thereby, being applied to the poor decayed Watermen, and their Widows of the said Parish of *St. Margaret's*. And any two Justices of the Peace may call the Watermen so Working to Account, and cause the Monies by them earned to be applied as aforesaid, which Watermen of *St. Margaret's*, shall choose two Stewards and a Clerk, on the 23d of *April* yearly, and shall at a Meeting of their Society, appoint the Watermen, so to work in their Turns on the Lord's Day.

A TABLE of the Rates, or Prices, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of LONDON, to be taken by the Watermen, Rowing from Place to Place upon the River *Thames*, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*.

FROM *London* to *Gravesend*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s*. 6 *d*. with Company, 9 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Graves*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s*. with Company, 8 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Greenbith*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4 *s*. with Company, 8 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Purfleet*, or *Erith*, a whole Fare, in Oars, 3 *s*. with Company, 6 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Woolwich*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s*. 6 *d*. with Company, 4 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Blackwall*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2 *s*. with Company, 4 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Greenwich*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s*. 6 *d*. with Company, 3 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Deptford*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s*. 6 *d*. with Company, 3 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Limehouse*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1 *s*. A Sculler's Fare, 6 *d*.

FROM *London* to *New-Crane*, *Shadwell-Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-Cross*, one Oar's Fare, 1 *s*. A Sculler, 6 *d*.

FROM *London* to *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping-New*, and *Wapping-Old-Stairs*, one Oar's Fare, 6 *d*. A Sculler, 3 *d*.

FROM



FROM London to the *Hermitage*, in Oars, 6d. A Sculler, 3d.

FROM London to *Rotherhith-Church-Stairs*, and *Rotherhith-Stairs*, in Oars, 6d. A Sculler, 3d.

FROM *Billingsgate* and *St. Olave's*, to *St. Saviour's-Mill*, in Oars, 6d. A Sculler, 3d.

OVER the Water, directly, between *London-Bridge* and *Limehouse*, for the next Sculler, 2d.

ALL the Stairs between *London-Bridge* and *Westminster*, in Oars, 6d. A Sculler, 3d.

FROM *London-Bridge*, on either Side above Bridge, to *Lambeth* and *Vauxhall*, Oars, 1s. A Sculler, 6d.

FROM *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and *Vauxhall*, Oars, 6d. A Sculler, 3d.

FROM *Temple-Stairs*, *Dorset-Stairs*, *Black-Fryars*, *Paul's Wharf*, to *Lambeth*, in Oars, 8d. A Sculler, 4d.

OVER the Water directly, in the next Boat, between *London-Bridge* and *Vauxhall*, in a Sculler, 2d.

FROM London to *Chelsea*, *Battersea* and *Wandsworth*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 1s. 6d. with Company 3d.

FROM London to *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2s. with Company 4d.

FROM London to *Hammersmith*, *Chiswick*, and *Mortlake*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 2s. 6d. with Company 6d.

FROM London to *Brentford*, *Isleworth*, *Richmond*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 3s. 6d. with Company, 6d.

FROM London to *Twickenham*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 4s. with Company, 6d.

FROM London to *Kingston*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 5s. with Company, 9d.

FROM London to *Hampton-Court*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 6s. with Company, 1s.

FROM London to *Hampton-Town*, *Sunbury* and *Walton-upon-Thames*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 7s. with Company, 1s.

FROM London to *Weybridge* and *Chertsey*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 10s. with Company, 1s.

FROM London to *Staines*, one whole Fare, in Oars, 12s. with Company, 1s.

FROM London to *Windsor*, one whole Fare, 14s. with Company, 2s.

By the 2d and 3d of *Philip and Mary*, Chap. 16. Sect. 11. That Waterman who takes more than the settled Fares, to be imprisoned for 6 Months, and forfeit 40s.

An ABSTRACT of the ACT for making more effectual, several Acts passed, relating to Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, rowing upon the River Thames, and for the better ordering and governing such Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen.

Anno secundo Georgij Regis.

“ ENACTED, That after the 24th of  
“ June 1729, No Person, who, now,  
“ or hereafter, shall work any Wherry-  
“ Boat, Tilt-Boat, Barge, or other Vessel, for  
“ carrying Passengers, or Goods for Hire, on the  
“ River Thames, between *Gravesend* and *Wind-*  
“ *for*, shall take an Apprentice or Servant, unless  
“ he shall be an Housekeeper, or have some  
“ known Habitation, where he may receive such  
“ Apprentice, and shall register with the Clerk  
“ of the Company where he shall reside, or where-  
“ to he shall afterward remove, on Pain of 10l.  
“ on Conviction before the Lord Mayor, or one,  
“ or more Justices for the Place, where the Of-  
“ fender shall be found, by the Oath of two, or  
“ more Witnesses, to be levied by Distress, or  
“ for want of Distress, to be committed to the

“ next Publick Work-House, without Bail, for  
“ not exceeding one Month, nor less than four-  
“ teen Days, and the Clerk of the Company,  
“ on Application made to him, is to register the  
“ Habitation, and every Removal of such Water-  
“ man, &c. in a Book of the Company with-  
“ out Fee, on Pain of 10l. and if any such  
“ Waterman, &c. shall not register his Place of  
“ Abode, the Apprentice shall, on Application  
“ made to the Rulers and Overseers, at their  
“ publick Courts, be turned over to any other  
“ Master.

“ AFTER June 24, 1729, No Apprentice  
“ shall take upon him the sole Care and Manage-  
“ ment of any Boat, within the said Limits, till  
“ 16 Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son, and  
“ 17, if a Landsman's, and unless he hath  
“ worked with some able Waterman, for two  
“ Years at least, on Pain of 10s. on the Master.

“ WHERE sufficient Distress cannot be found  
“ to pay and satisfy the Penalties, to be inflicted  
“ by any Rules, Orders, or Constitutions, made  
“ by the Rulers of the Company, approved by  
“ the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LON-  
“ DON, and confirmed by the Chief Justice of  
“ the King's-Bench, Oath being made of want  
“ of Distress before the Lord Mayor, or Justice  
“ of the Peace where the Offender shall be found,  
“ they are to commit him to the House of Cor-  
“ rection, without Bail, for any Time not ex-  
“ ceeding one Month, nor less than Fourteen  
“ Days, such Offender being convicted on this  
“ Act, or 11 or 12 Will. III.

“ If any Person, not having served seven Years  
“ to a Waterman, &c. (except Trinity-men,  
“ Fishermen, Ballast-men, and Persons employed  
“ in Western Barges, Mill-boats, Chalk Hoys,  
“ Faggot or Wood Lighters, Dung Boats, and  
“ Gardeners Boats, as is allowed by the said  
“ Act, or Act 11 and 12 Will. III.) shall row  
“ any Boat, or other Craft on the said River, for  
“ Hire or Gain, he shall for every Offence forfeit  
“ 10l. to be levied as aforesaid.

“ The Number of Assistants of the said Com-  
“ pany, at their future Elections, shall be reduced  
“ to Thirty, but to be elected as heretofore.

“ THIS Act shall not prejudice any Right  
“ belonging to the Lord of the Manor of *Grave-*  
“ *send*, for holding a Court, called *Curia Cursus*  
“ *Aquæ*, or, *The Court of the Water-Course*, for  
“ the better Management of Barges, Boats, and  
“ Vessels, using the Ferry, or Passage, from  
“ *Gravesend* to LONDON, or to the Barges,  
“ Tilt-Boats, or other Vessel, plying at the  
“ Bridge of *Gravesend*, or the Persons working  
“ them.

“ NOR to prejudice, or impeach any Grants  
“ or Usages held by the Mayor, Jurats, and ca-  
“ pital Inhabitants of the Villages, and Parishes  
“ of *Gravesend* and *Milton*, in Com. Kent, rela-  
“ ting to the Passage and Ferry on the Thames,  
“ from the said Villages and Parishes to LON-  
“ DON.

“ The Lessees, Owners, and Occupiers of  
“ any Keys betwixt the *Hermitage-Bridge* and  
“ *London Bridge*, may use their Lighters, or  
“ large Crafts, as hath been heretofore accus-  
“ tomed, for carrying Goods and Merchandizes  
“ to and from their Keys, and Wharfs, and Ships  
“ loading or unloading, and may employ any  
“ Waterman, or Lighterman, duly qualified,  
“ as is in the said Act 11 and 12 Will. III. directed.

“ All the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred  
“ by this Act, may be sued for by the Rulers  
“ and Overseers of the Company, or any two of  
“ them, in such Manner as is provided by the  
“ Act of 11 and 12 Will. III. and when recovered  
“ shall be paid to the Rulers and Overseers, and  
“ be distributed for the Use of the Poor, as they  
“ shall think fit, and all Prosecutions shall be  
“ commenced



" commenced within a Month after the Offence committed.

" All Constables and Headboroughs shall be aiding and assisting in the due Execution of this Act, and if any Suit shall be commenced against any Person for any Matter done in pursuance of this Act, or any former Act, relating to the Water Service on the River, or the regulating and governing the Company, the Action shall be brought within 30 Days after the Fact committed, and such Person may plead the General Issue, and give this, or any the former Acts in Evidence, and on a Verdict, &c. he shall recover treble Costs.

" This Act shall be deemed a Publick Act, and be judicially taken Notice of as such, without specially pleading the same.

An ORDER, made by the Court of Rulers, Auditors, and Assistants, of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River of Thames.

An Order to prevent ill Language to be used by the Watermen, Lightermen, &c. on the River.

" WHEREAS several Watermen, Lightermen, and the Apprentices of such, whilst they are rowing, or working, upon the River Thames, and at their several respective Places of Resort, or Plying Places, between Gravesend and Windsor, do often use such immodest, obscene, and lewd Expressions, towards Passengers, and to each other, as are offensive to all sober Persons, and tend extremely to the corrupting and Debauchery of Youth. For Prevention therefore, of such ill Practices for the Future, it is hereby declared, and ordained, by the Court aforesaid, That if any Waterman, or Lighterman, after the 16th Day of October, 1701, shall upon the said River, or at any Place of their Resort, as aforesaid, be guilty of using any such lewd Expressions, and be thereof duly convicted, by one or more Witnesses, or Witnesses, or by the Confession of the Offender before the Rulers of this Company, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence, the Sum of 2s. 6d. And if any Waterman, or Lighterman's Apprentice shall herein offend, the Master or Mistress of every such Offender, (the Offender being duly convicted as aforesaid) shall forfeit and pay the like Sum of 2s. 6d. and in case of Refusal, the Offender shall suffer Correction, as the Rulers of this Company, shall in their Discretion think fit and necessary. Which said Forfeitures (when paid) shall be apply'd to the Use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed Members of this Company, their Widows and Children. Dated at the Hall of the said Company, this 8th Day of October, 1701.

E. KNIGHT, Clerk.

HAVING now done with the Laws and Orders made for the Preservation of this River, and the well governing those who are employed upon it. We come next to a Description of the Pleasant Towns and Buildings, which are seated on the Banks of it, and whatever else is worthy Notice, on either Side, in Kent, Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey: Beginning, as the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction does, at Gravesend in Kent, and Tilbury-Fort in Essex.

Gravesend.

I. Gravesend, in Kent, being the common landing Place for Strangers and Sea Men, in their Passage to LONDON, and the ready Road for France, is well inhabited, and much resorted to, having a great Number of Inns, Taverns, and other Houses of Entertainment: Its Markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays,

which are well furnished with Provisions. It is a Mayor Town, and about 20 Miles from LONDON; the greatest Part of it was consumed by Fire in the Year 1727; but was soon rebuilt.

At this Place a Centinel is constantly set to watch all Ships that pass, which are obliged to be cleared here, altho' already cleared in the Port of LONDON; upon seeing any Ship come down the River, he fires a Gun that she may come to, if she refuses on the first Firing, it is repeated twice more, and if she goes on, he gives a Signal to Tilbury-Fort, which fires a Cannon upon her: Every Ship that does not call, incurs a Penalty.

II. THE Block-Houses, called Tilbury-Fort, are, one near Gravesend, in Kent, and the other opposite to it, near a small Town, called Tilbury, in Essex, which is famous for Queen Elizabeth's going thither to review her Forces, after the Defeat of the Spanish Armado, on St. James's Day, in the Year 1588. These Forts are well stored with Ammunition and Guns, continually mounted and loaded, so that no Ship or Vessel can come in, or go out, of the River, without their Permission. That on the Essex Side is the largest, and most open, to command Vessels; and here is always kept a Garrison of Soldiers for its Security, with a good Tract of Ground walled in.

Tilbury Fort.

III. Greenhith, on the Kentish Side, is chiefly noted for its Chalk-Pits; many Hoys and small Vessels being employed to carry to LONDON, and other Places, the Chalk of which Lime, so useful in Building, is made.

Greenhith.

IV. Graves, is an indifferent Market-Town, but of some Account for Calves and Poultry. A little more Westward is a Place called Stone-nefs, which is at the Entrance into that Part of the River called Long-Reach.

Graves.

Stone-nefs.

Long-Reach.

V. Dartford-Creek, so called from the Town of Dartford, not far from it. This is a handsome, well inhabited Town, being the high Road from LONDON to Rochester, Maidstone, Canterbury, and Dover. By the Help of this Creek, which falleth into the Thames, Corn, and other Commodities are easily transported from thence to LONDON, which makes its Market, which is on Saturdays, very much resorted to.

Dartford-Creek.

VI. About a Mile West of Dartford Creek, is Crayfordnefs.

Crayfordnefs.

VII. Erith is the next Town, which is of no great Account: Over-against it, on the Essex Side, is a Place called Cold-Harbour.

Erith.

Cold-Harbour.

VIII. Raynham Creek is on the Essex Side; as is also Dagenham Creek, where not long since, was a great Breach, which overflowed several hundred Acres of Land, and was for a long Time endeavour'd to be stoppt in vain, the Works, when they had gone a little Way towards it, being frequently blown up by the Tides; till at length it was undertaken and well performed by Capt. Perry. About a Mile and an half more West, is the Halfway-Tree, on the Essex Side, and opposite to it, in Kent, the Halfway-House, so called being seated in the Mid-way between LONDON and Gravesend.

Raynham Creek.

Dagenham Creek and Breach.

Halfway Tree; Halfway House.

IX. Barking-Creek is next, and two Miles farther, on the same Side is a House, standing by itself, called the Devil's House.

Barking-Creek.

Devil's House.

X. Woolwich is the next Town on the Kentish Side, it lies low, and is not reckoned very healthy; but, on Account of the Dock, and Royal Navy, is well inhabited, especially by those, who have their Dependence thereon. In this Dock our best Ships of War have been built.

Woolwich.

XI. Over-against Woolwich, on the Essex Side, is Ham-Creek.

Ham-Creek.

ABOUT two Miles more Westward, the River Lee, or Ley, which parts the Counties of Essex and

The River Lee.



and *Middlesex*, falls into the *Thames*. This pleasant and useful River, which is the largest in the County of *Hertford*, flows along from *Hertford* and *Ware*, and so by the Counties of *Essex* and *Middlesex*; washing *Low-Layton*, on the East, a Village which takes its Name from it, and then by *Temple-Mill*, *Old Ford*, and *Stratford*, *Le Bow* to the *Thames*.

AN Act of Parliament was made in the Year 1571, the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, for a Cut to be made in this River to bring it to LONDON; but it was not made navigable till the Year 1580, by cleansing and repairing it as far as *Ware*, by Order from the Queen, and the Lords of her Council. *Thomas Fanshawe* Esq; who possessed the Manor of *Ware-Park*, was a great Instrument in bringing this to bear, for the more convenient Conveyance of his Goods, &c. to and from LONDON, as well as for the Good of the Publick.

THE *Maltsters* and *Farmers*, in the Parish of *Enfield* and the Parts thereabouts were very much displeas'd at this; because the Carriage of *Malt* and other Grain by Water to LONDON made them cheaper than could be afforded by those who brought them by Land Carriage, and was therefore a Diminution of their Profits. Whereupon the Country People made Cuts in the River to let out the Water, that it might not have Depth enough to bear Barges, hoping thereby to prevent their Passage by that River. A Lock at *Waltham* was attempted to be burnt, of which Complaint being made to the Lord *Burghley*, he sent his Letters, on the 1st of September 1581, to Sir *Henry Cock*, Knight, Mr. *Fanshawe*, and Mr. *Bash*, Gentlemen in those Parts, to enquire into these Disorders committed in the River *Lee*; and afterwards a Commission of Sewers was issued out to several Gentlemen to examine into these Abuses: And it was found, as appears by a Certificate sent to the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord *Hunsdon*, that a Bank or Place in *Enfield-Marsh*, call'd the *Pipler* was twice broken up with Spades and Shovels to let the Water run out of the high Stream in the Night Time. This River Bank was again cut to let out the Water, at another Place in *Enfield*, called *Lotherssey Gate*. Another Bank or Jutte, newly made at *Susternford*, for narrowing the Water, for the better Passage of Boats, was cut up in the Night Time. The Lady *Wroth's* Old Lock, the Bank there, being firm Ground, was cut up; and being stopt divers Times, was broken up again in the Night, commonly by the Men of *Enfield*. *Waltham* Lock was attempted to be set on fire with Brimstone, Rosin, and Straw in the Night. A New Bank or Jutte made at *Odeysbelp*, at *Halifield-Marsh* in *Cheshunt*, was also cut or broken in the Night.

OTHER Obstructions have at several Times been attempted to be made in this River; but as the City are by that, chiefly supplied with Bread-Corn and Malt, the Magistrates of LONDON have taken especial Care to preserve the Passage of it free.

THE next Place to be noted on the *Thames* is the *Isle of Dogs*; a low Marshy Ground, so called, as it is reported, from a Waterman's murdering a Man in this Place who had a Dog with him, which would not leave his Master till constrained by Hunger to swim over to *Greenwich*, and doing this frequently, it was observ'd by the Watermen plying there, who following the Dog, by that Means, discover'd the Body of the murder'd Man. Soon after the Dog swimming over to *Greenwich*, snarled at a Waterman, who sat there,

and would not be beaten off, which the other Watermen perceiving, and knowing of the Murder, they apprehended this strange Waterman, who confess'd the Fact, and was condemned and executed for it.

XII. OVER-AGAINST the *Isle of Dogs*, is *Greenwich*, a pleasant Town, well inhabited, and once graced with a stately Palace, whose Foundation was laid by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*; out of the Ruins of which, King *Charles* the Second began a fine Building of Free Stone, but for some Reasons discontinued it, and King *William* the Third, founded an Hospital there, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Provision for them when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from farther Service at Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themselves. As also for the Widows or Children of such disabled Seamen and others, that happen to be slain or drowned in the King's Service.

Greenwich.

Greenwich Hospital.

IN Order to which, his Majesty granted a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the Royal Palace erected thereon by King *Charles* the Second, which alone cost that King 36,000 *l.* and tho' King *William* was then engag'd in an expensive War with *France*, yet his Majesty was pleas'd to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the Exchequer towards the re-edifying, perfecting and endowing this Hospital, relying for the rest upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-dispos'd Subjects. For the receiving of which, as well as for the constituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the Framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, his Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This Commission was renewed and enlarg'd by Queen *Anne*.

JOINING to this Palace, is a small, but pleasant Park, which was designed by M. *Le Notre*, the famous *Frenchman*, who plann'd likewise St. *James's* Park. Upon a Hill, about half a Mile from the House, is the Royal Observatory, from whence there is a most delightful Prospect; it is inhabited by the Astronomical Professor Dr. *Edmund Halley*.

The Park.

XIII. The next Town is *Deptford*, the upper and lower Parts taken together make it very large: The Upper is the best inhabited on Account of his Majesty's Dock and Store-houses, for Building and Equipping Ships for the Royal Navy; there is likewise another Yard for Building Merchant Ships. This Town parts the Counties of *Kent* and *Surrey*.

Deptford.

XIV. The next Place we come to is *Blackwall*, on the *Middlesex* Side; where there is a very spacious Dock and Yard, for Building and Rigging Ships, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnson*.

Blackwall.

XV. *Limehouse* is a populous Place on the same Side, where is built a very large new Church, being one of the Fifty, to be erected by Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

Limehouse.

XVI. ON the other Side, in *Surrey*, is *Rotherhith*, a populous Place, also chiefly inhabited by such, whose Dependence is on the Sea.

Rotherhith.

NEAR this Place is *Cuckold's-Point*, where there is always a large Pair of Horns fixed to a Pole, the Reason of which, neither Mr. *Stow*, nor any one else, has accounted for.



Vauxhall.

HAVING passed through the Bridge, by LONDON, Westminster, Southwark, and Lambeth Palace, which will be more particularly described, we come next to *Vaux-Hall*, a Place noted for its Gardens, a great Resort for young People of Pleasure in the Summer Season, and made very famous lately, by a new Kind of Entertainment introduced there, after the Italian Manner, called a *Ridotto al' Fresco*, which is a Midnight Masquerade in the open Air.

The Neat-Houses.

XVII. THE next Place is called the *Neat-Houses*, chiefly inhabited by Gardeners, who supply a great Part of the Town with Kitchen Garden Stuff.

Chelsea.

XVIII. The next is *Chelsea College*, a Royal Hospital, for the Entertainment of disabled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers, which was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother, King *James II.* and perfected by King *William III.* More of this will be said in the Chapter of Colleges and Hospitals. Joining to it, is a House belonging to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE Town of *Chelsea* is not large, but has several well built Houses in it, and Seats of Noblemen; as the Palace of the Bishop of *Winchester*; a House belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, and another to the Duke of *Ancafter*.

Battersea.

XIX. *Battersea*, almost over-against *Chelsea*, is a pretty good Town; where are likewise many Gardeners, who serve LONDON and Westminster with Garden-Stuff. The principal House in this Town, is the Seat of the Right Honourable *Walter*, Lord Viscount *St. John* of *Battersea*.

Putney.

XX. *Putney*, also seated on the *Surrey* Side, has several large and good Houses in it.

Fulham.

XXI. *Fulham*, is on the *Middlesex* Side; a pretty large Town, with some good Houses in it. Between these two last mentioned Towns, is a Bridge over the *Thames*, which was begun to be built, and finished in the Year 1729.

The New Bridge.

THE Plan of this Undertaking, after several others had been rejected, was drawn by Mr. *Chefelden*, a Gentleman, who in his Profession of Chirurgery, has raised his Name to the highest Degree of Reputation, and by the Directions he gave in this strong, useful, and curious Piece of Architecture, has in a great Measure, shewn the Affinity there is amongst the Sciences.

UPON the aforefaid Plan, Mr. *Phillips* executed the Work, which is, besides the Brick-Work at each End, 789 Feet long; the largest Opening for the Passage of Vessels, is in the Middle, 30 Feet wide; at convenient Distances, are two more, 25 Feet wide; and two more, nearer the Shoars, 20 Feet wide; all the rest are 15 and 10 Feet alternately: Those of 15 are open also for the Passage of Boats; but those of 10 Feet are only for the Water, which has never any Fall, as at *London-Bridge*.

THE Width of this Bridge, for the Passage of Carriages, is 24 Feet; and opposite to each other, at 10 Feet Distance, are Works, which look like Bastions, well braced to each Row of Piles, and which serve as Buttrices to the Bridge below, and above make Triangular Recesses for the Passengers, as Coaches, Waggon, &c. go by. From this Mechanism it happens, that the Rails need none of those Supports called *Spandrels*, which

are always used in Wooden-Bridges; and all these Advantages arise without increasing the Expence.

ON *Putney* Side, there is a Terras of 16 Feet, enclosed from the Water by a Wall; and to prevent the Earth from shoving it out, there are Arches turned horizontally; a Contrivance effectual for that End, though never used before, by which Means this Wall, though the Tide rises 12 Feet against it, has never bent or started, and can at any Time be taken down, or repaired, without any Inconvenience, either to the Terras or Passage.

THE Money for bulding this Bridge, was raised by Subscription, and answers so well, that the Subscribers have, at present, Nine per Cent. at least for their Money, which is paid them by a Duty called *Pontage*, settled by Act of Parliament. Every Coach and six Horses, that go over it, paying 2 s. Every Coach and Four, 1 s. 6 d. Coach and Two 1 s. Every Waggon, having four Horses, 1 s. 6 d. Less than Four, 1 s. Every Horse 2 d. and Foot Passenger 1 d. on *Sundays*; and an Half-penny on other Days; this Difference is made, that some Satisfaction may be given to the Ferry, which used to be there on *Sundays*. To burn or pull down this Bridge, is Felony, Stat. 19 Geo. I. Cap. 36.

WE are informed that an accurate Account of the Mechanism of every Part of it, with Cuts, will speedily be published by the ingenious Gentleman who designed the Plan of it; to which we refer our Readers.

IN *Parson's-Green*, which belongs to *Fulham* Parson's Green, are several very good Houses, particularly the Earl of *Peterborough's*, which has very fine Gardens belonging to it. Westward of the Town is likewise the Bishop of LONDON's Palace.

XXII. *Barn Elms*, and *Mortlake*, are both Barn-Elms and Mortlake, on the *Surrey* Side; the last is a long Town, with several good Houses in it, the Seats of Merchants and Gentlemen.

XXIII. AT *Chiswick*, on the other Side, is Chiswick, the Seat and Gardens of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*; a Nobleman distinguish'd for his fine Taste in the polite Arts.

XXIV. NEXT to this is *Brentford*, the Old Brentford, and the New; the last is a considerable Market Town, well inhabited, and has several good Inns, and Houses of Entertainment in it. Its Market, which is on *Tuesday*, is well supplied with Provisions, brought by the Higlars. Not far from this Town, is a fine old House, called *Sion-House*, Sion-House, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, but now to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, who married the Heiress of that Family.

XXV. OPPOSITE to *Brentford* in *Surrey*, Kew-Green, is *Kew-Green*, where are several good Houses, especially one belonging to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

XXVI. *Isleworth*, in *Middlesex*, is a large Isleworth, Town, with many well built Houses.

XXVII. *Richmond* is a pretty large Town, Richmond, very agreeable in the Summer Season. His Majesty has a pleasant Seat here, in which he takes great Delight. Here is still to be seen the Royal Palace, wherein King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days; but it is now much decayed, and parcelled out in Tenements. From the Hill is a most beautiful Prospect of the *Thames*, and



and neighbouring Towns and Villages. Here is also a noble Park, encompassed with a Wall, at least, six Miles about; which is a Part of her present Majesty Queen *Caroline's* Dowry. In the Park also, belonging to the Palace, is the so much celebrated Hermitage, which is a Place of Retirement for her Majesty, adorned with the Busts of those four great *English* Philosophers, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Dr. *Samuel Clark*, Mr. *John Locke*, and Mr. *Wollaston*.

Ham-House  
and Walks.

XXVIII. A little higher, on the same Side with *Richmond*, is *Ham-House*, and Walks, the Seat of the Earl of *Dysert*.

XXIX. *Twickenham*, on the opposite Side, is a handsome Town, inhabited by many Persons of Quality and Fashion. Here are the Seats of the Earls of *Bradford* and *Strafford*, of the Countesses of *Suffolk*, *Westmorland* and *Ferrers*; Mr. Secretary *Johnstoun*, and Mr. *Pope*, the Poet.

Teddington.

XXX. The next is a small Town, called *Teddington*, of little Account. Its Name, in some very antient Records is found to be *Tyde-ending-Town*, the Tide before the Building of *London-Bridge*, flowing thither, which was the Reason of its being so called.

Kingston.

XXXI. We come next to *Kingston*, in *Surrey*, which is joined to *Kingstonwick* in *Middlesex*, by a Wooden Bridge, that brings great Advantage to the Town; for the conveying Corn, &c. to its Market, very considerable for Grain, Poultry, and all Sorts of Provisions, and is much resorted unto every *Saturday*, by Mealmen and Higlars. The Town is large, and well inhabited. It is an antient Corporation, governed by Bailiffs, &c. and enjoyeth large Immunities, being the usual Place, where one of the Assizes for the County is held, and where the Justices keep one of their Quarter Sessions. This Town is of Note, for being the Place, where, upon a Stage in the open Market-place, was set the Chair, in which *Athelstan*, *Ethelred*, and *Edwin* were crowned Kings, and received their Imperial Sceptres; and from thence it is said this Town took its Name of *Kingston*, being before called *Moreford*.

Thames-Ditton.

XXXII. The next Place is *Thames Ditton*, of little Account.

Hampton-Court.

XXXIII. The next, *Hampton-Court*, which Palace was first built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and was enlarged by the said King, and new beautified by King *Will. III.* who took so much delight in it, that he bestow'd great Cost on it, to bring it to a new Form. The new Buildings and Gardens there, are truly magnificent; the Avenues leading to it, very stately; it has the Advantage of two Parks; and among the Furniture within, are some of the finest Pictures in *Europe*, particularly the Cartoons of *Raphael Urbin*.

Hampton-Town.

Not far from the Court is *Hampton-Town*, indifferently large with some good Houses in it.

Sunbury.

XXXIV. *Sunbury* is in the same County, but of no great Account.

Walton upon Thames.

XXXV. *Walton upon Thames* is a pretty large Town well inhabited.

Shepperton.

XXXVI. *Shepperton* is the next, but a Place of little Account.

Weybridge.

XXXVII. *Weybridge* is a Town well inhabited, where was once a Royal Palace, called *Oat-*

*lands*, and where are now two Noblemens Seats, one of the Earl of *Lincoln*, and the other of the Earl of *Portmore*.

XXXVIII. *Chertsey* in *Surrey*, is at some Distance from the *Thames*, where is a Bridge of Wood. This Place is famous for the Retirement and Death of Mr. *Abraham Cowley*, the Poet.

XXXIX. *Lalam* is a Place of small Account.

XL. *Stanes*, is a small Market-Town, in the County of *Middlesex*, seated on the High Road from *LONDON* to the Western Parts of *England*. At this Place is a Bridge over the River *Thames*, which leads to *Egham* in *Surrey*; and a little above this endeth the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction.

To go farther up this River, we shall mention something of the Locks and Wears not spoken of before. In the Year 1579, there were 23 Locks, 16 Mills, 16 Flood-gates, and seven Wears on this River, between *Maidenhead* and *Oxford*. One *John Bishop* complained of this to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*: To whom he shewed how by these Stoppages of the Water, several Persons, to the Number of 15 or 16, had been drowned, and their Goods lost, in four Years, who all belonged to Barges and Vessels that used the River.

NOTWITHSTANDING which Complaint, about the Year 1584, or 1585, there were above 70 Locks and Wears. The before-mentioned *John Bishop* made Complaint again hereof, to the Lord Treasurer; and in *October* 1585, petitioned the Queen, in the Names of the Widows and Fatherless Children, whose Husbands and Parents had been lost by these Means, setting forth, the great Mischiefs that was done to her loving Subjects, by the great Number of dangerous Locks Wears, Mills, and Flood-gates, unlawfully erected, and made in, and upon many Places of the River, contrary to the Statutes against the same, necessarily provided. He prayed her Majesty to command, that this Complaint and a Proof thereof, contained in Writing, and thereunto annexed, might be diligently heard, and examined; and such Order taken as the Necessity of the Case required. He spake of ten Kings who made good Laws against these Stoppages of the Water in the *Thames*, viz. *Henry III.* *Edward III.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* *Edward IV.* *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*.

THE Persons concerned in these Locks, &c. gave in a Note by way of Petition, to the said Lord Treasurer, the very Day after this Complaint, shewing the Reasons for maintaining them upon the River; with the Causes of the Danger thereof, and some Account of the Persons who were drowned there.

FIRST, That they were of as great Antiquity as the Towns and Villages whereunto they joined, and had as antient Evidence to be shewn for them, as any Man hath for any Land he held within the Realm. That they were of great Necessity for the Passage of Barges, and especially at low Water; for as then, for want of Water, when they lay on the Ground, they had no Help but by shutting the said Locks, to send down Flashes of Water to set them on Float, which might otherwise lie still for a long Time. That within the Banks and Wears belonging to the Mills, infinite Loads of Chalk and other Rubbish were contained, which if they should be loosened, would choak up the Passage of the River. That not-

Chertsey.

Stanes.

Concerning  
Locks and  
Wears.

Complaint a-  
gainst them.

Reasons for  
maintaining  
them.



withstanding divers and sundry Laws heretofore made for the Furtherance and Passage of Ships, Barges, and other Vessels; yet were the said Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River of *Thames* never impeached, as Things repugnant to Law, or offensive to the Commonwealth, until such Time as one *Bishop* began his outrageous Attempts therein. It was also to be understood, that the Mills, Locks, and Wears within the River, amounting in the whole to the Number of seventy or thereabouts, were for part of the Queen's Inheritance: And for the Residue, the Inheritance of divers others of her Subjects, the Queen having only a Way, or Passage, for her People through the said Locks, and that *Marlow Lock*, particularly, was well maintained, or better, than ever it was in any Age past. And that it was obtained from the Queen in the Tenth Year of her Reign, and that the same was now as well and carefully used as ever it was; and so fully proved by sundry Depositions, remaining of Record in her Majesty's Court of *Star-Chamber*; besides sundry other Depositions taken before the Commissioners of Sewers, as also by the several Decrees made in the Queen's said Court of *Star-Chamber*.

*Secondly*, As for the Causes why the Passage through these Locks, were become somewhat more perilous than heretofore they were; That the Barges were now of greater Burthen than ever they used to be; that they laded them without any Measure; that they were in time past, wont to unlade Part of their Lading beneath the Lock, when they were to come up, and take it in again above; and namely, when they brought up but seven or eight Loads, whereas now of 20 Loads they commonly would not unlade any thing; that they entertain'd People of no Skill, and such as many of them, used not that Foresight that was proper; that many times they would travel up and down so late and so early, that they could not see what they did; that they commonly spared neither Sabbath Day or others; besides much ill Demeanor too long to be recited; and in fine, that there was more likelihood of Peril in these Days than heretofore, in that the Number of Barges within the Time of Memory, were encreas'd from the Number of ten or twelve, to that of fourscore, or thereabouts.

*Lastly*, As to the Persons drowned at *Marlow-Lock* within these eight Years: One was drowned by manifest Negligence, partly by the Barges being over charged with a greater Burthen than should have been: And also, that it wanted Wash-boards on the Sides, as all other Barges commonly had for their Defence; another in Truth was drowned, but not at the Lock; another kill'd by his own Negligence and Folly;

another came up the said Lock in the Winter so late, as he could not discern what he did. That it was no Wonder if they now and then break a Cable, being many Times made of ill Stuff; and their Barges so great, and so unmeasurably laden, that in all Ages past, some now and then, had, by Negligence of Watermen, perished, at the said Lock, which next to the Providence of Almighty God, was by the good Foresight and Provision of the Passengers chiefly to be avoided, and could not otherwise be provided for.

At another Time, when the like Complaint was made against these Mills, Locks, and Wears, these Things were said and proved, for the Maintenance of them. *First*, That they were erected and made, and so have continued for many hundred Years, without any Challenge, or Interruption. That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, whereof the last was made in the 12 *Edw. IV.* that relate to the Reformation of Locks and Wears, extend only to such as then were erected, to the Disturbance of Barges, and other Vessels. Whereas, at that Time, there was no common Passage for Barges, at *Marlow*, or *Bysham*, as it was upon strong Presumption thought. That it was further to be most manifestly proved, that within the Memory of such as were then living, there was not above the Number of four Barges that passed so far into the River *Thames*, as *Marlow*, or *Bysham*; and that such as then passed, were not above half the Burthen of such as now commonly pass by the said River; being near about the Number of threescore. That it was most certain and true, that such inconsiderate People, and namely of the said Bargemen, as wished, or desired, the Decay, or pulling down the Locks and Wears, desired therein but their own great Hinderance, or rather undoing; considering, that without them, they could not pass; and that many Times, and especially at low Waters, they were forced to desire the shutting of the said Locks, that Water might be conveyed to remove their Barges, when they were set on Ground. That if the said Wears should be pulled down, there were such Quantities of Chalk, and other Rubbish therein, as that by the loosing thereof such Hills would grow in many Places, as that a small Boat, in divers Places of the *Thames*, would hardly pass. That in Case the said Passage should be disturbed, it would not only tend to the great Let and Hinderance of the Queen's Provisions, and of her City of LONDON, but also of divers her Subjects and People. That if any Disorder were herein, the same were to be reformed by the ordinary Proceedings of the Queen's Majesty's Laws, and not otherwise.

AND so much for the River *Thames*.





## C H A P. VII.

LONDON-BRIDGE. *The antient and present State thereof :  
And of other Bridges in the City.*

**T**HE original Foundation of this Bridge over the *Thames*, commonly called *London-Bridge*, by the Report of *Bartholomew Linsted*, the last Prior of *St. Mary-Overy's* Church in *Southwark*, was this : A Ferry being kept in the Place where now the Bridge is built, the Ferryman and his Wife dying, left the Ferry to their only Daughter, a Maid, named *Mary* ; who, with the Goods left by her Parents, and the Profits of the said Ferry, built a House of Sisters, in the Place where the East Part of *St. Mary-Overy's* Church, above the Choir, now stands, and where she herself lies buried ; unto which House she gave the Over-sight and Profits of the Ferry : But afterwards, that House of Sisters being converted into a College of Priests, the Priests built the Bridge of Timber, and, from Time to Time, kept the same in good Repair ; till at length, considering the great Charge of Repairing it, there was, by the Assistance of the Citizens of LONDON, and others, a Bridge built with Arches of Stone.

*The Antiquity of the Timber Bridge.*

THE Antiquity of the Timber Bridge is very uncertain ; but *William* of *Malmsbury* writes, which shews it to have been very antient, That, in the Year of our Lord 994, when *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*, besieged the City of LONDON, both by Land and by Water, the Citizens defended themselves, and *Etheldred* their King, so manfully, that Part of the Enemy were slain in Battle, and Part of them drowned in the River *Thames*, in their hasty Flight, by not taking Heed of the Bridge.

IN the Year 1016, *Canute* the Dane, came, with a great Navy, up to LONDON, and caused a Trench to be cast on the South-side of *Thames*, through which his Ships were towed to the West of the Bridge ; and then with a deep Trench, and strait Siege, he encompassed the City about.

EARL *Godwin* also, in the Year 1052, with a great Navy, took his Course up the River *Thames*, and, finding none offer to resist him on the Bridge, failed up by the South-side of the said River.

WILLIAM the Conqueror also, about the Year 1067, in his Charter to the Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*, confirmed to the Monks serving God there, a Gate in LONDON, called *Botolph's-Gate*, with a Wharf, which was at the Head of *London-Bridge*.

IT is likewise related, that in the Year 1114, the 14th of *Henry I.* the *Thames* was so dried up, that between the Tower of LONDON and the Bridge, not only Men on Horseback waded over it, but great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, on Foot.

IN the Year 1122, the 22d of *Henry I.* *Thomas Arden* gave to the Monks of *Bermondsey*, and the Church of *St. George* in *Southwark*, five Shillings yearly Rent, out of the Land appertaining to *London-Bridge*.

THERE is a Charter under Seal, to the Effect following :

" H E N R Y, King of England, to  
" *Ralph*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and all the  
" Ministers of *Suffex*, sendeth Greeting.  
" Know ye, &c. That I command, by my Kingly  
" Authority, that the Manor called *Alceston*,  
" which my Father gave, with other Lands, to  
" the Abbey of *Battel*, be free and quiet from  
N<sup>o</sup>. 4. VOL. I.

" Shires and Hundreds, and all other Customs  
" of earthly Servitude, as my Father held the  
" same, most freely and quietly ; and namely,  
" from the Work of *London-Bridge*, and the  
" Work of the Castle at *Pevensey*. And this I  
" command upon my Forfeiture. Witness, *William de Soutlearche*, at *Berry*.

IN the Year 1136, the 1st of King *Stephen*, a Fire began in the House of one *Ailewarde*, near *London-stone*, which consumed East to *Aldgate*, and West to *St. Erkenwald's* Shrine in *St. Paul's* Church. The Bridge of Timber over the River *Thames* was also burnt, &c. but afterwards repaired : For *Fitz Stephen* says, That in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry II.* when Pastimes were shewed on the River *Thames*, Men stood in great Numbers on the Bridge, Wharfs, and Houses, to behold them.

IN the Year 1163, the same Bridge was not only repaired, but new made of Timber, as before, by *Peter* of *Colechurch*, Priest and Chaplain.

ABOUT the Year 1176, the Stone Bridge over the River *Thames*, at LONDON, was began to be founded by the aforesaid *Peter* of *Colechurch*, near the Bridge of Timber, but somewhat more towards the West ; for *Botolph* Wharf was, in the Conqueror's Time, at the Head of *London-Bridge*. The King assisted this Work ; a Cardinal then being Legate here : And *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave one thousand Marks towards the Foundation. The Course of the River (for the Time) was turned another Way about, by a Trench cast for that Purpose, beginning (as it is supposed) East about *Rotherhithe*, and ending in the West about *Patricksey*, now called *Battersea*. This Work having been thirty three Years in building, was, in the Year 1209, finished by the worthy Merchants of LONDON, *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botewrite*, principal Masters of that Work ; for *Peter* of *Colechurch* died four Years before it was finished, and was buried, in the Chapel built on the same Bridge, in the Year 1205.

*The Stone Bridge began.*

KING *John*, in the 7th Year of his Reign, which was in the Year 1205, granted the Custody of *London-Bridge* to *Fryar West*.

THE same King gave certain void Places in LONDON, to build on ; the Profits thereof to remain towards the Charges of Building and Repairing the same Bridge. A Mason being Master Workman of the Bridge, built from the Foundation, the large Chapel on that Bridge, at his own proper Charges ; which Chapel was dedicated to *St. Thomas à Becket*, and was then endowed for two Priests, four Clerks, &c. besides Chantries, since founded for *John Hatfield*, and others : So that in the 23d Year of *Henry VI.* there were four Chaplains in the said Chapel. After the finishing this Chapel, which was the first Building upon those Arches, sundry Houses, at Times, were erected ; and many charitable Men gave Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money, towards supporting them. All which was noted in a Table remaining in the Chapel, till the same was turned to a Dwelling-house, and then removed to the Bridge House.

By the Account of *William Mariner*, and *Christopher Elliot*, Wardens of *London-Bridge*, from *Michaelmas* the 22d of *Henry VIII.* until *Michaelmas* next ensuing, one whole Year, all  
M the



Bridge-House  
Land at Eg-  
linggate.

the Payments and Allowances came to 815 l. 17 s. 2 d. as by Particulars therein shewn. By which Account may be guessed the great Charges and Discharges of the Bridge at this Day, when Things are increased to so much greater Price. One Part of the Revenues of *London-Bridge*, is a large Quantity of Ground, very improveable, situated at *Eglinggate*, in the Parish of *St. Olave's Southwark*, near the *Thames*.

THIS Bridge, in less than seventy Years after it was first finished, became ruinous, and for the Reparation of the same, two Ways were made use of, one by collecting Alms from well-disposed People, throughout the Kingdom; and the other by laying certain Customs and Taxes upon Goods and Provisions, that were brought into the City to be sold.

IN the 9th of *Edward I. Anno Dom. 1280*, *London-Bridge* being in a ruinous Condition, the King gave Licence, *de colligend. piis devotorum Subsidiiis per totum Regnum*; i. e. For gathering the godly Aids of devout People throughout the Kingdom; *Pro Reparatione ejusd. quod minatur ruinam*; i. e. For Repairing *London-Bridge*, threaten'd with Ruin.

THERE are Letters Patent of the said King *Edward I.* now extant in the *Tower Records*, exciting all his People to this Work of Charity, to this Effect:

*Rex omnibus Ballivis, & Fidelibus suis ad quos, &c. Salutem. Dolentibus nobis, &c.* That is,

*The King, to all his Bailiffs, and Liege Subjects, to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.*

King Edward I. his Letters Patents, to excite a Contribution to *London-Bridge*.

“ I T hath been lately notified to us, and  
“ grieved us, that *London-Bridge* is in so  
“ ruinous a Condition; to the Repair of  
“ which, unless speedy Remedy be put, not  
“ only the sudden Fall of the Bridge, but also  
“ the Destruction of innumerable People dwell-  
“ ing on it, may suddenly be feared; and that  
“ the Work which may now be helped by some  
“ before it fall, may, for Want of Aid, come to  
“ the Expence of a Damage not to be repaired.  
“ Wherefore We, who are bound to take Care of,  
“ and more gently to provide for both the pub-  
“ lick and the private Commodities, and with  
“ Affection to embrace those, whom We per-  
“ ceive to depend upon such Benefits, and them  
“ to defend with Royal Safeguard: We com-  
“ mand and require you, That when the Keep-  
“ ers of the said costly Work of the Bridge afore-  
“ said, or their Messenger, shall happen to come  
“ to you, (being a Thing We take into our  
“ Especial Protection and Defence) to collect  
“ every where, throughout our Realm, Aids to  
“ the said Work, from pious Devotion, friendly  
“ to admit them at the Contemplation of God,  
“ and in Regard of Charity, and for Shew of  
“ Devotion on this Behalf: Not bringing on  
“ them, or permitting to be brought, Wrongs,  
“ Molestations, Loss, Hindrance, or Grievance.  
“ And if any Damage be done them, ye make  
“ them Amends without Delay. And when ye  
“ shall be required by the present Keepers, or  
“ their Messengers, to keep the Reparation of  
“ the said Bridge, ye will humbly contribute  
“ somewhat of your Goods to the said Work, ac-  
“ cording to your Abilities. And let each of you  
“ endeavour to out-run the other in such great  
“ Works of Charity; for which ye must needs  
“ merit from God, and gain Thanks of Us. In  
“ Witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at  
“ *Walsingham*, the 8th Day of *January*.

AND there were other Letters Patents to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Rectors, and all other Ministers of the Church, commanding

them, “ That when the Keepers of that costly  
“ Work of the Bridge aforesaid, or their Messen-  
“ gers (whom the King took into his special Pro-  
“ tection) should come to gather, every where  
“ through their Dioceses, Rectories, &c. or to  
“ any of their Jurisdictions, for the said Work,  
“ the pious Aids of the Devout, to admit them  
“ in the Contemplation of God, &c. And to  
“ permit them to excite the People there with  
“ pious Persuasions, and charitably to call for  
“ the Helps of their Alms to repair the aforesaid  
“ Bridge.

AND because these voluntary Alms and charitable Benevolences, were not like to bring in the whole Charge of the Business; therefore, the next Year, viz. 10 *Edward I. Anno 1281*, the same King issued out other Letters Patents, for taking Customs of all Commodities for the same in *LONDON*, and that for a certain Term of Years, which ran thus:

*Rex Majori suo LONDON. Cum nuper, propter subitam, &c.*

“ W HEN lately, by reason of the sudden  
“ Ruin of *London-Bridge*, We com-  
“ manded, That associating to you  
“ Two or Three of the discreeter and more  
“ loyal Men of the foresaid City, ye should take,  
“ until our Parliament after *Easter* next past,  
“ for the Supply of the Reparation of the fore-  
“ said Bridge, a certain Custom, as in these Let-  
“ ters Patents, which We have caused to  
“ be made from that Time to you, more fully is  
“ contained: We, willing that the taking  
“ of such Custom be continued longer, command  
“ you, That from the Feast of *St. Margaret*  
“ the Virgin next coming, unto the End of three  
“ Years next following compleated, ye take the  
“ under-written Custom of the foresaid Bridge:  
“ To wit, of every Man on Foot, bringing Mer-  
“ chandize, or other Things saleable, and passing  
“ over the said Bridge, and betaking himself to  
“ other Parts, one Farthing; of every Horseman  
“ passing that Bridge, and betaking himself to  
“ other Parts, as aforesaid, with Merchandize,  
“ or other saleable Things, one Penny; of e-  
“ very saleable Pack, carried and passing over  
“ the Bridge, one Half-penny. Nor will We in  
“ the mean Time, that any thing be taken there  
“ on this Occasion, but in the Subsidy of the  
“ Reparation of the Bridge: But the Term of  
“ three Years being compleated, let the foresaid  
“ Custom cease, and be void, &c. Witness, the  
“ the King at *Chester*, the 6th Day of *July*.

KING *Edward I.* in the same Year, sent to the Mayor, with two or three of the discreeter, and more loyal Citizens, joined with him, to lay a Custom during the same Term, for the Reparation of the Bridge, upon every Man that passed the *Thames*, on either Side of the Bridge, from *LONDON* to *Southwark*, and from *Southwark* to *LONDON*, one Farthing; and of every Horse so passing, a Penny; and of every Pack so passing thereon, one Half-penny.

THE like Imposition and Custom were continued, for the Repairing this Bridge, in 27 and 30 of this King *Edward I.*

IN the 14th of *Edward II. Anno 1323*, there was likewise Need again of Letters Patents, for gathering Alms and Aids, as before, for the Reparation of the Bridge; and Messengers were sent into all Parts of *England*, for that Purpose. And the King also sent his Letters to the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ministers of the Church, as before.

KING *Henry III.* in the 54th Year of his Reign, *Anno 1269*, granted the Custody of the Bridge



Bridge to the Queen his Confort, with the Liberties, and all other Things belonging thereunto, for the Term of six Years.

SOME Pieces of Ground near *Wolcherch*, were granted by *Edward I.* for the aforesaid Bridge; and in the same King's Reign, *Roger Essex* bequeathed a Tenement in the Parish of *Albhallows* in *Honey-Lane*, for the Use of the Bridge. *Edward III.* also granted the Mayor and City, a Place, or Piece of Ground, near the House of *Fryars Minors*, or *Grey Fryars*, for the Reparation of the Bridge.

THE Jurats of one of the Wards of LONDON, in an Inquisition taken by the Judges Itinerants at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* presented, That the Custody of the Bridge, and the Soke thereof, was in the Queen's Hands, they knew not by what Warrant; the Soke thereof had been before in the Hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City; but had now remained in the Hands of the King's Mother, ever since the Battle of *Evesham*.

London-Bridge wrested from the City.

THIS was the fortunate Battle, fought by King *Henry III.* in which he beat *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, and the Barons. The Citizens of LONDON, who held with them, soon felt the King's Wrath, by having this Bridge, and the Liberty of it, wrested from them; as they had some Time before, when he established a new Fair in *Westminster*, which lasted for fifteen Days, during all which Time, he obliged them to shut up their Shops; and afterwards, to give them fresh Marks of his Displeasure, kept his *Christmas* in the City, and compell'd the Citizens to present him with large New-Year's-Gifts. Shortly after, he demanded another Supply of Money, and in spite of their Endeavours to the contrary, constrained them to give him two thousand Pounds Sterling.

THE Jurats above-mentioned, presented the Bridge also, on Account of its not being well kept.

IN the Reign of the same King *Edward I.* there was another Presentment; wherein it was said, That *London-Bridge* was always wont to be in the Hands of the Citizens, but was not so at that Time: *Et nesciunt quo Warranto*. And tho' the King had seized the Liberties of the City into his Hands, yet the Citizens, by these Words, seemed to stand upon their Rights and Privileges.

THE Jurats of another Ward in LONDON, made the same Presentment to the Judges Itinerants, then sitting at the *Tower*, in these Words, *Dicunt, quod Custodia Pontis, &c.* They say, that the Custody of the Bridge of LONDON, which is wont to belong to the City, is alienated by the Lady Queen Mother of *Edward* our King; and the Keepers of the said Bridge, appointed by the said Lady Queen, *parum apponunt in Emendatione & Sustentatione, &c.* lay out but little in the amending and sustaining of the said Bridge: Whence Danger, which God forbid, may lightly arise, very much to the Damage of the King and the City.

THE Rents and Revenues of the Bridge, and the Duties and Customs belonging to it, were, without doubt, very considerable; but all now came to the Queen, and she substituted under her, other Keepers, which the City used to do; and these Men made the best of their Time, by making what Gains they could, and neglected the necessary Repairs of the Bridge, which the City complained of, and presented.

THE following Gifts were left by Will, towards repairing *London-Bridge*.

Legacies for the Repair of the Bridge.

*John Feckenham*, Citizen, by his Will, dated the 11th of *May* 1436, bequeathed to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, a Tenement, with a Shop and Garden, in the Parish of *St. Augustin Pappey*, between

the Tenement and Lands of the Bridge of the City of LONDON, on the East, &c. to have to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, *ad usum & sustentationem operis Pontis predicti in perpetuum*. On Condition, that the Chaplains of the Chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, on the Bridge, do perpetually recommend his Soul in their Prayers, and also the Souls of the late Lord *Richard II.* King of England, *Edward Boteler*, Knight, and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *Richard Storme*, and *Alice* his Wife, and the Soul of *Joan*, the said *Feckenham's* Wife.

ALSO *John Edwards*, by his Will, dated the 8th of *November* 1442, gave to *John Hatherle*, Mayor of the City of LONDON, and to *John Herst*, and *Thomas Cook*, Masters of the Work of the Bridge of LONDON, for ever, his Tenement, with a Garden, in the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*, towards maintaining and repairing the said Bridge.

ABOUT four Years after the first Building this Stone Bridge, a terrible Accident happened thereon, viz. on the 10th of *July* 1212, several Houses in the Borough of *Southwark*, and the Church of our *Lady of the Canons* there, being on Fire, and an exceeding great Multitude of People passing over the Bridge, to assist in extinguishing, or else to gaze at the same, all on a sudden, several Houses at the North End were likewise set on Fire, by the vehement blowing of the South Wind from those that were burning on that Side. The People who were passing over the Bridge, would have returned, but were pent up between the two Fires, and expected nothing but present Death, which indeed followed; for several Ships and Vessels coming to aid them, the unadvised Multitude rushed so hastily therein, that they were immediately sunk, and almost all drowned. It was said that, thro' the Fire and the Wreck, above three thousand Persons were destroyed, whose Bodies were found, many of them half burnt, besides those that were wholly burnt, and never discovered.

A terrible Accident on London-Bridge.

ABOUT the Year 1282, through a great Frost and deep Snow, five Arches of *London-Bridge* were broke down and carried away.

Five Arches broke down.

IN the Year 1289, the Bridge was so much decayed, that Passengers were afraid to pass over it, and therefore a great Collection was made by all Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Persons for the Repair of it; as also in the Year 1381, Sir *John Britain* being *Custos* of LONDON.

IN the Year 1395, on *St. George's Day*, there was a great Justing on *London-Bridge*, between *David* Earl of *Craford* of Scotland, and the Lord *Wells* of England; in which the Lord *Wells* was, at the third Course, born out of his Saddle. The Bridge, at that Time, was only coped on each Side, and not replenished with Houses, as at present.

A Justing on London-Bridge.

ON the 13th of *November*, the Year following, the young Queen *Isabel*, commonly called the *Little*, for she was but eight Years old, was carried from *Kennington*, through *Southwark*, to the *Tower* of LONDON, and such Multitudes of People went to see her, that on *London-Bridge*, nine Persons were crowded to Death, of whom the Prior of *Tiptre* in *Essex* was one.

Nine Persons crowded to Death on London-Bridge.

IN the Year 1426, *John Reinwell* being Mayor, was began to be built the Tower on *London-Bridge*, at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, which was then easily and readily to be drawn up, as well for the Passage of Ships to *Queen-bith*, as for the Resistance of any foreign Force.

THE other Tower, that was over the Gate at the South End, will be spoken of in another Place.



Jack Cade put  
to Flight on  
London-  
Bridge.

An Account of  
Jack Cade's  
Rebellion.

Rapin, Page  
575.

IN the Year 1450, *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, were overcome by the Citizens of LONDON, on this Bridge, and put to Flight.

THIS *Jack Cade* was an *Irishman*, who, at the Intigation of the Duke of *York*, assumed the Name of *John Mortimer*, of the House of *March*, and raised a great Insurrection in *Kent*, upon Pretence of reforming the Government. Whereupon, the King, [*Henry VI.*] assembling a Body of fifteen thousand Men, headed them himself, and marched against the Rebels. Upon his Approach, *Cade*, as if he had been afraid, retired, and lay in Ambush in a Wood near *Sevenoak*, not questioning but the King would follow him: But *Henry*, imagining the Rebels were dispersed, returned to LONDON, being contented with sending after them a Detachment of his Army, commanded by Sir *Humphrey Stafford*. This Detachment falling into the Ambush, were cut in Pieces.

At the same Time *Cade* began his March towards LONDON, whilst the King, and the whole Court, retired hastily to *Kenelworth* Castle, leaving a Garrison in the Tower. *Cade's* Success against *Stafford* increased his Army with Multitudes, who flocked from all Parts to join him. The City of LONDON, either through Fear, or some other Motive, opened her Gates to the Rebels, and *Cade* entered, as it were, in Triumph, at the Head of his Troops: But he prohibited, under severe Penalties, the offering any Injury to the Inhabitants. Next Day, being informed, that the Lord *Say*, High Treasurer, was in the City, he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded. Towards the Evening, he retired to *Southwark*, on the other Side of the *Thames*, and continued thus, for some Days, to enter the City in the Morning, and to go out again at Night, on Purpose to take from the Citizens all Occasion of Fear.

*Cade's* Soldiers and the *Londoners*, lived, at first, very friendly together; but, at last, the Soldiers committing some Riot in the City, when they would have entered, according to Custom, in the Morning, they found the Bridge-Gate shut against them. Whereupon a Battle ensued between them and the Citizens, which lasted all Day, and ended at the Approach of Night, by a Cessation of Arms till the Morrow. Mean while, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Chancellor, who had taken Refuge in the Tower, observing by their Spies, and the Proceedings of the Rebels, that their Hearts began to fail them, instantly drew up a general Pardon, put the Great Seal to it, and caused it to be proclaimed in the Night in *Southwark*. The Pardon produced so sudden and surprising Effect, that before it was Day, *Cade* found himself deserted by his Followers, and forced to fly all alone, and conceal himself in *Suffex*. But the King promising by Proclamation, a thousand Marks to any Person that should bring him dead or alive, he was slain in his Retreat by *Alexander Iden*, a Gentleman of *Kent*, who brought his Body to LONDON. The Pardon under the Great Seal did not prevent the Execution of many of his Accomplices. Thus ended this dangerous Rebellion, which might have been attended with worse Consequences, had it been conducted by a more experienced Leader.

Bastard of  
Fawconbridge  
burnt all the  
Houses on the  
Bridge.

An House on  
London-  
Bridge fell  
down.

To return to the Bridge. In the Year 1471, *Thomas*, the Bastard of *Fawconbridge*, besieged *London-Bridge*, burnt the Gate, and all the Houses to the Draw-Bridge, being at that Time thirteen in Number.

IN the Year 1481, an House, called the *Common-Stage* on *London-Bridge*, fell down into the *Thames*, by which five Men were drowned.

ON the 3d of *February*, in the Year 1553, the first of Queen *Mary*, Sir *Thomas Wyat* and the *Kentish* Men, who were risen on Account of the Queen's intended Marriage with *Philip* of *Spain*, marched to *Dartford*, and from thence towards LONDON, upon which the Draw-Bridge was cut down, and the Bridge Gates shut. *Wyat* and his People enter'd *Southwark*, where they lay till the 6th of *February*; but could get no Entrance by the Bridge, which was well defended by the Citizens, and so was forced to go round by *Kingston*.

Sir Thomas  
Wyat slept at  
London-  
Bridge.

THE Bridge of LONDON over the River *Thames*, is 1200 Feet long, consists of 19 Arches made of squared Stone, 60 Feet high, 30 Feet broad, and 21 Feet distant from each other; on both Sides, Houses are built, which make it look like a continued Street. There was antiently, as before-mentioned, a Chapel on the East Side, which is now converted into a House, and called the *Chapel-House* to this Day. At the North End of the Draw-Bridge, is a House called the *Non-such* House, said to be framed in *Holland*, and here placed, and that when finished, it had no Nail in it, but was all pinn'd together with wooden Pegs. It is now inhabited by Mr. *Bray*, a Stationer, on one Side of the Way, and Mr. *West*, a Dry-Salter, on the other. Over the Arch on the South Side, are the Arms of Queen *Elizabeth*, and two Dials, set up in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, 1681, with this Motto over them:

The Dimen-  
sions of the  
Bridge.

TIME and TIDE stay for None.

ON each Side, between the Houses are left three Vacancies, opposite to each other, two with Stone Walls, upon which are Iron Rails, that People passing along may take a View of the River East and West, and may also step out of the Way of Carts and Coaches, the Passage being formerly very narrow, and the Floors of the Houses that lay cross the Street, being low, they not only render'd those Places dark, but likewise obstructed the free Passage of Carts, if they were loaded any way high, and Coaches, so that they could not pass by one another, which oftentimes occasioned great Stops upon the Bridge, and was a great Hinderance to Passengers. To prevent which Inconveniences, and for the Ease of Passengers, as well as to add Beauty and Magnificence to this noble Structure, in the Year 1685, all the old Houses upon the Bridge, from one End to the other, except that stately Building joining to the Draw-Bridge, were pulled down, and the Street enlarged from 12 to 20 Feet wide, and the Arch of the *Non-such* House, by the Draw-Bridge, was made two Stories high, as were also the other Arches cross the Street; and then the Houses were all new built in a regular and uniform Manner.

All the Houses  
upon the  
Bridge rebuilt.

In Memory of this noble Work, upon the North Side of the high Arch of the aforesaid House, was set up the following Inscription in Letters of Gold.

Anno MDCLXXXV. et primo Jacobi II. Regis.

This Street was opened and enlarged from 12, to the Width of 20 Feet.

Sir James Smith, Knight, Lord Mayor.

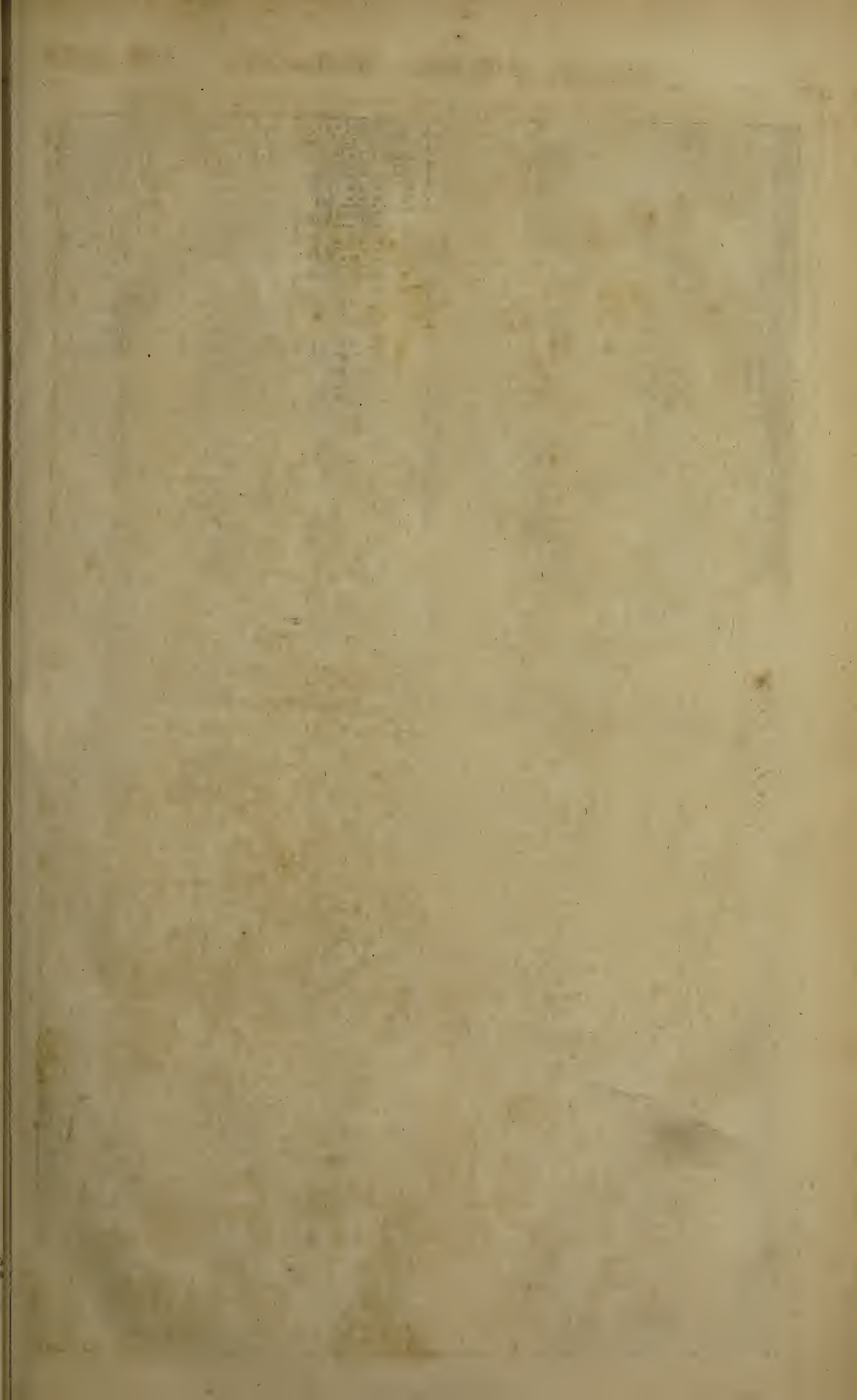
THE three Vacancies before-mentioned, are over three Arches of the Bridge, which are wider than the rest, and are called the navigable Locks; one of these near the Gate is called the *Rock Lock*, it being commonly reported, that there is a Rock growing under the Water there; but we have been assured by a Person of great Veracity, as well as Curiosity, that a Friend of his, in the

The three Na-  
vigable Locks.

The Rock-  
Lock.

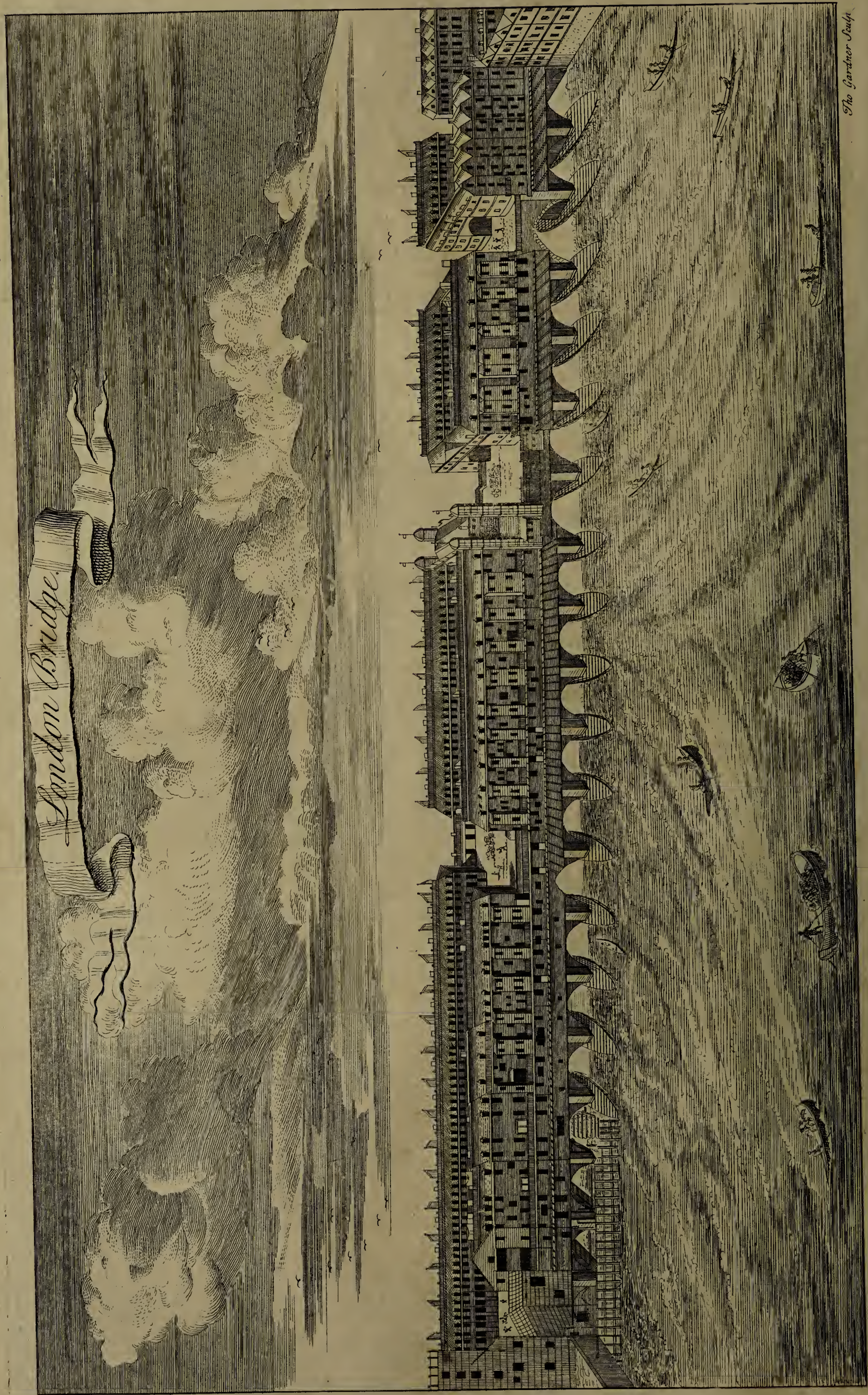
Year







London Bridge.





Year 1715, when the Tide was so kept back that many People walk'd over the River, went near enough to examine into this, and found it to be Stones joined together with Cement and Iron in some Places; and therefore supposed it was Part of an Arch that had formerly been broken down, and never since removed.

THE second is called the *Draw-bridge Lock*, and the third, near the Chapel, *St. Mary's Lock*. There is a Fourth between *St. Magnus's Church* and the first Vacancy, called the *King's Lock*.

London-  
Bridge several  
Times burnt.

BESIDES the Fire, before spoken of, in the Year 1212, there have been other great Fires on this Bridge. On the 13th of *February* 1632, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve at Night, a terrible Fire happened, which began in the House of one *Briggs*, a Needlemaker, near *St. Magnus's Church*, by the Carelessness of a Maid-Servant, who sat a Tub of hot Ashes under a Pair of Stairs. Before Eight o'Clock the next Morning all the Buildings were consumed from the North End of the Bridge to the first Vacancy, on both Sides, containing 42 Houses; Water being very scarce, the *Thames* being almost frozen over.

AFTER this Fire, the North End of the Bridge lay unbuilt for many Years, and had only Deal-boards set up to prevent People falling into the *Thames*. Many of which being often blown down by high Winds, made it very dangerous to pass that Way in the Night.

ABOUT the Year 1645, this began to be rebuilt, but lay unfinished, till the Year 1666, when by the general Conflagration of LONDON, on the 2d of *September*, all the new Buildings were again consumed, but some of the old Houses, built in the Reign of King *John*, remained unhurt.

THE Violence of this Fire, and the Fall of the Buildings, at the North End, did so batter and weaken the Stone-Work, upon which they stood, that the Repairing the Stone Piers, and Arches, before they could be strong enough to build upon, amounted to 1500*l.* which was all paid out of the Bridge Rents.

THE last Fire that happened there, was, on the 8th of *September*, in the Year 1725, in the Mayoralty of Sir *George Mertins*, Knt. It began at the House of a Brushmaker near *St. Olave's-Street*, thro' the Carelessness of a Servant, and burnt all the Houses on that Side the Way, as far as the Gate, and some on the other.

THIS occasioned the Gate to be taken down, and new built, in the Year 1728, in a handsomer Manner than before, having two Posterns for Foot-Passengers, whereas to the old Gate there was but one.

THE following Inscription is over the Arch on the South Side.

*This Gate was widen'd from 11 to 18 Feet,  
in the Mayoralty of Sir Edward Becher,  
Knight.*

S. P. Q. L.

AND over that are the King's-Arms.

IN the Year 1722, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, to preserve the Passage of the Bridge free, the following Order was published by the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.

“ THIS Court being very sensible of the  
“ great Inconveniences and Mischiefs  
“ which happen, by the disorderly  
“ Leading and Driving of Carrs, Carts, Coaches,  
“ and other Carriages over *London-Bridge*, where-  
“ by the Common Passage there is much obstruct-  
VOL. I.

“ ed, doth straightly Order and Enjoin (pursuant  
“ to several former Orders made by this Court for  
“ Prevention of those Mischiefs) That three suffi-  
“ cient and able Persons be appointed, and con-  
“ stantly maintained; One by the Governors of  
“ *Christ's-Hospital*, One by the Inhabitants of the  
“ Ward of *Bridge-within*, and the Other by the  
“ Bridge-Masters; which three Persons are to  
“ give their diligent and daily Attendance at  
“ each End of the Bridge, and by all good Means  
“ to hinder and prevent the said Inconveniences,  
“ and for that Purpose to direct and take Care,  
“ That all Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages  
“ coming out of *Southwark* into this City, do  
“ keep all along on the West Side of the said  
“ Bridge, and all Carts, Coaches, and other  
“ Carriages going out of this City, do keep all  
“ along on the East Side of the said Bridge, and  
“ that no Carman be suffered to stand a-cross the  
“ said Bridge to load or unload, and that they  
“ shall apprehend all such who shall be Refrac-  
“ tory, or offend herein, and carry them before  
“ some of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for  
“ this City and Liberties, to be dealt with ac-  
“ cording to Law. And further, to prevent the  
“ aforesaid Obstructions, it is ordered, That the  
“ Collector of the Tolls upon the said Bridge,  
“ shall take Care that the said Duties be collect-  
“ ed without making a Stay of the Carts for  
“ which the same is to be paid. And that none  
“ may plead Ignorance hereof, It is further or-  
“ dered, That this Order be forthwith Printed,  
“ and published in the most publick Places on  
“ the said Bridge, and within this City, and the  
“ Borough of *Southwark*, for the better Obser-  
“ vation hereof.

IN the same Year, in the Mayoralty of the said Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, viz. on the 12th of *May* 1722, The old Draw-Bridge was taken up, and a new one began to be laid; on which Account an Order was published to give Notice to all People to avoid the Place till the same was finished, which was in five Days Time: And it is remarkable, that on that very Day fifty Years, viz. on the 12th of *May* 1672, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Hanson*, the last Draw-Bridge had been laid down.

A new Draw-  
Bridge laid.

FOR the better keeping this Bridge in Repair, there are a Comptroller, two Bridge-Masters, whose Names, this Year (1723) are *Webb* and *Lunn*, and Officers under them, and many Years 3000*l.* have been laid out thereon, which is defrayed out of the Ground Rents of the Houses on the Bridge, Fines, Benefactions, Tolls, &c.

The following Tolls are taken on the Bridge.

	l.	s.	d.
For every Cart or Waggon with shod Wheels	00	00	4
For a Dray with five Barrels	00	00	1
For each Pipe or Butt	00	00	1
For a Ton of any Goods	00	00	2
For any Thing less than a Ton	00	00	1

THE two Officers, called Bridge-Masters, are chosen, or continued every Year, by the Citizens assembled, in their Common Hall, upon an Election, if there are two Candidates, and one require the Polls to be number'd, the Mayor is oblig'd to allow it. One *Turner* brought his Action on the Case against Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Lord Mayor, in the Year 1669, for refusing to number the Polls, and discharging the Court, so that he lost the Profits, and Judgment was given for the Plaintiff.

To conclude this Article of *London-Bridge*, we shall present our Readers with the following Verses upon it, wrote in the Time of Mr. *Stow*.

N

DE



DE  
PONTE LONDINENSI  
Ejusque  
Stupendo situ & structurâ,  
ad instar  
Celebris Hexastichi Poetæ  
SANNAZARII, De urbe Veneta  
Viderat Hadriacis, &c.

Cum Londinensem Neptunus viderat Urbem;  
Vectus ibi propriis atque revectus aquis;  
Dum densam penetrat Sylvam Lucosque ferentes,  
Pro ramis funes, pro foliisque cruces;  
Cum super impositum Torrenti flumine Pontem  
Viderat, & rapido ponere jura freto;  
Cum tantos muros, ferrumina, castra, tot Arcus  
Vidit, & hæc tergo cuncta jacere suo;  
Arcus, qui possent totidem formare Rialtos  
Metiri siquis summa vel ima cupit:  
Hæc Deus undarum aspiciens fluxusque retrorsum:  
Tundere & horrendos inde boare Sonos;  
Nunc mihi quanta velis, Terræ miracula pandas,  
Est primus mundi Pons, ait, iste stupor.

The same Paraphrased in English by JAMES  
HOWELL, Esq;

" When Neptune from his Billows, London spy'd,  
" Brought proudly thither by a high Spring Tyde.  
" As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,  
" And dancing Castles cluster'd in a Throng;  
" When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law  
" Unto his Surges, and their Fury Awe:  
" When such a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,  
" As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her Shore;  
" When he such Massy Walls, such Towers did eye,  
" Such Posts, such Irons, upon his Back to lye;  
" When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might  
" Nineteen Rialto's make for Depth and Height;  
" When the Cerulean God these Things survey'd,  
" He shook his Trident, and astonish'd said;  
" Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders count,  
" This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

Of other BRIDGES in the City.

There were antiently divers Bridges over several Rivers, Bourns, and Brooks which ran thro'

many Streets and Places of the City; of which some are yet remaining; but the rest were taken down, as any River or Brook was stopt up.

*Fleet-Bridge*, in the West, without *Ludgate*, *Fleet-Bridge* was, in Mr. Stow's Time, a Bridge of Stone, coped on each Side with Iron Pikes. On the West, towards the South, were also Lanthorns, for Lights to be placed in the Winter Nights, for the Convenience of Passengers. Under this Bridge ran the Water once called, *The River of the Wells*, afterwards *Turn-Mill-Brook*, and then *Fleet-Dike*, because it ran by the *Fleet*, and, at one Time about it. Since the Re-building LONDON, it is made the Breadth of the Street, for the Convenience of Coaches and Carts. The Sides are raised above Breast high; and upon two Peers, on each Side, are carved the City Arms and Supporters. Under this Bridge runs the Canal, as it is now called; over which there are likewise two other Bridges of Free-Stone; that on the South of *Fleet-Bridge*, is opposite to *Bridewell*; and that on the North, is over-against the End of *Fleet-Lane*, near the *Fleet Prison*.

THERE is nothing more necessary to be said of this Bridge in this Place; for of the Water Course that was antiently here, and of that Part of it which is proposed to be fill'd up by the City, for which an Act of Parliament was pass'd in the present Session, [1733] we have already spoken.

*Holborn*, or *Old-Bourn Bridge*, was so called *Holborn-Bridge* from a *Bourn*, that in old Times, ran down *Holborn-Hill* into the *River of the Wells*.

*Cowbridge* was somewhat more North, over the same Water, near *Cowbridge-street*, or *Cow-Lane*.

THERE were also divers Bridges over the Town Ditch, viz. without *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Mooregate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldersgate*; the Postern of *Christ's Hospital*, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*; and one other over the *River of the Wells*, or *Fleet-Dike*, between the Precinct of the *Black-Fryars*, and *Bridewell*.

THERE were also, in old Times, divers Bridges in many Places, over the Water of *Walbrook*; every Person who had Lands on either Side the said Brook, being obliged to vault, or bridge, and mend the same as far as their Lands extended. And in the 11th of *Edward III.* the Inhabitants upon the Course of the Brook, were obliged to pile, or wall the Sides of it. One of the Bridges over *Walbrook* was called *Horse-shoe Bridge*, near the Church of *St. John Baptist*, now called *St. John Baptist near Dowgate*.

OF all these Bridges there are but four remaining, and these are all over the Canal; viz. *Bridewell-Bridge*, *Fleet-Lane-Bridge*, and *Holborn-Bridge*.

The Rialto,  
the chief  
Bridge at  
Venice.





## C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Antient TOWERS, and CASTLES, that have been in, and about the City of LONDON.*

*The TOWER on London-Bridge.*

*The Tower at the North End of the Draw-Bridge.*

THE next Tower to that of LONDON (which will be treated of in a Chapter by itself) was the Tower on *London-Bridge*, at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, which was began to be built in the Year 1426: *John Reinwell*, Mayor of LONDON, laid one of the first Corner Stones in the Foundation of it. The other three were laid by the Sheriffs and Bridge-Masters. Upon every one of these four Stones was ingraved, in fair Roman Letters, the Word IHESUS; which Stones Mr. *Stow* afterwards saw deposited in the Bridge Store-House, when this Tower was new built of Timber.

THIS Gate and Tower was at first strongly built of Stone, and so continued till the Year 1577, when, being much decayed, it was began to be pull'd down, and the Traitors Heads thereon, were removed, and set on the Tower over the Gate at the Bridge-Foot, towards *Southwark*. When it was thus pulled down, a new Foundation was drawn, and Sir *John Langley*, Lord Mayor, laid the first Stone, in the Presence of the Sheriffs and Bridge-Masters. In the Year 1579, this new Tower was finished, a beautiful and chargeable Piece of Work, all above the Bridge being of Timber. This is the *Non-such* House, spoken of in the last Chapter.

*The TOWER on the South of London-Bridge.*

*The Tower at the South End of London-Bridge.*

THERE was another Tower on *London-Bridge*, over the Gate, at the South End, towards *Southwark*. This Gate, with the Tower thereon, and two Arches of the Bridge, fell down in the Year 1436; but no Man, as it happened, was Hurt thereby. Towards Re-building it, many liberal Citizens gave large Sums of Money.

BAYNARD'S-CASTLE.

*Baynard's Castle.*

*William Fitz-Stephen* saith, In the West Part of this City were two most strong Castles; and *Gervasius Tilbury*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* saith, Two Castles were built, with Walls and Ramparts, whereof one was in Right of Possession *Baynard's*; the other the Barons of *Mountfitchet*. The first of these Castles, Banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynard's-Castle*, from *Baynard*, a Nobleman, who came in with *William the Conqueror*, and then built it. He died in the Reign of *William Rufus*; after whose Decease *Geffrey Baynard* succeeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the Year 1111, who, by Forfeiture for Felony, lost his Barony of *Little-Dunmow*, and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, and to his Heirs, together with the Honour of *Baynard's-Castle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent-Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and dying in the Year 1134, was buried at *St. Need's*, by *Richard Earl of Clare*. *Walter*, his Son, succeeded him, and married *Matilda de Beckham*, after whose Decease, he married *Matilda*, the Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard de Lucy*, on

whom he begat *Robert*; and others. He died in the Year 1198, and was buried at *Dunmow*; to him succeeded *Robert Fitz-Water*, a valiant Knight.

ABOUT the Year 1213, there arose a great Contention betwixt King *John* and his Barons, on Account of *Matilda*, called *The Fair*, a Daughter of the aforefaid *Robert Fitz-Water*, whom the King unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other Causes of the like Sort, there ensued a War throughout the Realm. The Barons being received into LONDON, did great Damage to the King; but in the End, the King did not only banish the said *Fitz-Water*, among others, out of the Realm, but also caused his Castle, called *Baynard's-Castle*, and his other Houses, to be demolished. After this a Messenger was sent to *Matilda the Fair*, about the King's Suit, but she not consenting to it, was poisoned. *Robert Fitz-Water* being then gone, with others, into *France*, and some went into *Scotland*.

IN the Year 1214, King *John* being in *France* with a great Army, a Truce was made between the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for five Years. There being a River, or Arm of the Sea, between the two Armies, a Knight among the *English* called out to those on the other Side, to Challenge any one among them to come and take a Just or two with him; whereupon, without any Delay, *Robert Fitz-Water*, who was on the *French* Side, ferried over, and got on Horseback, without any one to help him, and shewed himself ready to the Face of this Challenger, whom at the first Course he struck so violently with his great Spear, that Horse and Man fell to the Ground; and when his Spear was broken, he went back again to the King of *France*. King *John* seeing this, cry'd out, *By God's Tooth*, his usual Oath, *he were a King indeed, who had such a Knight*. The Friends of *Robert*, hearing these Words, kneeled down, and said, *O King! He is your Knight: It is Robert Fitz-Water*. Whereupon, he was sent for the next Day, and restored to the King's Favour; by which Means a Peace was concluded, *Fitz-Water* was restored to his Estates, and had Leave given him to repair his Castle of *Baynard*, and other Castles.

IN the Year 1216, the first of *Henry III.* the Castle of *Hertford*, being delivered to *Lewis* the *French* King, and the Barons of *England*, *Robert Fitz-Water* desired to have it, because the Keeping thereof did antiently of Right belong to him; but was answered by *Lewis*, "That *Englishmen* were not worthy to have such Places in Keeping, because they betray'd their own Lord, &c."

THIS *Robert* died in the Year 1234, and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his Son succeeded him. This Barony of *Baynard*, was in the Ward of King *Henry*, during the Non-age of another *Robert-Fitz-Water*, who in the Year 1289, married *Ælienor*, Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Ferrers*.



ON the 12th of *March*, 1303, the said *Robert Fitz-Water*, did acknowledge his Service to the City for his Castle of *Baynard*; before Sir *John Blunt*, Mayor of LONDON; and swore upon the Evangelists, That he would be true to the Liberties thereof, and maintain the same to his Power, and keep the Counsel of the same, &c.

*The RIGHTS that belonged to Robert Fitz-Water, Chastilian and Banner-Bearer of LONDON, Lord of Wodeham, were these:*

Robert Fitz-Water  
Chastilian and  
Banner-Bearer  
of LONDON.

THE said *Robert* and his Heirs, ought to be, and are chief Banners of LONDON, in Fee for the Chastiliary, which he and his Ancestors had by *Castle-Baynard*, in the said City. In Time of War, the said *Robert* and his Heirs ought to serve the City, in Manner as followeth; that is,

The Banner of  
St. Paul.

THE said *Robert* ought to come, he being the Twentieth Man of Arms on Horseback, covered with Cloth, or Armour, unto the great West Door of *St. Paul*, with his Banner displayed before him of his Arms. And when he is come to the said Door, mounted and apparelled, as before is said, the Mayor, with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Arms, shall come out of the said Church of *St. Paul* unto the said Door, with a Banner in his Hand all on Foot, which Banner shall be *Gules*, the Image of *St. Paul*, Gold; the Face, Hands, Feet, and Sword, of Silver. And as soon as the said *Robert* shall see the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs come on Foot out of the Church, armed with such a Banner, he shall alight from his Horse, and salute the Mayor, and say to him, *Sir Mayor, I am come to do my Service which I owe to the City.*

AND the Mayor and Aldermen shall answer;

*WE give to you, as to our Banneret of Fee in this City, the Banner of this City to bear and govern, to the Honour and Profit of this City, to your Power.*

AND the said *Robert* and his Heirs shall receive the Banner in his Hands, and go on Foot out of the Gate, with the Banner in his Hands; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, shall follow to the Door, and shall bring a Horse to the said *Robert*, worth 20*l.* which Horse shall be saddled with a Saddle of the Arms of the said *Robert*, and shall be covered with Sindals of the said Arms.

ALSO they shall present to him 20*l.* Sterling, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the said *Robert*, for his Expences that Day. Then the said *Robert* shall mount upon the Horse which the Mayor presented to him, with the Banner in his Hand: And as soon as he is up, he shall say to the Mayor, That he must cause a Marshal to be chosen for the Host, one of the City; which being done, the said *Robert* shall command the Mayor and Burgeses of the City, to warn the Commons to assemble, and all go under the Banner of *St. Paul*; and the said *Robert* shall bear it himself to *Aldgate*, and there the said *Robert* and Mayor shall deliver the said Banner of *St. Paul*, to whom they think proper. And if they are to go out of the City, then the said *Robert* ought to choose two out of every Ward, the most sage Persons, to look to the Keeping of the City, after they are gone out. And this Counsel shall be taken in the Priory of the *Trinity* near *Aldgate*. And before every Town or Castle, which the Host of LONDON shall besiege, if the Siege continue a whole Year, the said *Robert* shall have, for every Siege, of the Commonalty of LONDON, one hundred Shillings, and no more.

THESE were the Rights that *Robert Fitz-Water* had in Time of War. The Rights belonging to him and his Heirs, in the City of LONDON, in Time of Peace, were as follow:

THAT is to say, the said *Robert Fitz-Water* had a Soke or Ward in the City, where was a Wall of the Canonry of *St. Paul*, which led down, by a Brewhouse of *St. Paul*, to the *Thames*, and so to the Side of the Mill, which was in the Water coming down from *Fleet-Bridge*, and went by *London-Wall*, betwixt the Fryars Preachers and *Ludgate*, and so returned by the House of the said Friars, to the said Wall of the Canonry of *St. Paul*; that is, all the Parish of *St. Andrew*, which was in the Gift of his Ancestors, by the said Seniority: And so the said *Robert* had appendant unto the said Soke, all the Things underwritten.

THAT he ought to have a Sokeman, and to place what Sokeman he will, so he be of the Sokemanry, or the same Ward; and if any of the Sokemanry be impleaded in the *Guildhall*, of any Thing that toucheth not the Body of the Mayor that for the Time is, or that toucheth the Body of no Sheriff, it is not lawful for the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the said *Robert Fitz-Water*, to demand a Court of the said *Robert*; and the Mayor and his Citizens of LONDON ought to grant him to have a Court; and in his Court he ought to bring his Judgments, as it is assented and agreed upon in the *Guildhall*, that shall be given him.

IF any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry, he ought to have his Stocks and Imprisonment in his Soken; and he shall be brought from thence to the *Guildhall*, before the Mayor, and there they shall provide him his Judgment that ought to be given of him: But his Judgment shall not be published 'till he come into the Court of the said *Robert*, and in his Liberty.

AND the Judgment shall be such, that if he have deserved Death by Treason, he to be tied to a Post in the *Thames* at a good Wharf, where Boats are fasten'd, two Ebbings and two Flowings of the Water.

AND if he be condemned for a common Thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and there suffer his Judgment as other Thieves. And so the said *Robert* and his Heirs hath Honour, that he holdeth a great Franchise within the City, that the Mayor of the City, and Citizens, are bound to do him of Right; that is to say, That when the Mayor will hold a great Council, he ought to call the said *Robert* and his Heirs, to be with him in Council of the City; and the said *Robert* ought to be sworn to be of Council with the City, against all People, saving the King and his Heirs. And when the said *Robert* cometh to the *Hustings* of the *Guildhall* of the City, the Mayor, or his Lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him, and so long as he is in the *Guildhall*, all the Judgments ought to be given by his Mouth, according to the Record of the Records of the said *Guildhall*. And so many Waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the Bailiffs of the Town, or to whom he will, by the Council of the Mayor of the City.

THIS *Robert* died in the Year 1305, leaving Issue, *Walter Fitz-Robert*, who had Issue, *Robert Fitz-Water*, to whom the Citizens of LONDON, in the Year 1320, acknowledged the Right which they ow'd to him and his Heirs, for the *Castle-Baynard*. He died in the Year 1325, and was succeeded by *Robert Fitz-Robert, Fitz-Water*, &c. but how the Honour of *Baynard's-Castle*, with the Appurtenances, fell from the



the Possession of the *Fitz-Waters*, Mr. *Stow* can give no Account.

Baynard's-Castle burnt, and rebuilt by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

In the Year 1428, the seventh of *Henry VI.* a great Fire happening at *Baynard's-Castle*, it was new built by *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*; and after his Attainder and Death, in the Year 1446, it came into the Hands of *Henry VI.* and from him to *Richard Duke of York*, who, in the Year 1457, lodged there in his own House.

ON the 28th of February, in the Year 1460, the Earls of *March* and of *Warwick*, with a great Number of Men, tho' but few of Note, entered the City of LONDON, where they were joyfully received by the Citizens; and upon the 3d of *March*, the Earl of *Warwick* muster'd his Men in *St. John's Field*, in the midst of Throngs of People, whom ordering to be cast into a Ring about him, he read aloud the Agreement between the King and the late Duke of *York*, with the Act of Parliament by which it was confirmed. That done, he told the People, *Henry* had notoriously violated this Agreement, and so forfeited, according to the Act of Parliament, his Right to the Crown: Then raising his Voice, he asked the People, who stood round him, *Whether they would have Henry of Lancaster for King?* The whole Multitude crying out, *No, No*; He asked, *Whether according to that Settlement, they would have Edward, Son of the late Duke of York, to reign over them?* To which all the People answer'd with Acclamations, expressing their Consent. Upon this, certain Captains were appointed to carry the Relation of what had been done to the said *Edward Earl of March*, then lodged at his Castle of *Baynard*, where a great Council was called of all the Bishops, Lords, Gentlemen, and Magistrates, in and about LONDON. *Edward* being present in the Assembly, set forth his Title to the Crown, as well by Birth, as by the aforesaid Agreement, and desired it might be adjudged to him. It would have been great Boldness to dispute his Pretensions at such a Juncture. So, with one Consent, the Assembly declared, that *Henry of Lancaster* having forfeited his Right of enjoying the Crown, during Life, by Breach of the solemn Agreement made with the Duke of *York*, and ratified by the Parliament, it was devolved to *Edward*, eldest Son of the Duke of *York*. Upon this Declaration, the Crown was offered the Earl; he thanked God and them for his Election, but shewed some Diffidence in himself to take upon him so great a Charge, till by the Exhortation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *Exeter*, and certain Noblemen, he yielded to their Request. And the next Day he went to *St. Paul's* in Procession, made an Offering, and had *Te Deum* sung. Then was he in great State conveyed to *Westminster*, and there in the great Hall set in the King's Seat, with *St. Edward's Scepter* in his Hand.

THE Archbishop of *Canterbury* having asked the People, whether they would have *Edward Earl of March* for King; the People answer'd with loud Acclamations. Then the King took the Homage of the Lords that were present, and the Ceremony concluded with singing *Te Deum*. *Edward* was afterwards conducted with great Solemnity to the Bishop's Palace, where *Henry* used to lodge, when he was within the Walls of the City: And the next Day, being the 5th of *March*, he was proclaimed in LONDON, and the neighbouring Towns, by the Name of *Edward IV.*

IN the seventh Year of King *Edward's* Reign, many Men were arrested for Treason surmised against them, for which several were put to Death,

and others escaped by paying large Sums of Money. Among the rest, *Sir Thomas Cooke*, *Sir John Plummer*, Knights, *Humphrey Heyward*, and other Aldermen of LONDON, were arrested and charged with Treason, whereof they were acquitted, but lost their Goods to the King, to the Value of 40,000 Marks, or more, as some have written. And for Example, *Sir Thomas Cooke*, a little before Lord Mayor of LONDON, was impeached of High-Treason, by one *Hawkins*, for which he was committed to the Tower, his House in LONDON was seized on by the Lord *Rivers*, and his Lady and Servants turned out of it; the Cause being thus:

*Hawkins* afore-named came, upon a Time, to the said *Sir Thomas Cooke*, requesting him to lend him a thousand Marks upon good Security; to which he answer'd, that he would first know for whom the Money was borrowed. Understanding afterwards, that it was for Queen *Margaret*, he answer'd, That he had no current Goods that he could dispose of without great Loss, and therefore desired *Hawkins* to press him no farther about it; yet the said *Hawkins* at length requested but one hundred Pounds, but went away without one Penny, and never came after to ask him for any.

TWO or three Years after, *Hawkins* was committed to the Tower, and brought to the Brake or Rack, commonly called the Duke of *Exeter's* Daughter, because that Duke was the Inventor of it. By Means of which Pain he revealed many Things, and among the rest, the Motion which he had made to *Sir Thomas Cooke*; upon which Account the said *Sir Thomas* was troubled, as before related, and indicted of Treason. After which a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was held in the Guildhall, where sat the Lord Mayor, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Earl of *Warwick*, the Lord *Rivers*, *Sir John Fogge*, with other of the King's Council.

TO this Place was the said *Sir Thomas* brought and arraigned upon Life and Death, where he was acquitted of the Indictment, and sent to the Compter in *Bread-Street*, and from thence to the King's-Bench. Being thus acquitted, his Wife got Possession again of his House, which she found in a very sad Plight; for the Servants of *Sir John Fogge*, and the Lord *Rivers*, had made Havock of what they pleased. Also at his Seat at *Giddy-Hall* in *Essex*, others had destroyed the Deer in his Park, his Conies and Fish, and not spared even his Brasses, Pewter, Bedding, and whatever could be carried away, for which, not one Penny could be got again in Recompence, nor could *Sir Thomas* himself be discharged till he had paid 8000 l. to the King, and 800 l. to the Queen. And because *Sir John Markham*, Knt. then Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, had determined somewhat against the King's Pleasure, that *Sir Thomas Cooke's* Offence was not Treason, but Misprision of Treason, which was not punishable by Death, but only by a Fine at the King's Pleasure, the Lord *Rivers* and the Dutcheffs of *Bedford*, his Wife, procured him to be turned out of his Office.

*Edward IV.* being dead, leaving his eldest Son *Edward*, and his second Son *Richard*, both Infants, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, then Protector, began to plot for the Crown; and, as it were, by the Election of the Commons in the Guildhall of LONDON, took upon him the Title of King in this *Baynard's-Castle*.

Henry

Richard III. took upon him the Title of King in Baynard's-Castle.



Henry VII. about the Year 1487, the 31st of his Reign, repaired, or rather new built, this House, not imbattelled, or so strongly fortified like a Castle; but far more beautiful and commodious, fit for the Entertainment of any Prince. In the seventh Year of his Reign, he and his Queen, were lodged there, and came from thence to St. Paul's Church, where they made their Offering, dined in the Bishop's Palace, and so returned.

IN the 18th Year of his Reign, he was lodged there, and the Ambassadors from the King of the Romans, were brought thither to an Audience, and from thence the King went to St. Paul's, and was there sworn to the King of the Romans, as the said King had sworn to him.

IN the 20th Year of his Reign, he, with the Knights of the Garter, in all their Habits of the Order, rode from the Tower of LONDON, through the City, to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and there heard Even-Song; and from thence rode to Baynard's-Castle, where the King lodged, and the next Day, in the same Habits, they rode again to St. Paul's in Procession, heard Divine Service, offered, and returned. The same Year the King of Castile was lodged there:

THIS Castle came afterwards to the Earls of Pembroke.

ON the 19th of July, in the Year 1553, the Council, being partly moved by the Right of the Lady Mary, and considering that most of the Realm was inclined to her Side, changed their Opinion, with respect to the Lady Jane Grey, newly proclaimed Queen; and assembling themselves at Baynard's-Castle, consulted with the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Mason, Clerk of the Council; and sending for the Lord Mayor, rode to the Cross in Cheapside, where Garter, King at Arms, with Trumpets sounding, proclaimed the Lady Mary, Daughter to King Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine, Queen of England, &c.

THIS Baynard's-Castle, as also that of Mountfitchet, near adjoining, have been long since pulled down, and converted into Timber-Yards, Wood-Wharfs, and private Buildings.

#### TOWER of Mountfiquit, or Mountfichet.

The next Tower, or Castle, banking also on the River Thames, was called Mountfiquit's-Castle, belonging to a Nobleman, the Baron of Mountfichet, the first Builder of it, who came over with William the Conqueror, and was surnamed, *Le Sire Mountfichet*. This Castle he built in a Place not far distant from Baynard's-Castle, towards the West. This same William Mountfichet, lived in the Reign of Henry I. and was Witness to a Charter then granted to the City, for the Sheriffs of LONDON. Richard Mountfiquit lived in the Reign of King John; and in the Year 1213, was banished, by that King, into France, when, perhaps, he caused his Castle, among those of other Barons, to be demolished. This, after his Return, might be again built; for the total Destruction of it was about the Year 1276, when Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, began there the Foundation of the House of the Fryars Preachers Church, commonly called the Black-Fryars, as appeareth by a Charter, dated the 10th of June, in the 4th of Edward I. remaining in the Records of the Tower; wherein it is declared, That Gregory de Rockesley, Mayor of LONDON, and the Barons of the same City, granted, and gave unto the said Archbishop Robert, two

Lanes, or Ways, next the Street of Baynard's-Castle, and the Tower of Mountfiquit, to be applied for the enlarging the said Church and Place, in these Words:

" Gregory Rockesley, Lord Mayor, and the  
" Barons of LONDON, granted, and gave  
" to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Kilwarby, two Lanes, or Ways, lying next to the  
" Street of Baynard's-Castle, and the Tower of  
" Mountfiquit, or Mountfichet, to be destroyed.  
" In the which Place, the said Robert builded  
" the late new Church of the Black-Fryars, with  
" the rest of the Stones that were left of the  
" said Tower: For, the best and choice Stones,  
" the Bishop of LONDON had obtained of  
" King William the Conqueror, to re-edify the  
" upper Part of St. Paul's Church, which was  
" then (by Chance of Fire) decayed.

THE Charter of King Edward II. before-mentioned, ran thus:

EDWARDUS, Dei Gratia, &c. Omnibus, &c.

" EDWARD, Son of King Edward, &c.  
" To all, &c. Whereas Gregory de  
" Rockesley, our Mayor of LONDON,  
" and the other Barons of the said City, at our  
" Instance, have commonly, and unanimously,  
" granted to the Venerable Father, Robert, Arch-  
" bishop of Canterbury, and his Assigns, two  
" Lanes contiguous to his Place of Castle-Bay-  
" nard, and the Tower of Mountfichet, to be  
" stopt up for the enlarging of the foresaid Place,  
" and to enclose them; while yet he shall assign  
" a like Way to them, and as convenient for the  
" Commonalty of the said City. And We, un-  
" derstanding by the foresaid Mayor, and Barons  
" of the said City, that the said Archbishop  
" hath already prepared a better Way, and more  
" convenient for the said Commonalty, than the  
" foresaid Lanes were: We, to the said Arch-  
" bishop, and his Assigns, for Us and Our  
" Heirs, as much as in Us is, do grant, ratify,  
" and confirm, the foresaid Grant. So that Our  
" said Barons of LONDON, by Occasion  
" of their foresaid Grant, nor the Archbishop,  
" nor his Assigns, on Account of the said chang-  
" ing of the Ways, be accused or molested for  
" Time to come, before our Justices Itinerants  
" at the Tower of LONDON, upon Cause  
" of Purpresture made of the foresaid Lanes.  
" In Testimony whereof, &c. Witness myself  
" at Westminster, the 10th Day of June, Anno  
" 1311, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

#### The TOWER on the Thames.

THERE was a Third Tower situated on the River Thames, near the said Black-Fryars Church, on the West Part of it, built at the Citizens Charge; but by Licence and Command of Edward I. and Edward II. as appeareth by their Grants. By the latter, [King Edward II.] in the 10th Year of his Reign, an Imposition was granted towards the Building a new Tower on the Wall, near the Fryars Preachers, which stood for two hundred Years; and was, at last, taken down by the Command of Sir John Shaa, Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1502. That this Tower was a large and magnificent Building, we may gather from the following Letter from Edward I. to the City:

" WHEREAS we have granted you for  
" Aid of the Work of the Walls of  
" our City, and the Closure of the  
" same, divers Customs of vendible Things,  
" coming to the said City, to be taken for a cer-  
" tain Time, We command you, That you cause  
" to



“ to be finished the Wall of the said City, now  
 “ begun near the Mansion of the *Fryars Preachers*,  
 “ and a certain good and comely Tower at the  
 “ Head of the said Wall within the Water of  
 “ *Thames* there. Wherein We may be received,  
 “ and tarry with Honour, to our Ease and Satis-  
 “ faction in our Comings there; out of the Pence  
 “ taken, and to be taken of the said Customs,  
 “ &c. Witness myself at *Westminster*, the 8th  
 “ Day of *July* 1276.

A TOWER in the West Part of the City.

ANOTHER Tower, or Castle, there was also in the West Part of the City, appertaining to the King; for in the Year 1087, the 20th of *William I.* the City of LONDON, with *St. Paul's Church*, being burned, *Mauritius*, then Bishop of LONDON, afterwards began the Foundation of a new Church; to forward which Work, King *William* gave the choice Stones of this Castle, standing near the Bank of the River *Thames*, at the West End of the City. After *Mauritius*, his Successor *Richard*, purchased the Streets about *Paul's Church*, encompassing the same with a Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry I.* gave to this *Richard*, so much of the Moat, or Wall of the Castle, on the *Thames* Side to the South, as should be needful to make the said Wall of the Church-Yard, and so much more as should suffice to make a Way without the Wall on the North-side.

THIS Tower or Castle, thus destroyed, seems to have been in the Place where *Bridewell* now stands: For, notwithstanding the Destruction of the said Castle, or Tower, the House remained so large that many Kings long after lodged therein, and kept their Courts. In the ninth Year of *Henry III.* the Courts of Law and Justice were kept in the King's House, wheresoever he lodged, and not elsewhere: And of the Kings being lodged, and keeping their Law-Courts in this Place, might be shewn from many Authorities on Record; but for a plain Proof, this one may suffice: *Hæc est finalis Concordia, facta in Curia Dom. Regis apud Sanct. Brigid. Lond. à Die Sancti Michaelis, in 15 Dies, Anno Regni Johannis Septimo; coram G. Fil. Petri, Eustacio de Fauconberg, Johanne de Gestlinge, Osbart Filio Hervey, Walter de Crisping, Justiciar. & aliis Baronibus Domini Regis.*

MOREOVER, *Matthew Paris* saith, That about the Year 1210, King *John*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign, summoned a Parliament at *St. Bride's* in *London*, where he exacted of the Clergy, and religious Persons, the Sum of 100,000 *l.* besides which, the white Monks were compelled to cancel their Privileges, and to pay 40,000 *l.* to the King, &c. This House near *St. Bride's* being left, and not at all used by the Kings, fell to Ruin, insomuch, that the very Platform lay waste, and became a Lay-Stall for Filth and Rubbish; only a very good Well remained there.

A great Part of this Ground, in the West, was afterwards given to a Bishop of *Salisbury*; the other Part, toward the East, remained waste, 'till King *Henry VIII.* built a stately and beautiful House thereon, giving it the Name of *Bridewell*, from the Parish, and the Well there. This House he built on purpose to entertain the Emperor *Charles V.* in, who in the Year 1522, came into this City.

The TOWER of Barbican.

ON the West Side the City, near *Redcross-Street*, there was a Tower, commonly called

*Barbican*, or *Burkkening*; for this being built a good Height, and on rising Ground, was formerly used as a Watch-Tower for the City; from whence a Man might view all the City towards the South, and see also into *Kent*, *Suffex*, and *Surrey*, and every other Way, East, North, and West.

Other WATCH-TOWERS.

THERE were of old Time some other Watch-Towers, in and about the City, all which were repaired, and others new built, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* when the Barons were in Arms, and held the City against the King: But the Barons being reconciled to his Favour, in the Year 1267, he caused all their *Burhkennings*, Watch-Towers, and Bulwarks, made and repaired by the said Earl, to be pulled down, and the Ditches to be fill'd up; and then was this *Burkkening*, among the rest, demolished; and altho' the Ditch near it, called *Hounsditch*, was stop't up, yet the Street, for a long Time, was called *Hounsditch*, but now has the Name of *Barbican*. The Ground on which this *Burkkening*, or Watch-Tower stood, King *Edward III.* in the Year 1336, and the tenth of his Reign, gave to *Robert Efford*, or *Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by the Name of the Manor of *Base-Court*, in the Parish of *St. Giles's without Cripplegate*, LONDON, commonly called the *Barbican*.

TOWER-ROYAL.

*Tower-Royal* was antiently the King's House, King *Stephen* being there lodged, but afterwards called the *Queen's Wardrobe*. The Princess, Mother to King *Richard II.* in the fourth Year of his Reign, was lodged there, being forced to fly from the Tower of LONDON, when the Rebels possessed it. On the 15th of *June*, saith *Frosard*, *Wat Tyler* being slain, the King went to this Princess, his Mother, then lodged in the *Tower-Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, where he tarried two Days and two Nights. Which Tower (saith the Record of *Edward III.* the 36th Year) was in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater-noster*, &c.

IN the Year 1386, King *Richard*, with Queen *Anne*, his Wife, kept their *Christmas* at *Eltham*, to which Place *Lion*, King of *Armenia*, came to him, under Pretence of making Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*. Whatever the Occasion was of his coming hither, he found his Account in it; for, besides innumerable Gifts, which he received from the King and the Nobility, the King, when he lay in this *Tower-Royal*, at the *Queen's Wardrobe* in LONDON, granted to him by Charter, 1000 *l.* a Year, during his Life. He being, as he affirmed, chased out of his Kingdom by the *Tartars*. What else concerns this Tower will be related, when we come to *Vintry Ward*, in which it stood.

SERNE'S-TOWER.

*Serne's-Tower*, in *Bucklersbury*, was another Castle or Palace of the Kings of *England*, which King *Edward III.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, appointed his Exchange of Monies to be kept in; and in the 32d, he gave the said Tower to his free Chapel of *St. Stephen's* at *Westminster*.

King's House  
near St.  
Bride's.

Bridewell  
built by King  
Henry VIII.



## C H A P. IX.

## Of the TOWER of LONDON.

The Tower of  
LONDON.

**W**ILLIAM Fitz-Stephen saith, "The City of LONDON hath in the East a very great and most strong Palatine Tower, whose Turrets and Walls do rise from a deep Foundation; the Mortar thereof being tempered with the Blood of Beasts, &c.

It is situated upon a large Plot of Ground, called the *Tower Liberty*, which contains both the *Tower-Hills*, the Greater and the Less, and Part of *East-Smithfield*, *Rosemary-Lane*, *Well-Close*, &c.

Its Situation.

It is encompassed with a deep Ditch, in some Places 120 Feet Broad, supplied with Water out of the *Thames*, which is its Southern Boundary. Over this Ditch it hath two Bridges, one for Carts and Coaches, by the *Lyon's-Tower*; the other for Foot Passengers, over a Draw-Bridge on the South Side: Besides these, it hath a Passage, or Cut, out of the *Thames*, which is called *Traytor's-Bridge*; because, formerly, all Persons committed to the Tower for Treason, were brought this Way into it, by Boat.

THE Compass about the Tower, on the Outside of the Ditch, is 3156 Feet; and the Quantity of the Ground comprehended within the Walls and Ditch, is twelve Acres, and some Rods. The whole, with its Liberty aforesaid, contains somewhat above twenty-six Acres of Ground.

The Tower,  
how within the  
City.  
Coke Instit.  
P. 4.

WHEREAS the Tower is said to be within the City of LONDON, "It is, saith Lord Coke, thus to be understood: That the antient Wall of LONDON, the Mention whereof yet appeareth, extended through the Tower; and all that which is environed by the said Wall, that is, on the West Part of it, is within the City, that is to say, in the Parish of *Alballow's Barking*, within the Tower Ward. And the rest of the Tower on the East Side of the antient Wall, is in the County of *Middlesex*. This, upon Enquiry, was found 13 *Jacob. Regis*, in the Case of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who was poisoned in a Chamber in the Tower, on the West Side of the old Wall; and therefore *Weston*, the principal Murtherer, was tried before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in LONDON; and so was Sir *Gervas Elways*, Lieutenant of the Tower, as Accessary.

The Tower  
Liberties.

THERE is a certain Extent of Ground bordering upon the Tower, to which is annexed the peculiar Liberty of being subject to no Jurisdiction but that of the Tower itself. This, being upon the Confines of the City, hath oftentimes occasioned great Disputes between the Tower Officers, and the Mayor and City of LONDON; as in the 6th of *Edward IV.* in the 1st of *Queen Elizabeth*; and also in the Year 1585, as will be shewn more at large in the Chapter of *Tower-street Ward*, besides what followeth.

IN *East-Smithfield*, at the End of *Hog-Lane*, a Gibbet being set up, in the Year 1580, for the Execution of one *R. Dod*, for the Murther of one *Mrs. Skinner*, in her own House thereabouts; and the Sheriff having brought the Malefactor to be hanged, Sir *Owen Hopton*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, commanded the Sheriff's Officers back again to the West Side of a Cross that stood there, which seems to have been the

Boundary of the *Tower Liberties*; and then taking the Sheriff and the Malefactor into an House, after some Stay they all departed; the Gibbet was taken down, and the Malefactor carried to *Tyburn* in the Afternoon, and there executed.

IN the Year 1589, one *John Cox*, a Lime-man, attempted to build a Wharf in the *Thames*, at the Watergate, situated about the West End of the *Tower-Wharf*, and had set up his Frame. This Place was said to be within the Liberties of the City of LONDON; but he had the Countenance of an Officer of the Tower, as he pretended. This Building, by narrowing the Passage in that Place to the River *Thames*, would have been a great Inconvenience to many of her Majesty's Subjects; whereupon Sir *Richard Martin*, Lord Mayor, gave Orders to put a Stop to it, which *Cox* would not obey; but when one from the Lord Mayor commanded him to forbear, he lifted up his Staff to strike him, and still proceeded. Upon which, the Mayor complained to the Lord Treasurer, desiring that *Cox* might be commanded to take away his Frame, and leave off his Work. And withal he beseeched his Lordship, That whereas many Times before, Variânces had arisen between the City and the Officers of the Tower, about Encroachments upon the common Soil within the Liberties of the City, which some Persons, with regard to their private Profit, had supposed to appertain to the Officers of the Tower; and had therefore procured Grants from some Officers unto themselves, and by that Means raised Contention between the City and the Lieutenant of the Tower; he humbly beseeched his Lordship to extend his Favour so far to the City, that the Titles on each Side might be examined into, that all Occasions of Controversy between the City and Lieutenant, and other the Queen's Officers of the Tower, might be put an End to.

ABOUT the same Time, a dangerous Quarrel happened, concerning the said Liberties of the Tower. On a Sunday, the Apprentices of LONDON took Occasion to make an Insurrection, and held their Rendezvous near, or within the Liberties. Thither the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and their Attendants came to them to quell the Tumult, and in the Hurly-Burly, came, it seems, within the Liberties; whereat some of the People of the Tower were moved, as at an Infringement on their Liberties, and began to resist the Mayor and his Attendants: But of this, as an Affront offer'd to him and the City, he complained to the Queen and Council against the Lieutenant Sir *Michael Blount*, who, in his own Vindication, gave the following Account of what he had done, viz. That as soon as he was advertised of the Tumult, being in his Lodging in the Tower, he went out of the Gate, in his Doublet, Hose and Slippers, with only a little Walking-Staff in his Hand, and, by a civil Message, sent only by one Man, acquainted the Lord Mayor that his Entering within the Liberties bred Offence, and desired him to remember the Freedom of the Place. That he neither by Word, Message, or any Action, commanded or consented to any Violence, being offered to the

Contention between the Lord Mayor and Lieutenant of the Tower, concerning the Liberties.

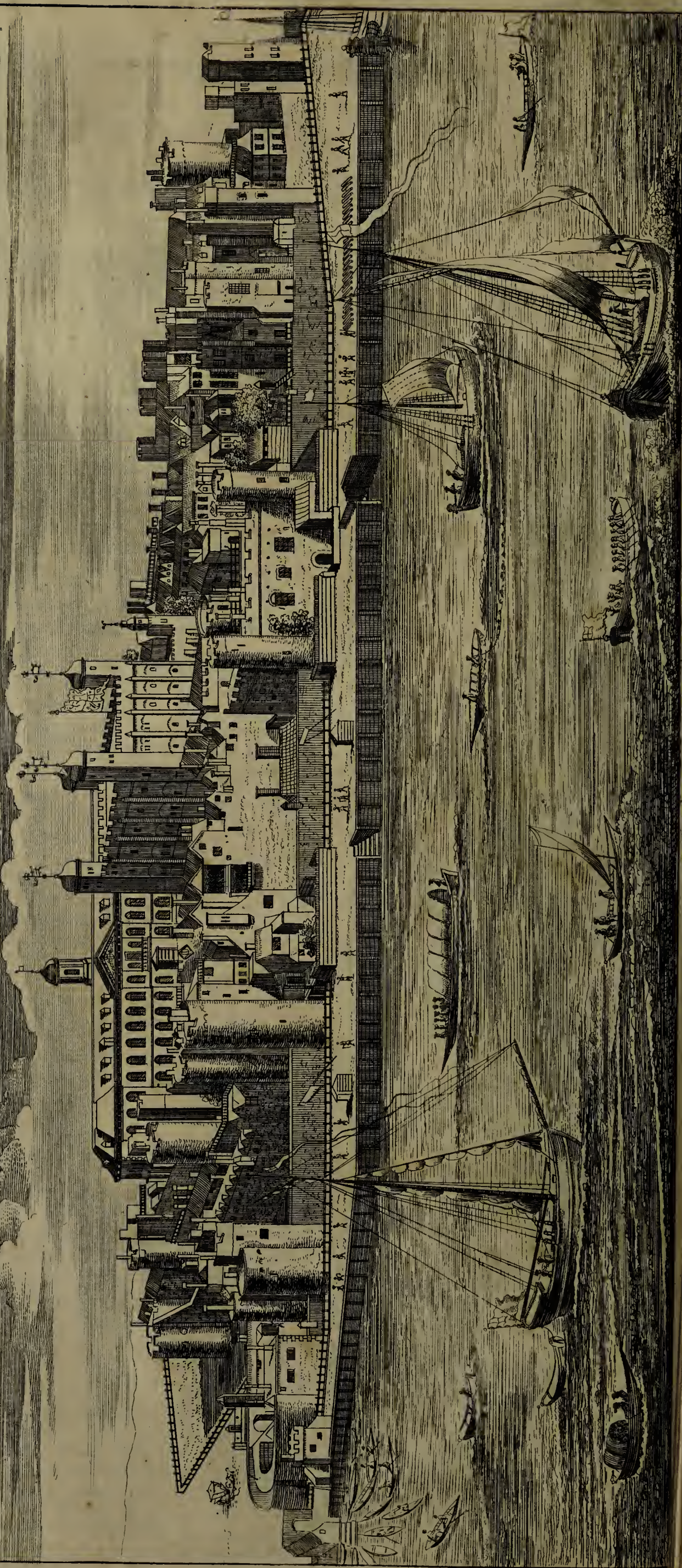
Lord







*The Tower of London.*





Lord Mayor, or Sheriffs, or any of their Company; but did his Endeavour to appease the Tumult, in a peaceable Manner. That he put his own Life in Danger, by going to suppress the Disorder, and both restrain'd his own, and her Majesty's Servants, from offering any Violence; and, with his own Hands, drew them, and held them, within the Gates of the Tower. That the Messenger he sent to the Lord Mayor, in a courteous Manner, was assaulted, and ill used; and, that what Violence was offered, came from the Lord Mayor's Company. All which he was ready to aver and prove, before the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

THE Business of settling the Bounds between the City and the Tower, was not determined in the Year 1591; altho' the Lord Treasurer had given Promise, that there should speedily be issued forth a Commission for that Purpose. This Sir William Webb, Mayor, by Letter, earnestly intreated him to, saying, It might otherwise be a Cause of Trouble and Dissention hereafter, when the Officers of both Places should have Occasion to visit their said Bounds, according to Order. In this Letter, the Lord Treasurer wrote, with his own Hand, the Names of the Persons to whom the abovesaid Commission should be directed, viz. the Queen's two Chief Justices, Chief Baron Fortescue, and the Master of St. Catharine's.

IN the Mayoralty of Sir John Spenser, in the Year 1595, the Affair was not adjusted: For certain Apprentices, in the Month of June, rising again in a tumultuous Manner in several Parts of the City, and chiefly taking their Shelter here, the Mayor, with the Sword-Bearer, and other Officers, came to suppress them; but the Lieutenant's Men hurt the Sword-Bearer, and pulled down his Sword, although the Lieutenant was present: Of which he complained to the Lord Treasurer.

THE Bounds in Dispute, were at *Little-Tower-Hill*, the *Postern*, and *East-Smithfield*, on one Side; and on the other, the Extent of *Tower-Hill*, and towards *Barking Church*. The Particulars of which will appear, by a Paper in the Tower, entitled,

*Points of Controversy between the City and Lieutenant of the Tower, and other Officers there, as yet, remaining undecided.*

I. IT is said for the City, That the Postern Gate in the End of *London-Wall*, near the Tower of LONDON, is the City's: And that the Houses built upon, and near unto the said Wall and Postern, are the City's, and were all built by the City; and that the City had, and ought to have, the Profit and Jurisdiction thereof: Wherein the City is disturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

II. THAT all the void Ground within the Postern-Gate of *London-Wall*, near the Tower of LONDON, viz. the whole Hill, and Ground where the Scaffold standeth for the Execution of Traitors, and where the Sheriffs of LONDON receive Prisoners from the Tower to be executed, (from which Place the Bound-Stone is removed, by Mr. Lieutenant's Command) with the Water-Gate, and the Gardens under *London-Wall*, and certain Houses and Sheds built upon the Soil there, are the City's, and within the Liberties and Freedom of the City of LONDON, and within the Parish of *Albion-Barking*, in the Ward of the Tower of LONDON; and so, Time out of Mind, have been, and of Right ought to be. And that the City hath had, and ought to have, the Jurisdiction thereof: Wherein they are likewise disturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

N<sup>o</sup> 5. VOL. I.

III. THAT the whole Ground and Soil, called the *Tower-Hill*, without the Postern-Gate, being Parcel of *East-Smithfield*, is the City's, and within the Liberties, Suburbs, and Freedom of the City: And that the City hath had, and ought to have, the Profits and Jurisdiction thereof. Wherein they are likewise disturbed by Mr. Lieutenant.

IV. WHERE Mr. Lieutenant holdeth Plea in the Court of the Tower, for all Matters of Debt, Trespasses, &c. be the same never so great, the Truth is, that that Court is only a Court Baron, and no Court of Record: And no Plea ought there to be holden for any other Matter, than may ordinarily be holden in the Court Baron at the Common Law.

V. THERE be Exactions unjustly required and taken of Victuallers, bringing Victuals, Fuel, and other Things by Water to the City; which are taken by the Officers of the Tower, in the Name of Prizage, directly contrary to the Liberties of the City, granted by her Majesty's Progenitors, and confirmed by her Majesty.

VI. THERE be Exactions unjustly required and taken at the common Watergate, near the Tower, of Citizens, and others, bringing Joiners Ware, and other Stuff, over the Water, from *Southwark*, and other Places; which was ever wont to be free, and no such Exactions used to be taken there.

VII. THERE be other Exactions also demanded and taken of Poor, and others, for drying of Cloaths, whitning of Cloths, and such like, both within and without LONDON Walls; which was also wont to be free, and no such Exactions used to be taken.

THERE is another Paper, entitled,

*A brief Note, or Abstract of Proofs, on the Part of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, touching the Differences between the Lieutenant and them.*

I. CONCERNING the Postern. It appears by divers Accounts, beginning *Anno 32 Edward I.* and so continuing till *Anno 7 Henry VIII.* That the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, did repair the Postern, and provided Locks and Keys for it, and scowred the Ditch there, to their great Charge. That it was called sometime *Posterna apud Turrem*; sometimes *juxta Turrem*, and sometime the *Postern* in the Tower Ditch.

THAT they appointed Keepers of it, [the Postern-Gate] as all other Gates of the City; and in Time of Danger, appointed Men to guard it: And they sometimes gave Charge to these Keepers, that they suffered not Leprous Persons to enter into it; viz. 5 *Edward II.* and 19 *Edward III.*

IN the 29th of *Henry VIII.* there was made a Presentment by the Wardmote Inquest of LONDON, That the Dwellers there, were common Bawds; and that they lodged suspicious Persons; using these Words, *The Postern within our Ward.*

THE Lieutenant of the Tower, in Answer to this, said, That the Citizens had a Postern, but it was not this now in Question, but a Postern in another Place further to the North in *London-Wall*. To which the City replied, That by all Proofs, the Postern which the City had, must be a Place of Building and Habitation: But the supposed Place never was but a Bulwark of Stone; which some few Years past was taken down, as was testified by Witnesses. Again, the Postern which the City had, must be a Place of common Passage in and out of the City; which the supposed Postern never was, nor ever could be; for

P

it



it was an Entry into the Bulwark now decayed ; and the great Tower-Ditch lieth along to it, which could be no Passage, nor ever was, by Bridge, or otherwise.

Also, it must be at the Tower Ditch, as the Evidence doth plainly appear ; which the supposed Place is not.

MOREOVER, Mr. Lieutenant did make no Proof for the Postern, but only since King Edward the IVth's Time ; and that only a Proof of Possession, *viz.* that they have Leased it, and held it ever since. Whereas, indeed, the Controversy hath been as old between the City and them, at the least ; and therefore their Possession, no quiet Possession. And so great and old an Adversary as the Lieutenant of the Tower being in Possession, is not easily gotten out, especially shadowing himself under Colour of defending the Queen's Right.

II. TOUCHING the Soil of the *Tower-Hill*, both within and without the Postern.

THAT it was proved in the City's Behalf from Time to Time, that they have mended the Way on the Hill within the Postern, and erected, and mended the Scaffold, Gallows, and the Gibbets thereon. And when some other Persons, *Anno* 8. *Edward* 4. erected Gallows there, the King, by his Proclamation disclaimed it, and commanded it should be taken in Derogation of the Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges of the City. That it was not till the 6th of *Edward* IV. they did lease Gardens here, and received Rents for the same. That in that Year of King *Edward* IV. they granted the Queen certain Grounds at *Tower-Hill* near the Postern, to build a Chapel on, and from thence the Rents of the City's Gardens ceased, and the Queen's Majesty holdeth the Grounds to this Day.

THAT Presentments have been made before the Coroner of LONDON, touching the Death of Men on *Tower-Hill*, and in the Tower-Ditch, named in each Place in some Parish in LONDON.

THAT the Parishioners of *Barking* in the *Tower-Ward*, LONDON, had used in their Perambulation to compass the *Tower-Hill* within the Postern.

THAT the Sheriffs of LONDON have usually received Prisoners out of the Tower, at a Stone near Outergate or Bulwark, to which Place the Liberties of the City reached ; but by Order of some of the Lieutenants of the Tower, that Stone was taken away.

THAT touching the *Tower-Hill* without the Postern, it appeared in 19 *Edward* II. That the City was at Charge to make a Ditch there at the Postern. That in 13 *Richard* II. the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, sold to the Abbot of *Grace's*, (which is at the farthest Part of the said *Tower-Hill* toward the East) two waste Pieces of Ground, lying on *Tower-Hill*, on the West Part of the Abbey. That divers antient Presentments had been made within LONDON, of Encroachments committed in that Place, in 21 *Henry* VII. and in 21 and 22 *Henry* VIII. That the Watering-Place at the End of the *Tower-Ditch*, next to the Postern, was defective for Want of Rails ; and the Reparation belonged to the Chamber of LONDON. It appeared by antient Accounts, that the *Tower-Ditch*, without the Postern, and certain Vaults and Sewers, near the Postern, were cleansed at the Charge of the City. And that at this Day, (*when the Controversy was on Foot, which was in Queen Elizabeth's Reign,*) and Time out of Mind, the City held and leased out divers Gardens, lying upon the Postern, where Houses were then newly built.

III. TOUCHING the Watergate. In 3 *Edw.* IV. It was, by Act of Common-Council, appointed

to be one of the Places where Rush-Boats should be brought for Sale of Rushes.

THE same Watergate, and the Places near joining to it, had from Time to Time been paved at the Charge of the City.

THE better to understand the Pleas on both Sides, here followeth,

*The Lieutenant of the Tower his Answer to the City's Breviate.*

THAT the City by their first Article challenged a Postern situated, as in their own Records is specified, sometimes *juxta*, sometimes *prope*, sometimes *apud Turrim*, which proves, that the Precinct of the Tower Liberty should extend to the Postern ; but assigned no certain Place where the said Postern was seated.

THAT the second and third Articles made nothing to their Titles. For that they made no direct Proof where that Postern stood, other than the Postern described in their antient Map ; which is most probable the Postern, whereunto they did make their Challenge. Their Presentment in Wardmote can give them no Title to the Queen's Soil.

It is not confessed, that the City had a Postern near the Postern now in Question ; and it is absolutely denied, that any Postern should be a common Passage, but in the right of Nature ought to be a small Sally only, to view the outward Part of the Wall, and the Ditch, or for some privy Way of Passage along the Ditch in Time of Danger.

To all their Allegations it is reply'd, That their Proofs, being only out of their own Manuscripts, and Memorials, are not of Force sufficient to disinherit any Subject of his just Possession and Title, much less her Majesty.

As for the Mark-Stone, where the Sheriff used to receive the Prisoners, which they would infer to be the City Boundary, it was no Bound Stone, but a loose Stone. And the Boundaries of LONDON had always the City Arms, or other Mark set on them, which this had not, neither could have, being so small.

THEIR fee'd Chronicler, Mr. *Stow*, in setting out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Cree-Church*, within *Aldgate*, lately sold, by the Lord *Thomas Howard*, to the City, doth abuttal it thus, *viz.* From *Aldgate* unto the Gate of the Bailiffs of the Tower, called *Congate*, and all the Lane, called *Chick-Lane*, &c. By this, it appeareth, that the Tower had a Postern, and a Gate next unto *East-Smithfield*, which can be no other but the Tower-Postern, now in her Majesty's Possession.

IN 9 *Edward* II. the Mayor of LONDON, *John Gisors*, and Citizens, submit themselves to the King's Pleasure, for breaking down the King's Mud Wall, over-against the outward Part of the King's Tower. And in the 10th Year of the said King, they paid a Fine of a thousand Marks for the Offence, and repaired the Wall.

FOR Herbage of the Place, without the Tower, there was answer'd unto the King, upon an Account in 16 *Edward* II. for one Year 3 s. 6 d. And in 29 *Edward* II. *pro Herbagio unius Place extra Posternam veteram*, v. Sol. i. e. For Herbage of a Place without the old Postern, 5 s.

*De Siccatione Pellium in East-Smithfield, nichil hoc Anno de eo quod propter Perturbationem Hominum Civitatis omnotam, nichil inde levare potuerit*, i. e. Concerning drying Pells in *East-Smithfield*, nothing this Year, for nothing could be levied thence, by reason of a Disturbance raised by the Citizens.

*Anno* 20 *Edward*. II. *usque ad Annum primum Edward. III.* xi li.



*De Herbagio Placeæ extra Posternam, seu de Pellibus siccandis super Placeas in East-Smithfield, extra Portam ejusdem Turris, non respond. Temp. Prædict.*

Anno 2 Edward. III. xi li.

THE free Chapel of St. Mary Grace's, is abutted by Record to lie next the Tower of LONDON, 25 Edward III. 36 Henry III.

THE King granted to the Abbot of St. Mary Grace's, *juxta Turrim*, all his Tenements in the Parish of St. Botolph's without Aldgate, between the Place called Tower-Hill, and East-Smithfield on the North Part, and a green Place of the King's Land there on the South Part, 36 Edw. III.

THE King granted to the Master, Brothers and Chaplain, and Sisters of St. Catherine's, that they for ever should have one Fair upon Tower-Hill, over-against the Abbot of Grace's, upon the King's Ground, in all Places thereof; 20 Henry VI.

IT was presented by the Inquest, sworn before Sir Anthony Kyngeston, Knight, High Constable of the Tower, that the King's Ground and Liberty of the Tower, did begin at the Watergate next the Ram's-Head in Petty Wales, and so stretched North unto a Mud Wall, called Pyke's Garden, now being Rafe Johnson's, on this Side the Crutched Fryars, and so strait East unto the Wall of LONDON; with nine Gardens above the Postern, and above the Broken Tower, right unto the midst of Hog-Lane End, and so strait unto the Thames; and then six Feet without the Stairs at the East Gate of the Tower, towards St. Catharine's, 27 Henry VIII.

By all which it appears, that the Precinct of the Tower, begins at the Tower Dock, and extends unto the End of Tower-street, and so is described to lie *juxta Barking Church* on the West Side, *juxta Crutched Fryars* on the North, *juxta St. Mary Grace's* and *St. Catharine's* on the East; *juxta* can have no other Construction, but *Con-junctim*, i. e. Put between: And therefore LONDON is secluded to have any Soil of Liberty between Barking Church, and Crutched Fryars, St. Mary Grace's, and St. Catharine's.

WE are now to look within the Tower, which is a Parish of itself, and the Church is called St. Peter's *ad Vincula*, within the Tower. It is said some Time to be the Rectory, some Time the Chapelry of St. Peter's. The Bounds of this Parish are the whole Compass of the Tower, and some Ground without, as Little Tower-Hill, which was therefore called the King's Soil of Little Tower-Hill, joining to which was a Place called the King's Waste of Rosemary-Lane, or Hog-Lane: But these Boundaries have been an old Controversy between the Magistrates of the City and the Officers of the Tower.

THIS Church is situate at the North West Angle of Northumberland Walk, at the End of the new Armoury, and fronting the Parade; its Walls are built of bolder and squared Stone, and its Roof supported by Arches and Columns of the Gothick Order; the Floor is paved with Stone, and there are two Isles.

THE East End, and more than half down the Sides, is wainscotted, and the Pillars cased with Oak about eight Feet high; it is also pewed, and the Pulpit and Altar-piece are all of the same Wood, the latter is about 14 Feet high, with a Cornish and Pediment, but the Decalogue is not there depenciled, tho' the Tables are arched, as those usually for the Commandments, and placed under a Cherub between two Festoons, &c. The Roof is ceiled with Timber. The Dimensions are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude about 24.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at about 60 *l. per Annum*; the present Incumbent is the Reverend Mr. Hawkins, paid by the King, as Minister of the Tower Garrison, rated in the King's Books 18 *l. 3 s. 4 d.* There is no Lecture, nor Organ, Prayers are *Wednesdays, Fridays*, and Holidays, about eleven. The Rector hereof has no Institution and Induction, and the Living is exempt from Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction.

THE antient Titlies and Benefits belonging to the Rector of this Church, appears in Part by an old Record, 8 Henry V. *Pro Joanne Salmonby Restore Capelle in Turre*, &c. whereby is granted to him 60 *s.* Rent, and the Appurtenances in *Candlewick-street*, LONDON, for and towards his Subsistence 38 *s. 8 d.* for that Tenement on Tower-Hill and Little Wales, 58 *s. per Annum*; from the Hospital of St. Catharine's 10 Marks *per Annum*, paid by the Constable of the Tower; and 20 *s. per Annum* of his good Will; 13 *s. per Annum* from the Master of the Mint; and of every Artificer and Stipendiary a certain Tithe out of their Wages and Stipends. This Church is commonly called St. Peter's in the Tower, and antiently called *The Free Chapel of St. Peter's in the Tower*. The Incumbent of it was called the Rector of St. Peter's. Several Chaplains also belonged to it, to perform sacred Offices. All which were presented by the King.

THUS in 21 Edw. IV. the Rectory was granted to William Fitz Herbert, Clerk, by Patent for Term of his Life. King Edward III. seems to have been the Founder. For it appears by the Tower Records, that in the 28th of his Reign, for the Rector and three Chaplains, there appointed by the King, he granted certain Rents, at a certain Custom of *Stabotes* or *Stalvotes*, which were a kind of Fisher Boats. And two Years after, to wit, in the 30th of his Reign, he added two Chaplains more. And for the Maintenance of the Rector, and five Chaplains of this St. Peter's, there were granted by the King certain Allowances to be paid for some Tenements in LONDON, and at Tower-Hill and Petty Wales. And moreover, Fees of the Constable, and of the Officers, and of the Moneyers. And in the 36th of the same King Edward the Founder, he granted a Chaplainship. *Concess. Tho. de O. unam perpetuam Capellaniam sive Cantariam*, i. e. To Thomas de O. one perpetual Chaplainship, or Chantry in the Chapel there. And lastly, there is, 27 Henry VI. a Confirmation of the King's Grants and Donations to the Rector here.

THIS Church, no doubt, was formerly very large and spacious, since the Kings sometimes went thither themselves to their Devotions. In Henry III's Time, here were two Stalls for the King and Queen: And it had two Chancels belonging to it. The Chancel of St. Peter, and the Chancel of St. Mary. It was adorned also with St. Mary and her Shrine, and with the Images of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Catharine. There is a Letter mandatory from the King to the Keeper of the Tower Works, in the 25th Henry III. Anno 1241, for the Repair; and farther adorning this Church; which runs thus:

“ Rex eisdem [ Custodibus Operationis  
“ Turris] Salutem. Præcipimus vobis quod Can-  
“ cellum beatæ Mariæ in Ecclesia Sancti Petri  
“ infra Ballium Turris nostræ LONDON. &  
“ Cancellum beati Petri in eadem Ecclef. & ab  
“ introitu Cancelli beati Petri usque ad spatium  
“ iij Pedum ultra Stallos ad opus nostrum &  
“ Regina nostræ in eadem Ecclesia factos, bene  
“ & decenter lambruscari faciatis, & eisdem  
“ Stallos

St. Peter's  
Church in the  
Tower.



“ Stallos depingi. Et MARIOLAM cum suo  
 “ Tabernaculo, & Ymagine beatorum Petri, Ni-  
 “ colai, & Catharine, & Trabem ultra Altare  
 “ Beati Petri, & parvum patibulum cum suis  
 “ Ymaginibus de novo colorari, & bonis coloribus  
 “ refriſcari. Et fieri faciatis quandam Ymagi-  
 “ nem de Sancto *Chriſtophoro* tenente & por-  
 “ tantem Jeſum, ubi melius & decentius fieri po-  
 “ teſt; & depingi in predicta Eccleſia. Et fieri  
 “ faciatis tuas Tabulas pulchras, & de opt. Co-  
 “ loribus, & de Hiſtoriis beatorum *Nicholai*, &  
 “ *Catharine* depingi ante Altaria dictorum Sanc-  
 “ torum in eadem Eccleſia; & duos Cherumbinos  
 “ ſtantes a dextris & a ſiniſtris magni patibuli pul-  
 “ chros fieri faciatis in prædict. Eccleſia cum  
 “ hyllari vultu & jocoſo: Et præterea unum Fon-  
 “ tem Marmoreum cum Columnnis Marmoreis  
 “ bene & decenter inſciſis. Et Cuſtum, &c. ut  
 “ ſupra. [*Scil.* Quod ad hoc poſueritis per Vi-  
 “ ſum & Teſtimonium legalium hominum, com-  
 “ putabitur vobis ad Scaccar.] Teſte, ut ſupra,  
 “ *Scil.* Rege ap. Windles. x<sup>o</sup> die Decembr.

WHICH is thus tranſlated into *Engliſh*.

“ The King to the Keepers of the Tower  
 “ Work, ſendeth Greeting. We command you to  
 “ brush or plaſter with Lime, well and decently,  
 “ the Chancel of *St. Mary*, in the Church of *St.*  
 “ *Peter*, within the Bailiſwick of our Tower of  
 “ LONDON, and the Chancel of *St. Peter*  
 “ in the ſame Church; and from the Entrance  
 “ of the Chancel of *St. Peter*, to the Space of  
 “ four Foot beyond the Stalls made for our own  
 “ and our Queen’s Uſe in the ſame Church, and  
 “ the ſame Stalls to be painted; and the Little  
 “ *Mary*, with her Shrine, and the Images of *St.*  
 “ *Peter*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Catharine*, and  
 “ the Beam beyond the Altar of *St. Peter*, and  
 “ the little Croſs, with its Images, [*i. e.* of  
 “ *Chriſt*, *John* and *Mary*] to be coloured anew,  
 “ and to be reſreſhed with good Colours. And  
 “ that ye cauſe to be made a certain Image of  
 “ *St. Chriſtopher*, holding and carrying *Jeſus*,  
 “ where it may beſt and moſt conveniently be  
 “ done, and painted in the aforeſaid Church.  
 “ And that ye cauſe two fair Tables to be made,  
 “ and to be painted of the beſt Colours, con-  
 “ cerning the Stories of the bleſſed *Nicholas* and  
 “ *Catharine*, before the Altars of the ſame Saints  
 “ in the ſame Church. And that ye cauſe to be  
 “ made two fair Cherubims with a chearful and  
 “ joyful Countenance, ſtanding on the Right and  
 “ Left of the Great Croſs in the ſaid Church:  
 “ And moreover, one Marble Font with Marble  
 “ Pillars, well and handſomely wrought. And  
 “ the Coſt that for this you ſhall be at, by the  
 “ View and Witneſs of Liege Men, ſhall be  
 “ reckoned to you at the Exchequer. Witneſs  
 “ the King at *Windſor*, the 10th Day of De-  
 “ cember.

*Perſons of Diſtinction buried, and Monuments in  
 St. Peter’s Church in the Tower.*

IN this Church ſeveral Perſons of great Diſtin-  
 ction have been buried; namely,

*Perſons of Di-  
 ſtinction buri-  
 ed in St. Pe-  
 ter’s in the  
 Tower.*

SIR *Richard Cholmondeley*, ſometime Lieute-  
 nant of the Tower, in the Reign of *Henry VII.*

HERE is a Monument erected to the Memo-  
 ry of him and his Wife, which ſtood formerly in  
 the Middle of the Church; but hath been re-  
 moved to the Side, againſt the North Wall. His  
 Figure is in Armour; and hath a Collar gilded,  
 which ſeems to be a Collar of SS about his  
 Neck, and a Roſe hanging before. Upon the  
 Edges of the Stone, the Figure lies upon, is this  
 Inſcription. *Jacent Corpora Richardi Cholmon-  
 deley Militis, & Domine Elifabethæ Conjugis*

*ſue. Qui - - - Quorum omnibus Deus propiti-  
 ctur. Amen.*

*John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was  
 beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the 22d of *June* 1535.  
 His Body was firſt buried in the Church-yard of  
*Albhalloes Barking*, and afterwards removed  
 hither.

SIR *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of *Eng-  
 land*, beheaded at the ſame Place, on the 6th of  
*July* 1535; but his Corpſe was afterwards re-  
 moved from hence to the Church of *Chelſea*, in  
*Middleſex*, by his Daughter *Roper*.

*George Bullen*, Lord *Rockford*, beheaded on  
 the 17th of *May* 1536, on *Tower-Hill*.

*Anna Bullen*, Wife to King *Henry VIII.* be-  
 headed two Days after, *viz.* on the 19th of *May*  
 1536, on a Scaffold erected on the Green within  
 the Tower, being accused of Inceſt and Adul-  
 tery with her own Brother, *George Lord Rock-  
 ford*, above-mentioned, who, it is ſaid, coming  
 to her Bed-ſide to ſollicit a Suit, leaned down to  
 whiſper her in the Ear, which the Spies gave out  
 he did to kiſs her; but it is the moſt probable,  
 that the Inſtruments of the Pope were the Con-  
 trivers of the Crimes laid to the Charge of this  
 Queen, who gave great Encouragement to thoſe  
 of the reformed Religion; and that her Death  
 was rather fought after, than merited by her,  
 ſeems very likely, from the King’s being married  
 to the Lady *Jane Seymour*, the next Day after  
 her Death.

*Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Effex*, who, from a  
 Blackſmith’s Son at *Putney*, came to be a great  
 Favourite of King *Henry VIII.* but at laſt loſt  
 his Head on *Tower-Hill*, and was here buried,  
*Anno* 1540.

*Catharine Howard*, the fifth Wife of King  
*Henry VIII.* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, on the  
 13th of *February* 1541.

*Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, who was  
 beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *January* the 24th,  
 1552.

*John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, who  
 loſt his Head at the ſame Place, on the 22d of  
*Auguſt*, 1553.

ON the North Side of the Altar of this  
 Church, is a very ſtately Monument, with Columns  
 and Entablement of the *Corinthian Order*, in  
 Memory of Sir *Richard* and Sir *Michael Blount*,  
 both ſucceſſively Lieutenants of the Tower. Sir  
*Richard* died the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1564; and  
 Dame *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Michael Blount*, one  
 of the Co-heirs of *Thomas Moor* of *Biſſiter*, died  
*December* the 22d, 1592.

THERE is on the Pavement, an engraven Stone  
 for *Cobham Doves*, of *Dover*, Mariner, the 20th  
 of *Auguſt*, 1608.

ON the South Side of the Chancel is a Marble  
 Monument in Memory of Sir *Allen Apsley*, Knt.  
 fourteen Years Lieutenant of the Tower, and one  
 and twenty Viſtualler of the Royal Navy. He  
 died the 24th of *May*, 1630.

CLOSE by this are the Buſto’s of a Man and  
 a Woman, and the Figures of two very young  
 Children, cumbant on their Left-Side, adorned  
 with the Figures of two Cupids cut in Marble,  
 but with no Inſcription.

ON the Pavement is a Stone for *John Agges*,  
 Yeoman, Warder of the Tower 33 Years: Died  
 the 20th of *January*, 1640.

ANOTHER for *Frances*, Wife of *William  
 Povey*, Gent. and Daughter of *Edward Sherborn*,  
 Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance. She died *October*  
 the 22d, 1669.

AND one for *Talbot Edwards*, late Keeper of  
 his Maſteſty’s Regalia; 30th of *September* 1674.  
 Aged 80.

ON the North Side of the Church is a neat  
 black and white Marble Monument, adorned  
 with two Chambers of Cannon, inſtead of Co-  
 lumns,



lums, adorn'd with the Figure of a Ship under Sail, done in *Basso Relievo*; also a Cherub, Cartouches, &c. with this Inscription done in Gold Letters on Black Marble.

“ Erected in Memory of Captain *Valentine Pyne*, late Master-Gunner of *England*; second Son of *George Pyne*, of *Currimallet*, in the County of *Somerset*, Gent. who following the Footsteps of his Father, in Loyalty and Obedience to his Sovereign, trailed a Pike, under the Command of his said Father, in the late Expedition at *Calais*, in the Year 1625; and in the Year 1627, in the Expedition of the Isle of *Rhee*. After that he betook himself to his Majesty's Fleet, where he serv'd at Sea till the late unhappy Rebellion, and during that Rebellion, in his Majesty's Service by Land; after whose Death he voluntarily followed the Command of Prince *Rupert*, for the Space of fifteen Years, both in his Expedition at Sea, and in the Wars of *Germany*, till his now Majesty's happy Restoration; since which Time, he commanded some of his Majesty's Ships in the first War against the *Dutch*: And in Recompence of his faithful Service, his Majesty was graciously pleased to elect him Master-Gunner of *England*. In which Capacity he departed this Life, (which he led single) the last Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1677. in the 28th Year of his Majesty's Reign. Aged 74 Years.

Under which is the following ACROSTICK.

U ndaunted Hero, whose aspiring Mind,  
A s being not willing here to be confin'd,  
L ike Birds in Cage, in narrow Trunk of Clay,  
E ntertain'd Death, and with it soar'd away.  
N ow he is gone, why should I not relate,  
T o future Age, his Valour, Fame and Fate?  
I uft, Loyal, Prudent, Faithful; such was he,  
N ature's Accomplish'd, World's Epitome.

P roud he was not; and tho' by Riches try'd,  
Y et Virtue was his safe, his surest Guide.  
N or can devouring Time his rapid Jaws  
E re eat away those Actions he made Laws.

AGAINST a Pillar fronting Southward, is a great white Marble Monument, enriched with Trophy Work, an Urn, Cherub, and Palm Branches, with this Inscription:

M. S.

“ JONÆ MORI Equitis aurati, in agro Lancastriensi apud Vicum Whitelee nati viii die Februarii, Ann. à partu Virginis MDCXVII.

“ QUI ob egregiam erga principem suum fidelitatem summam in rebus mathematicis scientiam & singularem in negotiis peragendis solertiam & industriam, à rege *Carolo II.* ad officium Supervisoris Generalis rei Tormentariæ bellicæ evocatus est.

“ QUO Munere dum dignè fungitur, ingenuas etiam disciplinas arteque Mechanicas non magis ad animi sui oblectamentum quam publica patriæ commoda studiosissime excoluit. Et imprimis Astronomiæ & Nauticæ artis fautorem beneficentissimum se præbuit easque promovendi causa speculum Grenovicensem (jubente rege) extruit, curavit, instrumentis idoneis locupletavit, editisque Mathematicis operibus utilissimis orbi inclaruit.

“ VIXIT annos 62. devixit 27. Aug. An. Christi MDCLXXIX.

VOL. I.

“ Filium unicum de uxore charissima susceptum post se reliquit, qui fundem quem pater tenuerat & locum & honoris gradum adeptus, præpropere Morte extinctus, hic unà sepultus est. Maria filia è duabus natu Major, ejusque maritus *Gulielmus Hanway*, Generos. patri optimo, & fratri, Monumentum hoc, LL. MM. PP.

UNDER the Communion-Table lies the Body of *James Scott*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles II.* who some, indeed, pretend was married to the Duke's Mother, altho' the King declared the contrary in the Publick Gazette.

THIS unfortunate Gentleman coming over from *Holland* in a hostile Manner, and levying War against King *James II.* lost his Head for the same on *Tower-Hill*, on *July* the 15th 1685, the very next Day after his being brought to Town, having been routed and taken at the Battle of *Sedgmore*.

ALSO within the Altar Rails, was buried *George Lord Jefferies*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who, when he was Lord Chief Justice, being sent into the West, with a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, to try and judge those who had been concerned in the Rebellion against King *James II.* condemned and executed such Numbers of Men, that he made it his Boast, “ That he had hanged more Men; than all the Judges of *England* since *William* the Conqueror.

AFTER the Revolution, being committed Prisoner to the Tower, he died there, as some will have it, of Grief, at the latter End of the Year 1688.

AT the North East Angle of the Church, a Monument of white Marble, with his Bust, is erected for *William Bridges*, Esq; on which is this Inscription;

TO the MEMORY of

“ *William Bridges*, Esq; late Inhabitant of this Place, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

“ IN that, and other considerable Offices, thro' which he passed, at different Times, a diligent and faithful Servant to the Crown, and to his Country in Parliament; assiduous in publick Business, and, in his private Life, possessing an happy Equality of Temper, adorned with exemplary Sobriety and Virtue. He died *October 30*, 1714, and lies buried at the East End of this Chapel.

“ *Elizabeth Bridges*, his only surviving Sister and Executrix, hath caused this Monument to be erected, as a grateful Memorial of the best of Friends and Brothers. Anno Dom. 1716.

IN the Pavement in the South Isle is a Stone with this Inscription:

“ HERE lies the Body of Mrs. *Rebecca Silvester*, the youngest Daughter of Mr. *Thomas* and *Sarah Silvester*, who departed this Life the 7th of *January* 1717, aged 16 Years, 3 Months, and 3 Days.

NEAR that, another with the following Inscription:

“ HERE lieth the Bodies of *Elizabeth* and *Hannah*, Daughters of *John* and *Elizabeth Jones*, of the Tower. They departed this Life, *Elizabeth* on the 6th of *August* 1704; and *Hannah* on the 31st of *January* 1706: As also the Body of Mr. *John Bristow*, who departed this Life the 30th of *November* 1718.



How soon alas! for in his early Bloom,  
In Prime of Life he meets an earthly Tomb;  
As by the Number of his Days appears,  
Which reach'd but just to one and twenty Years.  
O! where's that stubborn Soul that can forbear,  
Hearing this Loss, and not let fall a Tear?

NEAR the Communion-Table is a Stone, thus inscribed,

" HERE lies the Body of Mr. *Edward Silvester*, eldest Son of Mr. *Thomas* and Mrs. *Sarah Silvester*, who departed this Life, the 12th of *October*, 1718, in the 28th Year of his Age.  
" ALSO the Body of *Thomas Silvester*, the youngest Son of *Thomas* and *Sarah Silvester*, who departed this Life, the 27th Day of *May*, 1727, in the 28th Year of his Age.

A little lower in the South Isle, on a white Marble Stone in the Pavement, is this Inscription.

" HERE lies *Catharine*, the beloved Wife of the Honourable Colonel *Williamson*, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, who lived esteem'd, and died lamented by all who knew her, *March* the 25th, 1729.

IN the same Isle, a whole Family lies buried under a Stone with this Inscription.

" To the Memory of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *James Whittaker*, who died *September* the 11th 1731, aged 39; and of *William*, their second, and *Thomas*, their third Son. And to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, eldest Son of the said *James* and *Elizabeth*, who died *April* the 7th, 1732, aged 9.

*Memor esto brevis ævi.*

" AND to the Memory of *James Whittaker*, Gent. Husband of the abovesaid *Elizabeth*, and Father of the said Children, who died *December* the 4th, 1732, aged 39.

See how the Just, the Virtuous, and the Strong,  
The Beautiful, the Innocent, the Young,  
Here, in promiscuous Dust, together lie,  
Reflect on this, depart, and learn to die.

THE last Person mention'd on this Grave-Stone died of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

BESIDES the Chapel or Church of *St. Peter*, there was formerly another Chapel, in the White Tower, for the more private Use of the Kings and Queens when they resided in the Tower. This ascends by a great many Steps; it is dark and venerable for the Pillars, which are very antique. The Use it is at present put to, is for repositing the old Records; but in antient Times, when it was used, as a Chapel, Care was taken for the Repairs thereof, as was for that of *St. Peter's*. And King *Henry III.* the same Day that he order'd the Repairs of the latter, did the same for this Chapel of *St. John*, for that was the Saint it was dedicated to; as appears by this Record.

*Rex Custodibus Operationis Turris LONDON. Sal. precipimus vobis, &c.* Wherein, after Command given for amending the Leaden Gutters, and doing other Things needful for the Great Tower, he proceeded to require them also

to take Care of the Repair, and Adorning of the Chapel there.

" DEALBARI etiam faciatis totam Capellam Sancti *Johannis Evangelistæ*, in eadem Turri. Et fieri faciatis in eadem Capella tres Fenestras vitreas, unam Scil. ex Parte Boreali cum quadam *Mariola* tenente Puerum suum, reliquam in Parte Australi (cum Imagine) de Trinitate; & tertiam de Sancto *Johanne* Apostolo & Evangelista in eadem Parte Australi. Et depingi faciatis Patibulum & Tribem ultra Altare ejusdem Capel. benè & bonis Coloribus. Et fieri faciatis & depingi duas Imagines pulchras, ubi melius & decentius fieri possint in eadem Capell. unam de Sancto *Edwardo* tenente anulum, et donante et tenente Sancto *Johan.* Evangelista, &c.

THAT is, " And that ye cause the whole Chapel of *St. John* Evangelist in the said Tower to be whited. And that ye cause three Glass Windows in the same Chapel to be made; to wit, one on the North Side, with a certain Little *Mary* holding her Child; the other on the South Part, with the Image of the Trinity, and the third of *St. John* the Apostle and Evangelist on the same South Part; and that ye cause the Cross and the Beam (*i. e.* the Rood) beyond the Altar of the same Chapel, to be painted well, and with good Colours. And that ye cause to be made and painted two fair Images, where more conveniently and decently they may be done in the same Chapel, one of *St. Edward* holding a Ring, and giving and reaching it out to *St. John* Evangelist, &c.

DENOTING thereby, perhaps, that King to be Founder of the Chapel; and this the Ceremony in those Days of dedicating holy Places to the Saints.

Of the GOVERNOR and Principal OFFICERS of the Tower.

THE Chief Officer of the Tower of LONDON is called the Constable, which is a Post of high Honour as well as great Trust. *Othowerus* was the first Constable, in the Reign of King *Stephen*; and *Acolivillus*, *Otto*, *Godfrey Magnaville*, Earl of *Essex*, his Successors in the same Reign.

*Henry Fitz-Aucher*, and *Othou*, were Constables of the Tower in the Reign of *Henry III.* but an exact List of all the Persons, who have enjoyed this high Trust is not to be come at; however, the five following are mentioned in a Patent of King *Richard II.* granted to Sir *Thomas Murriens*, viz. *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Robert le Morle*, *Richard la Vache*, and *Alan de Buxhil*. *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, was Constable of the Tower, in the Reigns of King *Henry V.* and King *Henry VI.*

IN the first Year of the Reign of *Richard III.* *Robert Brackenbury*, Esq; was constituted Constable of the Tower, for his Life; but an extraordinary Command was once issued out from the King to him, to surrender up the Keys of the Tower (which was in Effect to give up all his Power) to Sir *James Tyrrel*, only for the Space of a Night, for the ordering of some special Matters there. Which was in Truth, to murder the two young Princes, *Edward* and *Richard*. Which the said Constable, being privately dealt with about the Business, honourably declined. But *Tyrrel*, a Man of a more profligate Conscience, undertook; and for that Purpose was in a sort Constable of the Tower for that black Night. To this Knight the

Constable of the Tower.

*Edward V. and his Brother murdered in the Tower.*

St. John's Chapel in the Tower.



the King was very bountiful, and conferred on him many Lands and Offices, if they could but have made his Mind easy under the Weight of his Guilt.

*Brackenbury*, altho' he had the Constableship for Life, was, notwithstanding, discharged in the Year 1585, the 1st of *Henry VII.* and a Nobleman, viz. the Earl of *Oxford*, succeeded him in that honourable Employment.

*SIR Thomas Lovel* was Constable under the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and afterwards, when *Anna Bullen* was committed to the Tower, *Sir Anthony Kyngeston* was Constable.

IN the Reign of King *Edward VI.* *Sir John Gage*, Knight, was Constable, a Man of great Quality, sometime Comptroller of the Household to King *Henry VIII.* afterwards a Privy Counsellor to the same Prince. In the Month of *October* 1552, were Articles and Ordinances established by the King's Majesty for *Sir John Gage*, Constable of the Tower, and *Sir Edward Warner*, Lieutenant, and the Yeomen of the Guard, with others appointed to give Attendance in the Tower of LONDON, for the sure keeping of the same, to be observed and kept upon Pains therein limited; but towards the latter End of that Reign he was discharged, by the Interest of the great Duke of *Northumberland*, who then govern'd all things; and *Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral, towards the very Conclusion of King *Edward's* Life, was placed there politickly by the said Duke, as Constable, supposing him his assured Friend and Creature, the better to bring to bear the Pretensions of *Lady Jane Grey* to the Crown, who was married to the Duke's Son: But he was deceived, for that Earl soon turned to the Lady *Mary's* Interests, and made his former Mistress, Queen *Jane*, his Prisoner. And when Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, she replaced *Sir John Gage*.

Anno 1552, May the 28th, a Patent was granted to *Sir Edward Bray*, Knight, of the Constableship of the Tower, in Reversion, after the Death of *Gage*, with the Annual Fee of 100 l. *durante Vita.*

THE Constable had many great Privileges due to him from the Ships of the Merchants of LONDON, viz. from every Ship laden with Wines coming into the Port of LONDON, one Flagon of Wine before the Mast, and another behind it. From every Boat laden with Oysters, Muscles, or Cockles, one Maund. From every Boat laden with Rushes, an Armfull. Every Ship, Barge, Boat, or other Vessel, belong'd to him, that was straying upon the Banks of the *Thames*, between *Gravesend* and *London-Bridge*, if no Person was found in the same. Every Swan, or Cygnet, which came, or returned, upon the said Banks in swimming, from the said Bridge to *Gravesend*. Every Beast, that by Misfortune, fell into the Water of the *Thames*, swimming between the aforesaid Bounds, without the Protection of any, &c.

UPON certain Liberties and Franchises being granted by King *Richard II.* to the Citizens, they refused to allow these Duties to the Constable: Whereupon, *Sir Thomas Murrieux*, Constable, petitioned the said King, who issued out his Proclamation, that the before-mention'd Privileges of the Constable should be in Force, notwithstanding any thing granted to the City; and this was ratified by Parliament, as appears by the following Instrument.

" Nos de Avisamento & Assensu Prælatorum  
" & aliorum Magnatum in Parlamento nostro  
" Supplicationi prædictæ. Constubularii juxta Pe-  
" titionem suam gratiosè annuimus in hac Parte.  
" Et ideo vobis præcipimus, quod infra Civita-  
" tem prædictæ. & Suburbia ejusdem in locis ubi

" melius expediens fuerit, ex parte nostra pub-  
" licari, proclamari & pronuntiari faciatis, om-  
" nes & singulas Libertates & Franchisas ad  
" Castrum nostrum prædictum pertinentes; &  
" quod volumus quod dict. Castrum nostrum Li-  
" bertatibus & Franchisiis prædictis gaudeat &  
" utatur in forma prædictæ. Libertatibus &  
" Franchisiis dictis Civibus & Communitati  
" per nos Concessis non obstantibus. Ipsiusque  
" Constabularii Jura & Proficua hujusmodi ad  
" dict. Castrum petninentia; per se vel Mini-  
" stros suos habere & percipere permittatis.  
" Teste meipso apud *Westmonaster.* Vicefimo  
" secundo die Novembr. Anno Regni nostri  
" nono:

*Per Petitionem concessam per ipsum Regem  
in Parlamento. Et erat Patens.*

*Convenit cum Recordo.*

THIS was a second Instrument granted to *Sir Thomas Murrieux*, to ratify his Privileges, as Constable of the Tower, in Consequence of a Petition from him to the King and Parliament, upon their being disputed by the City. The former Grant of King *Richard II.* was three Years before; that is, in the sixth Year of his Reign; directed to the Mayor and Commons of the City, to this Effect in *English*:

" *RICHARD*, by the Grace of God,  
" King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of  
" *Ireland*, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LON-  
" DON, sendeth Greeting. Forasmuch as we  
" have understood, that the Constables of our  
" Tower of LONDON, Time out of Mind,  
" even to the Time now last past; and in parti-  
" cular *John Darcy*, *John de Beauchamp*, *Ro-  
" bert le Morle*, *Richard la Vache*, and *Alan de  
" Buxhil*, heretofore Constables of the said  
" Tower, have had the Customs, Pence, and  
" Profits under-written, by Right belonging to  
" the aforesaid Tower, and in quiet Manner  
" taken them by themselves, or their Servants:  
" To wit, of every Boat laden with Rushes  
" brought to the aforesaid City, such a Quantity  
" of Rushes to be laid upon Tower-Wharf, as  
" may be contained within a Man's Arms. Of  
" every Boat accustomed to bring Oysters, Mus-  
" cles, and Cockles, to the aforesaid City, one  
" Maund, thence to be brought and laid upon  
" the said Wharf. From every Ship laden with  
" Wines coming from *Bordeaux*, or elsewhere,  
" unto the aforesaid City, one Flagon before the  
" Mast, and another behind the Mast: What-  
" soever Ship, Barge, or Boat, or other Vessel,  
" which shall go loose, by reason of Storm or  
" Wind, or the Ropes and Cordage being broke,  
" shall float from *London-Bridge* to *Gravesend*,  
" or from thence to the said Bridge, to be taken  
" by the Constable of the said Tower, or his  
" Servants, and to be applied to the Use of the  
" said Constable. What Swans soever coming  
" under the said Bridge, towards the Sea, or  
" from the Sea towards the said Bridge; all Man-  
" ner of Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and  
" Sheep, which have fallen from the said Bridge  
" into the Water of *Thames*; which the aforesaid  
" Constable, or his Servants, may take any  
" such like Creature swimming thorough the  
" Middle of the said Bridge, to the aforesaid  
" Tower; which the same Constable, or his Ser-  
" vants aforesaid, have taken. Of every Foot  
" of such like Creature feeding within the Ditch  
" of the said Tower, one Penny. Every Cart,  
" empty, or laden, which shall fall into the  
" aforesaid Ditches, as a Forfeiture, or Fee of  
" the said Constable. And that the aforesaid  
" Constables, as well those before named as  
" others,



“ others, have used and enjoyed the Usages underwritten, from the Time before said; to wit, that no Cart, empty, or laden, ought to come from the End of the Street, called *Petty Wales*, upon the said *Tower-Hill*, nor near the aforesaid Ditch, to the High Street, called *Tower-Street*, unless it be taken and brought within the said Tower: And that no Cart shall pass beyond the Bridge between the Ditch of the said Castle, and the Ditch of the Hospital of *St. Catharine's*, without the Licence of the Constable of the said Tower; and if it do, and break the Bar, that Cart ought to be brought within the said Tower, and to make Satisfaction for the Transgression, according to the said Constable's Will.

“ WE willing to maintain all and singular the Rights and Liberties of our Tower aforesaid, that they perish not, or be unlawfully taken away, Command you, that you permit our beloved and loyal Sir *Thomas Murrieux*, now Constable of the Tower, to take and have the Customs, Pence and Profits by himself and his Servants in Form aforesaid, and to use and enjoy the aforesaid Usages freely, and without any Impediment, as he ought to take and have such Customs, Pence and Profits, and to use and enjoy the before said Usages; and he, and all other Constables of the said Tower have reasonably accustomed to take and have those Customs, Pence and Profits, and to use and enjoy the aforesaid Usages; and he and all other Constables of the said Tower have reasonably accustomed to take and have those Customs, Pence and Profits, and to use and enjoy the aforesaid Usages from the Time before said. And that by no Means neglect this. Witness myself at *Eltham*, the 16th Day of *November*, in the sixth Year of our Reign.

By the KING.

THIS caused the Struggle between the City and the Constables and Lieutenants of the Tower, till King *James I.* settled the Matter in Favour of the City.

THERE were certain Injunctions given the Constables by former Kings. In *11 Henry III.* the King issued out his Command to the Constable of the Tower to compel those who brought Fish to sell in Ships to *LONDON*, to bring the said Fish to *Queen-hith*.

“ *Quod* Constabularius Turr. *LONDON.*  
“ *distingat eos qui ducunt Piscem venalem in*  
“ *Navibus usq. LONDON. & remanent*  
“ *trans pontem LONDON, ex Parte Turris*  
“ *ad ducendum dictum Piscem usq; Hitham*  
“ *Reginæ.*

AND the Year before, *Quod ducet Piscem venientem apud LONDON, ad ripans Reginæ vendendum.*

THE Power of the Constable of the Tower extended to the five Ports, and to arrest their Ships in the *Thames*, if there were Occasion. A Precept was sent to him in the 9th of *Henry III.* to arrest those Ships in Time of Dearth of Corn, to prevent the Transportation of it.

IN 52 *Henry III.* the King commanded the Abbot of *Westminster*, *carriare Buscam, Blada, & alia Victualia tam per Terr. quam per Aquam, usq. ad Abbiām predict. ita quod nulla inde fiat Priza ad Opus Regis.* That is, to carry Brush or Underwood, Corn, and other Victuals, as well by Land as by Water, to the said Abbey; so that no Prizal be made to the King's Use.

IN 14 *Edward II.* there were Letters Patents for making Allowances to the Constables of the

Tower, for the Wages of the King's Prisoners there, viz. For a Knight 2 *d.* a Day, and for an Esquire, one Penny.

IN 38 *Edward III.* there were Orders for the Constable of the Tower, to repair the Defects in the Water, or the Banks thereof, running from *Ware* to *Waltham*, and so to *LONDON.* This is the River *Lee*.

MR. *STRYPE* says, in a Manuscript he has, These Fees were order'd by *Philip* and *Mary*, in the second and third Years of their Reign, That the Constable shall have of their Majesties at the Receipt of the *Exchequer* for his Entertainment, the yearly Fee or Wages of 100 *l.* and 100 *l.* by the Year for the Diet of poor Prisoners, who have not wherewithal to pay for their Diets. So that the said poor Prisoners may be examined within seven Days after their coming into his Custody, and be discharged again from his Custody within seven Days after they have been examined.

THE said Constable shall have of every Duke, if there be any committed by their Majesties, to the said Tower, for the Suit of his Irons 20 *l.* and for a Marquis, 16 *l.* and for the Board of every such Duke or Marquis, weekly, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* and for the Chaplain's Board of every such Duke or Marquis every Week, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every of his Gentlemen, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every of his Yeomen waiting upon him, 5 *s.* before his Attainder, and after his Attainder, as their Majesties shall appoint.

Item, THE said Constable shall have for every Earl and Viscount, for the Suit of his Irons, 20 Marks; and for their Board, every Week, 46 *s.* 8 *d.* and for the Gentlemen and Yeomen, as in the Duke's Diet before the Attainder, and after at their Majesties Will.

Item, THE said Constable shall have for every Baron and Lord, of the Degree, as the younger Son of a Duke or Marquis, and for a Knight of the Garter, for the Suit of Irons 10 *l.* and for his Board weekly, 35 *s.* and for his Gentleman and Yeoman, as before.

Item, THE aforesaid Constable shall have for every other Knight or Gentleman, above 100 *l.* Estate, for Suit of his Irons, 5 *l.* and also for his Board, weekly, 23 *s.* 4 *d.* and for every of his Gentlemen and Yeomen, as before.

Item, THE said Constable shall have of every Gentleman of the Estate of 100 *l.* by the Year, and under, for the Suit of his Irons, 40 *s.* and his Board weekly, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* And other Men not having Lands and Possessions, and yet having Goods sufficient to find themselves, for Suit of Irons, 20 *s.* and for their Week's Board, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, ALL other to live of the House, except their Majesties appoint the same a better Diet by Warrant.

Item, THE Porter shall have, of every Prisoner commanded by the King's and Queen's Majesties for Treason to the said Tower, his uppermost Garment, or agree with him for it.

Item, HE shall have of every Person delivered out of the Tower 5 *s.*

Item, IT is ordered, That the Constable shall no more take Bedding, Goods, and Plate, or Money of any Person attainted, or not attainted, except that he may stay the same, for the Time that he be answer'd, and contented for his Fees and Diets, after the Rate aforesaid. And except that upon the Attainder of every such Prisoner, the said Constable, shall have their Wearing Apparel and Bedding of the same Prisoner so attainted, and the Plate and Jewels of the same, if any do remain, to be kept to their Majesties Use.

THESE Orders were made thro' the Queen's Frugality. For these Allowances to the Prisoners were for the most Part out of the Princes Purses.

What



What a Regulation and Reduction of the Fees this was, may appear to him that shall compare this Note of Fees following, brought in by the Lieutenant, in the Reign of King Edward VI. for the Duke of Norfolk, the Dutcheſs of Somerſet, and Edward Lord Courtney, eldeſt Son to the Marquis of Exeter executed, viz.

THE Charges of the Tower being rated after the Degrees of the Perſons, and ordinary there accuſtomed.

Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk.

	s.	d.
For himſelf	100	0 per Week.
For his Man	6	8
For Fuel and Candle	8	0
	114	8

The Dutcheſs of Somerſet.

	s.	d.
For herſelf	100	0 per Week.
For two Gentlewomen	20	0
For three Men, attending } upon her	20	0
For Fuel and Candle	20	0
	160	0

Edward Courtney.

	s.	d.
For himſelf	26	8 per Week.
For his Man	6	0
For Fuel and Candle	5	0
	37	8

THRO' the long Reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was no Conſtable ſet over the Tower; but inſtead of it, a Lieutenant, who was an Officer ſubordinate to the Conſtable, had the chief Government of this important Place; and therefore was ſometime called the Conſtable's Lieutenant. The Tower Records mention John Chauncy, the Lieutenant to Holland, Duke of Exeter, in 31 Henry VI. and John Winwicke Lieutenant to the Conſtable of the Tower, 16 Edward III. to whom a Command came to this Purpoſe.

“Turr. LONDON: Rex Mandavit Jo-  
“han. Winwike, Locumtenenti Conſtabulario  
“ejusdem, &c. W. L. Capital. Carpentar. ſuo  
“quod reduci fac. Ingenium ſuum magnum ab  
“Sandwico uſque Turr. prædict. & ad Na-  
“ves arreſtand. & capiend. pro Veſtura, &c.  
“ejusdem”. That is, Tower of LONDON,  
The King hath commanded John Winwike, Lieu-  
tenant to the Conſtable of the ſame, and W. L.  
his Chief Carpenter, to bring back his great En-  
gine from Sandwich to the Tower aforeſaid, both  
to arreſt Ships, and to take for Fraught, &c. of  
the ſame.

THERE were Cuſtodes, or Keepers, ſome-  
times ſet over the Tower, who had the chief  
Power and Government of it, but only the Title  
not ſo high as that of Conſtable.

YET, Henry Fitz-Aucher, who was Conſtable  
of the Tower, had a particular Fee for keeping  
the Tower, which was 50*l.* per Annum. as if  
Conſtable and Cuſtos had been two ſeveral and  
diſtinct Places. The Record runs, “That this  
“Henry Fitz Aucher, Conſtable of the Tower, be  
“paid, ad Kaiam Regis, i.e. at the King's Key,  
“before the Tower, 20*l.* 12 Henry III. and 50*l.*  
“per Annum, for keeping the Tower, Anno 13  
“Henry III.” And 14 Henry III. it is recorded,  
VOL. I.

“That the Conſtable took 50*l.* for the Cuſtody  
“of the ſaid Tower.

IN the 52d Year of Henry III. there was a Cuſtes  
both of the Tower and City too.

THIS King granting the keeping of his Tower,  
with the Appurtenances, and his City of LON-  
DON, to Thomas Ippreve, “Unà cum Arma-  
“tur. inſtaurand. & Viſtualib. ſuis per Chirogra-  
“phum liberand.

SUCH another was Radulphus de Sandwich,  
in the 13th of Edward I. “Turris LONDON,  
“cum Pertinentiis commiſſa Rad. de Sandwico,  
“quam diu Domino Rege placuerit. Ita quod  
“de Exitu inde proven. Regi respondeat ad Scac-  
“carium. 13 Edw. I. Idem Rad. habet Cuſto-  
“diam Civitat. LONDON, ut ſupra. Et  
“iterum, Anno 17.

AGAIN, William, Archbiſhop of York, was  
Cuſtos of the Tower, 1 Edward I. and there was  
Order for the Payment of 100*l.* for his Fee.

THESE Cuſtodes, or Keepers, were often  
changed: For in the 3d of Edward I. the Keep-  
ing of the Tower was granted by the King to  
Anthony Beke, durante bene placito, as Philip  
Baſſet before had it. And he was to receive  
100*l.* per Annum for his ſaid Keeping.

AGAIN, The Cuſtody of the Tower of LON-  
DON was granted to John Crombwell, for the  
Term of five Years, and to take the Fees and Cuſ-  
toms: And it is commanded to Thomas Walter to  
deliver the ſame to him, by Indenture with the  
Appurtenances, together with the Arms, Viſtuals,  
and all other Things and Priſoners being there,  
1 Edward III.

AGAIN, The Cuſtody of the Tower was  
granted to William de Monte Acuto, or Montague;  
for Life, after the Death of John de Crombwell,  
9 Edward III. And it was granted pro Michael  
de la Beche. Et Anno 20. pro Johan. Darcy.

AND for the Repairing of the King's Key,  
near the Tower of LONDON, it was com-  
manded to the Keeper of the King's Foreſt of  
Windſor, That he cauſe John Crombwell, Keeper  
of the aforeſaid Tower, to have 300 Palos de  
Alneto, i. e. Pales, or Poles, from the Alder-  
wood in the aforeſaid Foreſt. And it is com-  
manded to the Sheriff of Berks, That he cauſe  
the ſaid Poles to be felled, and to be carried unto  
the Tower of LONDON, out of the Iſſues of  
the County.

LIEUTENANTS of the Tower.

THE firſt Lieutenant under Queen Elizabeth, Lieutenant of  
was Sir Edward Warner, who had been alſo in the Tower.  
that Place under King Edward VI. In the Year  
1562, he was deprived of this Truſt, and com-  
mitted to Cuſtody, upon the coming together of  
the Earl of Hertford, and the Lady Catharine  
Grey, who had privately concluded a Marriage  
together, without the Queen's Conſent. And ſo  
were put into ſundry cloſe Priſons, not to come  
at one another; but they corrupted their Keepers.

THE next Lieutenant was Sir Owen Hopton,  
preferred to this Place by the Intereſt of the  
Lord Treafurer. He was an active and brave-  
ſpirited Man; but was complained of, as will be  
ſhewn, for ſome Neglects in his Truſt, in the  
Year 1572, being a Year of great Terror to the  
English Nation; fearing ſome Maſſacre, or In-  
ſurrection, or Violence to be offered the Queen's  
Perſon: For in this Year happened the bloody  
Maſſacre of the Proteſtants in France, which aſto-  
niſhed this Kingdom. In this Year were two  
great Peers cut off, the Duke of Norfolk, and  
the Earl of Northumberland, for Treason and  
Rebellion. The Queen alſo fell Sick of the  
Small-pox. There were alſo great Apprehenſions  
from the Queen of Scots, and her Party, ſhe being  
then



then a Prisoner in *England*. These Uneasinesses and Fears made the People concerned for the Preservation of the Tower; and great Complaints were made to the Lords of the Council against *Hopton*, and of Matters in and about the Tower. As, that the said Lieutenant shewed the Warders that they were perjur'd if they did not first acquaint him of all Treasons, Conspiracies, or any other like Matters, that they should know or hear of, before they utter'd the same to any of the Queen's Council. Whereupon he took an Oath of all such Yeomen, as came of late to serve there under him.

THAT the Prisoners had much more Liberty to walk and meet upon the Leads of *Cold-Harbour*, and to go one to another, and also to send their Minds and Letters to their Friends, as they should think good; which had not heretofore been allowed of. Which Liberty they had by reason of such needy Persons as Mr. Lieutenant had appointed to be their Keepers, to whom he gave very little Wages to maintain them.

THAT there should be Seven-score Gunners belonging to the Tower, whereof there wanted a great Number. And that the most Part of them who took Wages were unskilful, so that if the Queen's Majesty should stand in Need of Service, she would be disappointed. And besides that, many of them were Papists.

THAT the Clerk of the Ordnance was a very rigid Papist.

THAT there wanted the most Part of such Warders, as ought to watch and ward, and to lie within the Tower: And the Hamlets did neither watch nor ward, according to their bounden Duties. For if the *Tower-Ditch* should be frozen, considering there were no better Order taken for the Defence of the same, and considering the State of the Time, and if Need should so require, it might be in great Danger. Wherefore all the Yeomen should be commanded, daily to wait, and to lie within the Tower every Night, for the Preservation of the same: Seeing the Watches of LONDON and St. *Catharine's* were not kept, as of late, but now most needful, until this Time be past.

It was likewise informed, That *December* the 29th, the Earl of *Southampton* stood leaping upon the Tower; his Wife being right over-against him, on the other Side of the Ditch: And when one *Philip*, a Gunner, seeing this, demanded, if this might be allowed; the Servants very angrily asked him, If he were therewithal offended?

THAT Command had been given by their Honours, That no great Ordnance should be shot off at any Time upon the *Tower-Wharf*, or about the Tower, except it were only for the Queen; notwithstanding, they continued, from Time to Time, Shooting off great Pieces. Which Pieces, were to be sold, or else lent to divers Persons, and with the Queen's own Powder, conveyed by them out of the Tower in Barrels. That this Shooting utterly marred the Wharf, being fore worn and shaken already, broke the Glass Windows, and loosed the Tiles of the Houses newly repaired.

FURTHER, That they did receive and discharge upon the same Wharf, divers Mens Goods, as Timber-Logs, Billets, Faggots, Rubbish, Hay, Straw, and other Things, and carry and re-carry the same with Carrs and Carts, which did greatly decay the Wharf, and wear the Queen's Cranes.

THAT they made a common Highway, with all Manner of Carriages, from St. *Catharine's* leading to the *Minories*: By reason whereof, the Way is greatly decayed, the Banks of the *Tower-Ditch* sunk, and the Ditch filled with Earth and Filth; whereas it was used to be chained betwixt two great Posts; and likewise by the *Tower-Hill*

there was another Chain with two great Posts by the Bulwark-Gate, for restraining all Carriages, save only for the Queen, by reason whereof the Banks there are greatly decayed, and the Ditch filled with Earth by the Sufferance thereof.

THIS was the Tenor of the Complaint, made at this dangerous Juncture against the Lieutenant, but he was not negligent to vindicate himself, by a Letter to the Lord *Burleigh*, his Friend and Advancer, vowing to GOD, that he served her Majesty, the more dutifully and painfully, because he was preferred by his Lordship, whom he loved and honoured; and descending to Particulars, he enumerated what he had done more than other Lieutenants before him.

SIR *Owen Hopton* continued Lieutenant a great while, till the Year 1590, when he deliver'd up this important Charge to *Michael Blount*, Esq; who was soon after Knighted. This Gentleman, in a Discourse he had with some of his intimate Friends, shewed the high Opinion he had of the Charge he was intrusted with; for he declared, if the Queen should die, and she was then very sick, that he should not think himself bound to obey any Counsellor, for then all Counsellors would be private Men; but would keep his Post till the Successor should be established, according to the Justice of his Title; and that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the Tower, unless they were sworn to take the same Side with himself; for then the whole Charge would be his, and because he looked upon several of the Warders to be Knaves, he would turn them out, and call the rest before him, and such as would not be sworn to obey him, as by their Oath, he said, they were obliged to, he would turn them out also, and supply their Places with his own Friends; that by this Means, and having Ammunition in his Power, he should be able to arm more than half the Realm beside. All this was testified by *Edmond Newyl de Lattimer*, Esq; before the Lord *Cobham* and Lord *Buckhurst*, two of the Privy Council appointed to examine him; he also testified that the Lieutenant had often asked him his Opinion how many Men would serve to keep the Tower, and what Course was best to take for victualling it. These Things looking very suspiciously, raised Jealousies in the State against him, and brought him into Trouble.

As to the modern State of this great Officer of the Tower, he is, by Virtue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey* and *Middlesex*: He is High Steward of a Court held within the Tower; he may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*; he may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the Tower, *infra Regnum Angliæ*; he hath the Privilege, before spoken of, to take one Flagon, that is, two Gallons and a Pint, before, and as much behind the Mast, of all Wine Ships that come. Some hold, that he is to be *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middlesex*. His Salary is 200 *l. per Annum*. His Perquisites are large. His usual Fee for every Prisoner sent to the Tower, is 20 *l.* and 3 *l.* a Week for an Earl; and 5 *l.* for a Knight; for a Baron or a Degree higher, 50 *l.* at his Entrance, to whom the King allows weekly, 10 *l.* whereof two Parts go to the Prisoner, and the other third to the Lieutenant, for Lodging and Diet; and 50 *l.* to the Lieutenant upon the Prisoner's Discharge.

THE present Lieutenant is *Hatton Compton*, Esq;

#### GENTLEMAN-PORTER.

A third chief Officer of the Tower, is the Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, and at the Entrance of any Prisoner, hath for



for Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, (his upper Garments) or a Composition for the same.

THIS Office is at least as old as the Time of King *Edward III.* For in the Tower Records, mention is made, in that King's Reign, of the Custody of the Tower-Gate being granted to *John de London.*

In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Henry Webb* was Gentleman-Porter. There were four in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Mr. Chamberlain*, *Sir William Gorge*, *Mr. Shelton*, and *Mr. Worthington.*

THIS Officer, among other Perquisites of his Place, in former Times, had allowed him, out of the King's Wardrobe, yearly, Broad Cloth for a Watching Gown, and so had the other Yeomen, as appears by this Extraet out of King *Edward's* Book of Warrants: "A Warrant to *Sir Rafe Sadler*, Knt. (who was Master of the King's Wardrobe,) to deliver to *Henry Webb*, Porter of the Tower of LONDON, and to fourteen Yeomen of the Chamber attending there, and to every of them, five Yards of Broad Cloth, of *London-Ruffet*, at 4 s. 1 d. the Yard, for their Watching-Gowns.

THIS Officer seem'd to have a Right to the Benefit of the Ground, within the Liberties of the Tower. For in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, he received Rents for many Edifices standing thereon: Concerning which, there happened a Controversy between the Tenants and the Gentleman-Porter. For between the Years 1570 and 1580, many Houses and Tenements were built within the Liberties, some at the Postern-Gate, some within the Bulwark, some without it, and others on *Tower-Wharf*, where formerly were small Shops, and Parcels of Ground inclosed. So that in the Space of 10 Years, there were 40 Houses, or more built, and divers other Yards and Inclosures: For pulling down which Yards, and laying open the Inclosures, an Order came from the Council. The chief Landlord of these Tenements was the Gentleman-Porter, who about this Year (1580) was *Sir William Gorge*, between whom and some of the Builders, an Agreement was made, that they should allow him, besides Fines, certain Considerations yearly, in Lieu of Rent. When *Gorge* died, and *Mr. Worthington* succeeded in the Place, he required the Tenants to remove, or come to new Terms with him; and many of them did so, rather than be turned out.

THE Builders and petty Landlords found themselves aggrieved hereby; for the Porter came upon the Occupiers, and took no Notice of them, whereupon, in the Year 1587, they made a Complaint to the Lord Treasurer against him, "That they had built sundry Tenements upon noisome Places, in the Liberties of the Tower, to their great Charge: But the present Gentleman-Porter, contrary to former Usage, had required them to depart, either to drive the Petitioners to change their Habitations, or otherwise to get to himself great improved Rents. A Matter, which if permitted would work the Undoing of most of his Lordship's Orators." The Lord-Treasurer referred the Examination of this Business to one *Nelson*, who understood by the said Gentleman-Porter, that he, as Lord, would not allow of any Petty-Landlords, not suffering them to be Tenants to him, but only such of the Tenants as were commorant Tenants to the Petty-Landlords, quite excluding the Petty-Landlords from him, and that upon these two Causes, the one, because they did not dwell upon any of their Tenements, the other, because they had reserved to themselves far greater Rents than they paid to him, which he had a Mind to take to his own Use, as he found them improved; but yet he was willing to allow

every Petty-Landlord, for their several Buildings, as much in reason as they by Proof had laid out.

THE Petition of the Petty-Landlords against the Gentleman-Porter was seconded with another of the Tenants against the Petty-Landlords. The Effect whereof was, "That they complained, that the said Landlords had molested them, and threatned daily to arrest them for their Rents, that they had then paid to the Gentleman-Porter.

THE Rents which the Gentleman-Porter at this Time received, were as follows.

	l.	s.	d.
OF 26 Tenants, within the Liberties of the Tower, for Tenements and Shops	49	10	6
BESIDES, of the Petty-Landlords	27	9	0
AND there remained to them, besides this Payment to the Gentleman-Porter,	54	15	0

THE Gentleman-Jailor is an Officer put in by the Lieutenant of the Tower, his Fee is 40 s. for a Gentleman, and 5 l. for a Knight. *The Gentleman-Jailor.*

THERE are likewise 40 Warders of the Tower, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque: They are all habited with the same Caps and Coats as those of the Yeoman of the Guard that attend the King; and come into waiting, ten every Day.

THE following is a List of the Officers immediately under the Constable, who is the Right Honourable *John Earl of Leicester.*

*Lieutenant*, *Hatton Compton*, Esq;  
*Deputy-Lieutenant*, *Col. Adam Williamson*.  
*Major*, *Richard White*, Esq;  
*Gentleman-Porter*, *Tho. Pennington*, Esq;  
*Gentleman-Jailor*, *Mr. Fowler*.  
*Chaplain*, *Mr. Hawkins*.  
*Physician*, *Dr. Gideon Harvey*.  
*Surgeon*, *Mr. Blake*.

As to the Lieutenantancy of the Tower, or Military Government thereof, the Constable or Lieutenant hath the Command of the Militia, for a considerable Compass about it in divers Divisions, called Hamlets, lying in the Parishes of *Hackney*, *Stepney*, *Whitechapel*, *Minories*, *St. Catharine's*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Shoreditch*, and the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, and *Bromley*. The Names of which Hamlets are as follows:

<i>Hackney.</i>	<i>Ratcliff.</i>
<i>Norton-Falgate.</i>	<i>Shadwell.</i>
<i>Shoreditch.</i>	<i>Limehouse.</i>
<i>Spittle-Fields.</i>	<i>Poplar.</i>
<i>Whitechapel.</i>	<i>Blackwall.</i>
<i>Trinity-Minories.</i>	<i>Bromley.</i>
<i>East-Smithfield.</i>	<i>Bow.</i>
<i>Tower Extra.</i>	<i>Old Ford.</i>
<i>Tower Intra.</i>	<i>Mile-End.</i>
<i>St. Catherine's.</i>	<i>Bednal-Green.</i>
<i>Wapping.</i>	

*Lieutenancy of the Tower.*

*The Hamlets.*

THESE one and twenty Hamlets, being all the Hundred of *Osulston*, in the County of *Middlesex*, are exempted from the said County by Act of Parliament, 14 Car. II. to be the standing Militia of the Tower. The Constable, or Lieutenant, is Lord-Lieutenant of the same; they raise two Regiments, consisting of eight hundred Men each. And this, Time out of Mind, hath been the constant Militia and standing Force of the Tower;



Tower; and was confirmed by a Clause in an Act of Parliament under King *Charles II.* in these Words:

“ PROVIDED also, and be it enacted, That  
“ whereas the Militia of the Tower-Division in  
“ the County of *Middlesex*, commonly known by  
“ the Name of the *Tower-Hamlets*, are, and al-  
“ ways have been, under the Command of his  
“ Majesty’s Constable or Lieutenant of the  
“ Tower, for the Service and Preservation of that  
“ his Royal Fort; that it shall and may be law-  
“ ful for his Majesty’s Constable or Lieutenant of  
“ the Tower, for the Time being, to continue  
“ to levy the Train’d-Bands of the said Division,  
“ or Hamlets of the Tower, in such Manner and  
“ Form, as to the Number and Quality of Per-  
“ sons, as was observed in forming the present  
“ Forces thereof.

*The Antiquity and first Foundation of the Tower.*

*The first Founda-  
tion of the  
Tower.*

IT has been the vulgar Opinion, That *Julius Caesar* was the first Founder of this great Fortrefs; but this has very little Probability of Truth, for two Reasons, the first, is, the little Stay he made here, during which, he had other Things to think of; the second, That he himself, who is so exact in all his Relations, especially where any Thing conduces to his own Honour, nor any other Roman Author, makes any Mention of such a Work; therefore that Opinion which approacheth nearest to Truth, is what *Edmond*, of *Hadenham*, an old *Englisch* Antiquary, affirms, That *William* the Conqueror, first built the Tower of LONDON, that is, the great Square White Tower, about the Year of Christ 1078, appointing *Gundulph*, then Bishop of *Rockester*, Principal Supervisor and Surveyor of the Work, who was for that Time lodged in the House of *Edmere*, a Burgess of LONDON, as it stands recorded by the aforementioned Author, in the following Words: *Gundulphus Episcopus, mandato Wilhelmi. Regis, magni præfuit Operi magnæ Turris LONDON. Quo Tempore hospitatus est apud quendam Edmerum Burgensem LONDON, qui dedit unum Werc Ecclesiæ Roffen.*

THE Wall of the City was furnished, as has been said before, with many Bastions and Turrets, at due Distance from each other, and many stood on the Water-Side, where some of the old Wall extended at first; but the *Thames* with its Ebbing and Flowing, did, as it were, undermine, and subvert those Buildings on the South Side; wherefore the Conqueror (for then the Art of Fortification was come to a greater Perfection) for Defence of the City and River, pitched upon that Place, as most convenient, to erect a Bulwark in the East Part of the Wall. The White Square Tower was first erected and finished in the Conqueror’s Time, but stood naked and single without any other Building a good while; and History saith, That in the Reign of *William Rufus*, Anno 1090, it being very much damaged, and Part of it beaten down by a violent Tempest, which at the same Time took off the Roof from *Bow-Church*, and overthrew 600 Houses in *London*: It was again repaired by the said *Rufus*, and *Henry I.* who also caused a Castle to be built under the said Tower, on the South Side towards the *Thames*, and surrounded it also with a strong Wall.

*Henry of Huntington* says, That *William Rufus* challenged the Investiture of Prelates, pilled and shaved the People with Tribute, especially to spend about the Tower of London, and the Great Hall of Westminster, whereof he was Founder. The four first Constables of this Tower of LONDON, held, by Force, a Portion of Land belonging to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*,

that is to say, *East-Smithfield* near the Tower, making thereof a Vineyard, and would not part from it till the second Year of King *Stephen*, when, by Judgment of the Court, it was restored to the said Church.

ONE of the four before-mentioned, named *Geffrey de Magnaville*, was Earl of *Essex*, Constable of the Tower, Sheriff of *London*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Hertford* Shires, as appeareth by a Charter of *Maud* the Empress, dated 1141. He also fortified the Tower of LONDON against King *Stephen*; but the King took him in his Court at *St. Alban’s*, and would not deliver him, till he had rendered the Tower of LONDON, with the Castles of *Walden* and *Pleshey* in *Essex*.

IN the Year 1153, the Tower of LONDON, and the Castle of *Windsor*, were by the King delivered to *Richard de Lucie*, to be safely kept.

IN the Year 1155, *Thomas à Becket*, being Chancellor to *Henry II.* caused the *Flemmings* to be banished out of *England*, their Castles, lately built, to be pulled down, and the Tower of LONDON to be repaired.

IN the 2d Year of *Richard I.* about the Year 1190, *William Longchamp*, Bishop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*, on Account of a Difference between him, and Earl *John*, the King’s Brother, who was a Rebel, inclosed the Tower and Castle of LONDON, with an outward Wall of Stone, embattled; and also caused a deep Ditch to be cast about the same, thinking to have environed it with the River *Thames*. By the making this Ditch in *East-Smithfield*, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON, lost half a Mark Rent by the Year, and the Mill was removed that belonged to the poor Brethren of the Hospital of *St. Catharine’s*, and to the Church of *Trinity* aforesaid, which was no small Loss, and Inconvenience to them. And the Garden which the King had hired of the Brethren for six Marks a Year, for the most Part, was wasted and marred by the Ditch; Recompence was often promised, but never made, till King *Edward*, coming after, gave to the Brethren five Marks and a Half, for that Part which the Ditch had devoured, and the other Part thereof without, he restored to them again, and of the said Rent of five Marks and a Half, they have a Deed, by Virtue whereof they were well paid.

IT is also to be noted, That the said Inclosure and Ditch took the like, or greater Quantity of Ground from the City, within the Wall, namely, on that Part called *Tower-Hill*, besides breaking down the City Wall from the *White Tower* to the first Gate of the City, called the *Postern*: Yet was there not any Quarrel made by the Citizens, or Recompence demanded by them for that Matter; because all was done for the Good of the City’s Defence, and to their own Liking.

*Matthew Paris* writes, that in the Year 1239, King *Henry III.* fortified the Tower of LONDON to another End; wherefore the Citizens fearing lest that was done to their Detriment, complained: And the King answered; *That he had not done it to their Hurt; but (saith he) I will from henceforth do as my Brother doth, in building and fortifying Castles, who beareth the Name to be wiser than I am.*

IT followed in the next Year, (saith our Author) the said noble Buildings of the Stone Gate and Bulwark, which the King had caused to be made by the Tower of LONDON, on the West Side thereof, were shaken, as it had been, with an Earthquake, and fell down, which the King again commanded to be built in better fort than before, which was done.

AND yet again, in the Year 1241, the said Wall and Bulwarks that were newly built, wherein



“ wherein the King had bestowed more than  
“ twelve thousand Marks, were irrecoverably  
“ thrown down, as afore; for which Chance the  
“ Citizens of LONDON were not sorry; for  
“ they were threatened, that the said Wall and  
“ Bulwarks were built to the End, that if any  
“ of them would contend for the Liberties of  
“ the City, they might be imprisoned: And  
“ that many might be laid in divers Prisons, ma-  
“ ny Lodgings were made, that no one should  
“ speak to another.

MORE of King Henry III's Dealings against the Citizens of LONDON, may be read in the aforesaid Author, and other Historians; but concerning the said Wall and Bulwark, the same were finished, tho' not in his Time; for Edw. I. in the Year 1274, and the second of his Reign, commanded the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to deliver out of his Treasury, unto Giles of Andwarp, 200 Marks, of the Fines taken of divers Merchants, or Usurers, of LONDON, towards the Work of the Ditch, then new made about the said Bulwark, now called the Lion-Tower.

The LION-TOWER.

IN the Year 1235, Frederick, the Emperor, sent to Henry III. three Leopards, after which the said Leopards, with some Lions, Lynxes, and other wild Beasts, which had been kept in Woodstock Park, were kept in a Part of the Bulwark of the Tower of LONDON, now called the Lion-Tower, and their Keeper there lodged. King Edward II. in the 12th Year of his Reign commanded the Sheriffs of LONDON to pay the Keeper of the King's Leopards in the Tower of LONDON, 6d. a Day, for their Sustenance, and Three-half-pence a Day for the Diet of the said Keeper, out of the Fee Farm of the said City.

IN the 16th of Edward III. one Lion, one Lioness, one Leopard, and two Cat-Lions in the said Tower, were committed to the Custody of Robert, the Son of John Bowre.

THERE are at present in this Tower;

Two Lions, which were presented to his late Majesty King George I. by the Emperor of Morocco.

Two, by the Consul of Algiers.

Two, by the Dutchess of Ancafter.

AND one, by Colonel Clayton, to his present Majesty;

BESIDES five young ones, which were brought forth in the Tower.

THERE are likewise two Leopards, one Panther, one Vulture, and two Eagles, one of which was taken in a Steel Trap, in the County of Suffex.

IN former Times, Persons of high Quality had the Keeping of the wild-Creatures in this Tower, (whereof the Earl of Oxford was one) and they had a Pension from the Crown upon that Account.

MR. Martin is the present Master of the Lion-Office, which Place he has enjoyed many Years; and, it is said, hath shewn more Skill in bringing up the young Lions, whelp'd in this Place, than any of his Predecessors.

Stow hath search'd into the Original of bringing these fierce Creatures here, and hath given us some antient Records concerning them; and Strype hath added a few more.

IN the 16th of Henry VI. the Office of keeping the Lions and Leopards of the Tower was granted to Robert Mansfield, Esq; for Life; with a certain Place there, antiently belonging to it, with a Fee of 6d. a Day for every Lion.

IN the 37th of the said King's Reign, the said Office was granted to the said Robert

Mansfield, Esq, and his Son Robert was put into the Patent.

IN the 29th Year of the said King, the Office was granted to Thomas Rookes, Esq;

IN the 4th of Edward IV. the Office of keeping the Lions, and Leopards, of the Tower, was granted to R. Hastings, Esq;

SUCH Grants also are extant in the Tower Records, in the Reigns before; as in Edward I. Edward II. and succeeding Kings.

By which we may suppose, that the wild Beasts kept in the Tower, were generally Lions and Leopards; for seldom any other Creatures are mentioned in the Patents: That the Keeper was some Officer about the King, and of Quality; and appointed by the King's Letters Patents: That his Wages were 6d. a Day, allowed for himself; and 6d. a Day for every Lion and Leopard: And that the Place, or Apartment where the Lions were kept, was also granted him; as by this Patent to the aforesaid Robert Mansfield, Esq; appears.

“ REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Dilecto servi-  
“ tori nostro Roberto Mansfield, Armigero, Ma-  
“ rescallo Aulae nostrae - - - de Gratia nostra  
“ speciali, &c.

“ THE King to all to whom these Presents  
“ shall come, &c. We, of our special Grace,  
“ have granted to our beloved Servant Robert  
“ Mansfield, Esq; Marshal of Our Hall, the  
“ Office of Keeper of the Lions, with a certain  
“ Place, which hath been appointed antiently  
“ within our said Tower, for them, to have, and  
“ to occupy the same by himself, or his suffi-  
“ cient Deputy, for the Term of his Life, with  
“ the Wages of 6d. per Day, for the Mainte-  
“ nance of every Lion, or Leopard, now being  
“ in his Custody, or that shall be in his Custody  
“ hereafter; to be taken yearly, from the 22d  
“ Day of September, during his Life, from the  
“ Issues and Profits of the Counties of Bedford  
“ and Buckingham, coming to the Hands of the  
“ Sheriff of the said Counties for the Time  
“ being, &c.

LONG before this King Henry VI. namely, in the Reign of Henry III. there was a white Bear, and an Elephant in the Tower; in which Creatures the King seemed to delight: For he issued out several Orders concerning providing for, and taking Care of them; and that to the Sheriffs of LONDON, as appears by these Liberates, lately found in the White-Tower.

Rex Vicecomitibus, &c.

“ THE King to the Sheriffs of LONDON,  
“ Greeting. We command you, that for the  
“ Sustenance of a white Bear, which we send to  
“ our Tower of LONDON, there to be kept;  
“ and for his Keeper, ye cause to be allowed 4d.  
“ every Day, as long as they shall be there.  
“ Witness the King, at St. Edmund's, Sep-  
“ tember 13.

THE like Order was sent to the Sheriffs from the King, dated from Windsor, September 29.

THERE was still, the next Year, (viz. Anno 1253) concerning this white Bear, another Order issued from the King, to provide him a Muzzle, and a Chain, and a strong Rope, to make Sport in the Thames.

Rex Vicecomitibus LONDON, &c.

“ THE King to the Sheriffs of LONDON,  
“ Greeting. We command you, that for the  
“ Keeper of our white Bear, lately sent us from  
“ S Norway,

Wild Crea-  
tures in the  
Tower at this  
Time, Anno  
1733.

A white Bear  
and an Ele-  
phant in the  
Tower.



“ *Norway*, and which is in our Tower of  
 “ LONDON, ye cause to be had one Muz-  
 “ zle, and one Iron Chain, to hold that Bear  
 “ without the Water, and one long and strong  
 “ Cord to hold the same Bear fishing, or washing  
 “ himself, in the River *Thames*. Witness the  
 “ King at *Windsor*, *October* the 30th.

THE King, also a Year or two after, had an  
 Elephant, viz. *Anno* 1255; which the Sheriffs  
 was to build an House for, in the Tower, and  
 provide for his Sustenance and his Keepers.

*Rex Vicecomitibus LONDON, Salutem, &c.*

“ THE King to the Sheriffs of LONDON,  
 “ greeting. We command you, That of the  
 “ Farm of our City, ye cause (without Delay)  
 “ to be built at our Tower of LONDON,  
 “ one House of 40 Feet long, and 20 Feet deep,  
 “ for our Elephant: Providing, that it be so  
 “ made, and so strong, that when Need be, it  
 “ may be fit and necessary for other Uses. And  
 “ the Cost shall be computed at the *Exchequer*.  
 “ Witness the King at *Westminster*, the 26th  
 “ Day of *February*.

AGAIN, the next Year.

“ THE King to the Sheriffs of LONDON,  
 “ greeting. We command you, that from the  
 “ Feast of *St. Michael*, last past, and as long as  
 “ you shall be Sheriffs of LONDON, and our  
 “ Elephant shall be there, ye shall find for him  
 “ and his Keeper Necessarys, as there shall rea-  
 “ sonably be Need. Witness the King at *West-*  
 “ *minster*, *Oct.* 2.

Now concerning the Nature of these wild  
 Beasts.

King James I.  
 goes to the  
 Tower, where  
 the Courage  
 of the Lion is  
 tried before  
 him.

*Anno* 1604, *June* 3. King *James I.* taking  
 with him the Duke of *Lenox* (with divers Earls  
 and Lords) went to see the Lions at the Tower.  
 And here he caused two of them, a He-Lion,  
 and a She, to be put forth; and then a live  
 Cock was cast to them; which being their natu-  
 ral Enemy, they presently killed it and sucked the  
 Blood. Then the King caused a live Lamb to  
 be put to them, which the Lions, out of their Ge-  
 nerosity (as having Respect to its Innocence)  
 never offered to touch, altho' the Lamb was so  
 bold as to go close to them. Then the King  
 caused the Lions to be taken away, and another  
 Lion to be put forth, and two Mastiffs to be  
 turned to him. The Mastiffs presently flew upon  
 the Lion and turned him upon his Back, and tho'  
 the Lion was superior to them in Strength, yet, it  
 seems they were his Match in Courage.

THERE was a Spaniel Dog, for some Offence  
 or other, cast into the Lion's Den; but the Lion  
 did not attempt to hurt him: And this Dog  
 continued in the Den with the Lion several Years,  
 and there died.

In the Month of *June* 1609, a Resolution was  
 taken to make Trial of the Valour of the Lion;  
 which was by turning him loose to a Bear.

THE Bear was brought into an open Yard, and  
 the Lion was turned out of his Den to him, but  
 he would not assault him, but fled from him;  
 and so it was done with other Lions, one after  
 another; and lastly, two together were turned to  
 him, but none set upon him, but rather sought  
 to return to their Dens. A Stone Horse soon  
 after was put into the Yard with the first Lion  
 and the Bear: The Horse fell to grazing between  
 them; after he had gazed a little upon them, two  
 Mastiff Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with  
 the Lion. Afterwards six Dogs more were let in,  
 who flew upon the Horse, most in Sight, at their  
 first Entrance, and would soon have worried him  
 to Death, had not three stout Bearherds enter'd,

and rescued the Horse, and brought away the  
 Dogs, while the Lion and Bear stood staring upon  
 them. At this Sight were present King *James I.*  
 the Queen, the Prince, and divers great Lords:  
 And so much for the *Lion-Tower*.

THE Tower of LONDON was fortified by  
*Edward IV.* who inclosed with Brick a certain  
 Piece of Ground, taken out of *Tower-Hill*, West  
 of the *Lion-Tower*. His Officers, also in the 5th  
 Year of his Reign, set upon the said Hill both  
 Scaffold and Gallows, for the Execution of Of-  
 fenders, whereupon the Lord Mayor and Alder-  
 men complained to the King; but were answer'd,  
 That the same was not done in Derogation of the  
 City's Liberties.

*Richard III.* repaired and built some Part of  
 this Tower; for Mr. *Strype* says, He found in an  
 old *Leidger-Book* of that King, that in the Year  
 1484, a Commission was directed to *Thomas Da-*  
*niel*, Surveyor of the King's Works, To take and  
 seize for Use, within this Realm, as many Ma-  
 sons, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, as should  
 be thought necessary for the hasty Expedition of  
 the King's Works, within the Tower of LON-  
 DON, and Palace of Westminster.

*Henry VIII.* in 1532, repaired the *White-Tower*,  
 and other Parts thereof.

IN the Year 1548, 2 *Edward VI.* on the 22d  
 of *November*, a *Frenchman*, who lodged in the  
 round Bulwark, betwixt the West Gate and the  
 Postern, or Draw-bridge, called the *Warder's-*  
*Gate*, blew up the said Bulwark, and burnt  
 himself, but no one else, by setting fire to a  
 Barrel of Gunpowder in the Night. This Bul-  
 wark was forthwith new built.

THE West Gate is the principal Gate of the  
 Tower, and is used for the Receipt and Delivery  
 of all Kinds of Carriages; a little within this  
 Gate, opening to the South, is a strong Postern  
 for Passengers, by the Ward-House, over a Draw-  
 Bridge, let down for that Purpose. Farther on  
 the South Side, toward the East, is a large Wa-  
 tergate, for the Receipt of Boats and small  
 Vessels from the River *Thames*; beyond it, is a  
 small Postern, with a Draw-Bridge, seldom let  
 down, but for the Receipt of some great Persons,  
 Prisoners. More towards the East, is a great  
 and strong Gate, commonly called the *Iron Gate*,  
 but not usually opened.

OF the West Gate, the Gentleman-Porter  
 hath the Charge of the Keys, which he is every  
 Night to deliver to the Constable, or, in his  
 Absence, to the Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieute-  
 nant, and receive them again in the Morning.

IN the Year 1663, the Ditch was cleansed,  
 and all the Wharfing about it new built, with  
 Brick and Stone, so that the Water of the  
*Thames* running into it, is there kept by Sluices,  
 and to be let out as Occasion requires.

IN the Year 1666, the Fire of LONDON,  
 ending at the East End of *Tower-Street*, whose  
 Extent came just to the Dock on the West Side  
 of the Tower, there was nothing between the  
 Tower-Walls and it, but the Breadth of the  
 Dock, and a great many old Timber-Houses,  
 which were built upon the Banks of the Dock,  
 and in the outward Bulwark of the Tower and  
*Tower-Ditch*, (which then was very foul) to the  
 very Wall of the Tower itself. Which old  
 Houses, if the Fire had taken hold of, the Tower  
 itself, and all the Buildings within it, had, in all  
 Probability, been destroyed. But such was the  
 Lieutenant's Care of the great Charge committed  
 to him, that to prevent future Danger, a few  
 Weeks after, he caused all these old Houses,  
 which stood between the *Tower-Dock* and the  
*Tower-Wall*, to be pulled down; and not only  
 them, but also all those which were built upon,  
 or near, the *Tower-Ditch*, from the Bulwark-Gate,  
 along

The Tower in  
 Danger by the  
 Fire of LON-  
 DON.



along both the *Tower-Hills*, and so to the Iron-Gate; and caused strong Rails of Oak to be set upon the Wharf where those Houses stood, which were about 350 or 400; so that by this Means, not only the *White Tower*, but the whole outer *Tower-Wall*, and the Ditch round about the same, are all of them visible to Passengers; and make a fine Prospect.

ON the *Tower-Wharf* are 62 Guns, lying in a Range fast in the Ground, always ready to be discharged on any Occasion of Victories, Coronations, Festivals, Days of Thanksgiving, Triumphs, &c.

The White Tower.

Now to come within the Walls of the Tower. The *White Tower* is a lofty square Stone Building, with a Turret at each Angle of it, standing on a rising Hill, disengaged from the other Buildings, where formerly were kept many thousand Barrels of Gun-powder, and vast Quantities of Match; but great Part of this publick Magazine is now distributed in the several Yards, and Store-Houses, belonging to the Government, at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, &c. This *White Tower* was founded by *William* the Conqueror, as hath been said before; but has been so often repaired, and rebuilt, that it is likely that there are but few Stones left of the original Foundation. At the West End of this Building, is the main Guard of the Tower, with Lodgings for the Officers.

The new Armoury.

THE most magnificent Structure in the Tower is the new Armoury, or grand Store-House, which was began to be built in the Reign of *K. James II.* and finished in the Reign of *King William III.* It is situated on the North of the *White-Tower*, is a hundred and thirty Yards in length, and about twenty in Depth; it hath a graceful Walk before it, paved with Free Stone the whole Length of it, and planted with Lime-Trees without the Pavement. In the Midst of the Building, is a stately Portal, adorned with four Columns, Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; under the Pediment are the King's Arms, curiously embellished with Trophy Work.

The Artillery.

IN this Store-House, on the Ground-Floor, is a very large Mortar, which carries a Bomb, of 500 Weight, two Miles; also the Carcasses and several less Mortars, some for throwing Hand-Granadoes, which are called *Coborn-Mortars*, from *Coborn*, the *Dutch* Engineer, who invented them: And one that shoots nine several Balls at a Time.

AN Engine for shooting several Musket-Balls at once, to clear an Avenue.

*Cheveaux de Frieze*, to keep off Horse.

TWENTY new brass Guns, each weighing 32 Hundred, 3 Quarters, 14 Pound, and thus inscribed:

ANNA Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Regina, Anno Regni Quarto.

JOHANNES Baro Churchill, Dux et Comes de Marlborough, Mag. Brit. Reg. à Conciliis Secretior. Ordinis Periscelidis. Eques, Rei Tormentariae, et Copiarum praefectus Generalis.

Sacri Romani Imperii Princeps, &c.

HERE are also several smaller new brass Guns.

A Pontoon, and several Guns taken at *Vigo*, and a Rack to extort Confession.

AN Engine of small Mortars, which shoots 30 Shells at a Time.

A Gun that discharges seven Balls out of as many Bores.

A curious Gun made for Prince *Henry*, the Workmanship of which is said to cost 200*l*.

A Smith's Forge, wherewith to work on a March, or encamped, &c.

A vast Number of other Cannon mounted on Carriages, and a proportionable Quantity of other Materials, for drawing the Trains of Artillery.

KETTLE-DRUMS taken at the Battle of *Hochstet*, with a strange Instance of a Shot in one of them.

IN the Room over the Artillery, is the Armoury of small Arms, of equal Dimensions with that underneath: It is an Arsenal, surprisingly curious in all its Parts, and is therefore justly the Admiration of all Strangers; for here are Pikes, Bayonets, Carbines, Pistols, Halberts, and Swords, for an Army of 100,000 Men, kept not only beautiful and clean, but in such admirable Order, forming various Kinds of Figures, as render the Scene not a little delightful to the Eye.

The small Armoury.

THE North and South Walls are adorned with sixteen Pilasters, eight on each Side, of Pikes and Pistols, of the *Corinthian* Order, whose Intercolumns are,

CHEQUER-WORK of Carbines and Pistols, Waves of the Sea, in Swords and Bayonets.

HALF-MOONS, Semicircles, and a Target of Bayonets.

THE Form of a Battery in Swords and Pistols.

SUNS, with Circles of Pistols.

A Pair of Gates, in Halberts and Pistols.

THE Witch of *Endor* (as they call it) within three Ellipses of Pistols.

BACK-BONE of a Whale, in Carbines, &c.

A Fiery Serpent, *Jupiter*, and the *Hydra*, in Bayonets.

THE Star and Garter of the Order of the Knights of the Garter, represented in Pistols, and Swords, and near the South-West Angle, are the Arms, as *Blunderbusses*, Swords, and Pikes, taken from *Sir William Perkins*, who was Executed at *Tyburn*, for the Assassination-Plot, Anno 1696, and the *Blunderbuss* wherewith the King was to have been shot in his Coach near *Turnham-Green*.

AT the West End of the Room, are two Pyramids of Pistols, at the East End the Figure of an Organ Front formed by Pistols. At the same End, the Armour of *Henry V.* who conquer'd, and of *Henry VI.* who lost *France*.

AND between the East and West Ends, there are eight square Columns, or Pillars, eight round Columns, of Pikes and Pistols; but nothing is more beautiful, than the four lofty wreathed Columns formed with Pistols, in the Middle of the Room, which seem to support it. They shew also some other Arms, which are only remarkable for the Use they have been put to; as the two Swords of State carried before the Pretender, when he invaded *Scotland*, in the Year 1715, and the Arms taken from the *Spaniards* that landed in *Scotland*, Anno 1719.

THE small Arms were placed in this beautiful Order, by one Mr. *Harris*, originally a Blacksmith, who had a Place, or Pension, granted him by the Government, for this Piece of Service, which he well deserved; no Nation in *Europe*, being able to shew a Magazine of small Arms, so good in their Kind, and so ingeniously disposed.

IN this Place where this Armoury now stands, was formerly a Bowling-Green, a Garden, and some Buildings.

A little Eastward of the Office of Ordnance, is the Horse Armoury, which contains the Figures of several of our Kings, since *William* the Conqueror, curiously represented on Horseback, in rich Armour, Cap-a-pe, and some of their Horses have Armour. Here are King *William III.* King *Charles I.* and II. King *Henry V.* VII. and VIII.

The Horse Armoury.

King



King Edward III. &c. with their Guards in Armour, backward.

A Suit of Armour, said to be *John of Gaunt's*, 7 Foot and an half high; that of the Lord *Kinsale*, with the Sword which he took from a *French* General, for which he and his Posterity have the Honour of being covered in the King's Presence; the Earl of *Argyle's* Leading-Staff, and many other Suits of Armour and Curiosities.

The Spanish  
Armoury.

NEAR the South West Angle of the *White Tower*, is the *Spanish* Armoury, consisting chiefly of Arms of divers Sorts taken from the *Spaniards*, when we overcame, what they vain-gloriously called, the *Invincible Armado*.

THERE is likewise to be seen here, a large Wooden Cannon, which is call'd *Old Policy*, it being sent with several others, of the same Sort, to the Siege of *Bologne*, in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, where it was impossible to bring Brass or Iron Cannon; but these appearing as such to the *Frenchmen*, they were so terrified thereat, that they surrender'd the Town, without a Shot being made, or a Man lost.

HERE is also the Axe which cut off the Heads of *Anna Bullen* and the Earl of *Essex*, the Mother and the Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Jewel-  
Office.

THE Jewel-Office, where the Regalia are kept, is near the East End of the Armoury. The Keeper of this Office must be a Person of great Integrity, so great a Trust being reposed in him. Before *Blood* stole the Crown, Persons who had the Curiosity to see the *Regalia*, were admitted into the Room where they were kept, and allowed to take them in their Hands; but since that Time there is more Care taken, the Place being inclosed with Iron Grates, so that they may be seen, but none admitted into the Room.

FROM antient Times, the Royal Jewels were carefully preserved in the Tower, by some trusty and faithful Person, appointed by the King, who had a settled Fee for the same. And from hence, upon great Triumphs, and Days of publick Splendor, they used to be brought to *Westminster*; and when all was over, diligently sent back again, and that under the King's own Hand.

THERE is in the Records of the Tower, an Order to *William* Bishop of *Carlisle*, 14 *Hen. III.* concerning four Coffers with the King's Jewels, to be laid up in the Tower, and another in the 12th Year of *Edward III.* appointing one *John Flete*, Keeper of the Jewels, Armour, and other Things in the Tower, during Pleasure; and to take for his Fee 12 *d. per Diem*.

A List printed is commonly given to those who come daily to see these inestimable Curiosities in the Jewel-House, briefly mentioning the chief of them. And it is this that followeth:

A List of his Majesty's Regalia, besides Plate, and other rich Things, at the Jewel-House in the Tower of LONDON.

I. THE Imperial Crown, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with ever since *Edward the Confessor's* Time.

II. THE Orb, or Globe, held in the King's Left Hand at the Coronation; on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and an half in Height.

III. THE Royal Sceptre, with the Cross, which has another Jewel of great Value under it.

IV. THE Sceptre with the Dove, being an Emblem of Peace.

V. ST. *Edward's* Staff, all beaten Gold, carried before the King at the Coronation.

VI. A rich Salt-Seller of State, the Figure of the Tower, used on the King's Table at the Coronation.

VII. *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, borne between the two Swords of Justice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation.

VIII. A noble Silver Font, double gilt, that the Kings and Royal Family were christened in.

IX. A large Silver Fountain, presented to King *Charles II.* by the Town of *Plymouth*.

X. QUEEN *Anne's* Diadem, or Circlet, which her Majesty wore in proceeding to her Coronation.

XI. THE Coronation Crown, made for the late Queen *Mary*.

XII. THE rich Crown of State that his Majesty wears on his Throne in Parliament; in which is a large Emerald, seven Inches round, a Pearl, the finest in the World, and a Ruby of inestimable Value.

XIII. A Globe and Sceptre made for the late Queen *Mary*.

XIV. AN Ivory Sceptre with a Dove, made for the late King *James's* Queen.

XV. THE Golden Spurs, and the *Armilla's* that are wore at the Coronation.

XVI. THE *Ampulla*, or Eagle of Gold, which holds the Holy Oil that the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the golden Spoon that the Bishop pours the Oil into: Which are Pieces of great Antiquity.

THESE *Regalia* are more fully described by Mr. *Strype*, from a History of the Coronation of King *James II.* and his Consort, written by *Francis Sandford*, Esq; and communicated to him by the Keeper of the Jewel-House.

#### SWORDS.

First, There are three Swords; that is, two *The three Swords.* Swords, called the *Swords of Justice*; and one whose Place is in the Middle between them, called the *Sword of Mercy*. One Sword of Justice represents the Spiritual Sword, and is borne on the Right Hand: The End of this Sword is pointed, but yet somewhat obtuse. The other Sword of Justice, being the Temporal Sword, is borne on the Left Hand. This hath a very sharp Point. The *Curtana*, or Sword of Mercy, hath the Point flat, and, as it were, broken off.

THIS pointless Sword is the principal of the three in Dignity: It is a broad, bright Sword, the Length of the Blade thirty two Inches, the Breadth almost two Inches. The Handle is cover'd with a fine Gold Wire, four Inches, besides the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters; which, with the Cross, is plain Steel gilt: The Length of the Cross is almost eight Inches. This is borne naked before the King at his Coronation. At the Coronation of his present Majesty King *George II.* it was borne by that great and worthy Nobleman the late Earl of *Pembroke*.

THE second Sword, the Sword of Justice, to the Spirituality, hath a Blade forty Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad: The Handle, as of the other, cover'd with Gold Wire.

THE third Sword, the Sword of Justice to the Temporality, is of the same Size with the former. The Scabbards, of all three, are cover'd with a rich brocaded Cloth of Tissue, with a rich Ferule, Hook, and Chape.

THE Spurs, called the great Golden Spurs, *The Spurs.* are curiously wrought.

THE *Ampulla*, or Eaglet of Gold, contains the Holy Oil. It is in Form of an Eagle, with Wings expanded, standing on a Pedestal; all of pure Gold, finely chased. The Head screws off at the Middle of the Neck, to put in the Oil: And the Neck being hollow, the Holy Oil is poured out into a Spoon, thro' the Point of the Beak. The Height of it, from Bottom to Top, including the Pedestal, is about nine Inches: The Diameter of the Pedestal, about three Inches and a half; and the Breadth between the farthest Point of the Wings, about seven Inches. The Weight of the whole, about eight or ten Ounces.

THE



The Spoon.

THE Anointing Spoon is likewise of pure Gold, with four Pearls in the broadest Part of the Handle; and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chased, both within and without. It appears to be very antient.

## CROWNS.

The Crowns.

THESE several Crowns belong to the *Regalia*.

King Edward's Crown.

First, King Edward's Crown; with which the Kings of this Realm are crowned: So called, in Commemoration of the antient Crown in the Church of *Westminster*, remaining till the Beginning of the great Rebellion, when, with the rest of the *Regalia*, it was sacrilegiously taken away. It is a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, made against the Coronation of King Charles II. embellished with Pearls and precious Stones of divers Kinds, viz. Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, with a Mound of Gold on the Top of it, encircled with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embellished also with precious Stones, and three very large oval Pearls, one at the Top of the Cross, and two other pendant at the Ends of the Cross. The said Crown is composed, as all the Imperial Crowns of *England* are, of four Crosses, and as many *Flowers-de-Liz* of Gold, upon a Rim or Circlet of Gold; all embellished with precious Stones. The Cap within the said Crown is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, thick powder'd in three Rows.

The Crown of State.

Secondly, The Crown of State, so called because it is worn by the King or Queen, at such Times as they come in State to the Parliament House. This was also made at the Coronation of King Charles II. It is exceeding rich, being embellished with several large Diamonds, and other Stones; but most remarkable for a wonderful large Ruby, set in the Middle of one of the Crosses, reckoned worth 10,000 *l.* as also for the Mound's being of one entire Stone, of a Sea-green Colour, called an *Agmarine*. This Crown was taken to Pieces, being too weighty, in the Reign of Queen Anne, and made fit for her, and she then wore it when she went to Parliament.

The Queen's Circlet.

Thirdly, The Queen's Circlet of Gold. Queen Mary, Consort of King James II. wore it in her proceeding to her Coronation. It is a Rim, or Circlet of Gold, very richly adorn'd with large Diamonds, curiously set, with a String of Pearl round the upper Edge thereof. The Cap of Purple Velvet lined with white Taffata, and turned up with Ermine richly powder'd.

The Queen's Crown.

Fourthly, The Queen's Crown, wherewith the Queens are crowned, being a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, set with Diamonds of great Value, intermixed with a few precious Stones of other Kinds, and some Pearl. The Cap of Purple Velvet, lined with rich white Taffata, turned up with Ermine, or Miniver pure, richly powdered.

Another Crown for the Queen.

Fifthly, The Queen's rich Crown, which is worn in her Return to *Westminster-hall*, (after the Coronation Ceremony is ended.) It is of Gold, but so richly embellished with Diamonds and Pearl, that little or none of the Gold appeareth. It is an Imperial Crown, composed of Crosses and *Flowers-de-Liz*, with Arches, and a Mound, as the other Crowns.

The Orb, or Mound.

THE Orb, Mound, or Globe, which is put into the King's Right Hand immediately before his being crown'd, and borne in his Left Hand upon his Return into *Westminster-hall*, is a Ball of Gold, six Inches Diameter, encompassed with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embellished with Roses of Diamonds, encircling other precious Stones, and edged about with Pearl. On the Top where-

of is a very large Amethyst, of a Violet, or Purple Colour, near an Inch and an half in Height, of an oval Form; which being encompassed with four Silver Wires, becometh the Foot or Pedestal of a very rich Cross of Gold, of three Inches and a Quarter in Height, and three Inches in Breadth, set very thick with Diamonds, having in the Middle thereof a fair Sapphire on one Side, and a fair Emerald on the other; and embellished with four large Pearls in the Angles of the Cross, near the Center, and three large Pearls at the End of the said Cross. The whole Height of the Orb, or Cross, being eleven Inches.

## SCEPTRES.

First, St. Edward's Staff, in Length four Feet seven Inches and an half, is a Staff, or Sceptre of Gold, with a Pike, or Foot, of Steel, about four Inches and a Quarter in Length; and a Mound and Cross at the Top: The Garnishings are also of Gold, and the Diameter is about three Quarters of an Inch.

THE King's Sceptre with the Dove, is a Sceptre of Gold, in Length three Feet seven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a Quarter about the Top: The Pomel garnished with a Circle, or Fillet, of Table-Diamonds, and in several Places with precious Stones of all Sorts; and the Mound at the Top embellished with a Band, or Fillet, of Rose Diamonds. Upon the Mound is a small *Jerusalem* Cross, whereupon is fix'd a Dove with Wings expanded, as the Emblem of Mercy.

THE King's Sceptre with the Cross, or Sceptre Royal, likewise of Gold. The Handle plain, and the upper Part wreathed; in Length two Feet nine Inches and a Quarter, and of the same Thickness as the former. The Pomel at the Bottom enriched with Rubies, Emeralds, and small Diamonds. The Top riseth into a *Flower-de-Liz*, with six Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious Stones. Out of the same *Flower-de-Liz*, issueth a Mound, made of an Amethyst, garnished with Table-Diamonds, and on the Mound, a Cross wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table-Diamond in the Center.

THE Queen's Sceptre with the Cross, also of Gold, adorned with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, in Length two Feet ten Inches, with a Mound, and Cross at the Top, issuing out of a *Flower-de-Liz*, very like the King's in all the Embellishments thereof, only smaller, and wreathed, not altogether so thick.

THE Queen's Ivory Rod, is a Rod, or Sceptre, of white Ivory, in Length three Feet one Inch and a half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold, as is also the Mound and Cross at the Top, only the Dove at the Top of the Cross is enamelled with white. The Circumference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and a half.

## RINGS.

THE King's Coronation Ring is a plain gold Ring, with a large Table-Ruby Violet, wherein a plain Cross, or Cross of St. George, is curiously enchased.

THE King's Coronation Ring is likewise of Gold, with a large Table-Ruby set therein, and sixteen other small Rubies round-about the Ring; whereof those next to the Collet are the largest, the rest diminishing proportionably.

THE other *Regalia*, as the open Pall, the *Supertunica* of Cloth of Gold, the Surcoat of Crimson Sattin, the *Colobium Syndonis*, the *Armilla*, the



the Buskins, Sandals, King Edward's Chair, &c. are kept in *Westminster-Abbey*.

THERE was a Time when the Tower was not thought a Place safe enough for this Treasure: But whatever the Reason was (whether the King's Wars here at Home) Henry III. sent (if not all) a great many of them into *France*. What they were, and to whom sent, and by whom, and where laid up, a Tower Record will relate

Anno 46, Henry III. William de Latymer, and Mr. Henry de Gandao, with others, brought the King's Jewels to Margaret Queen of *France*, in two Coffers, and she laid them up in the Temple at *Paris*, under her Seal. The Keys, the said Latymer and Gandao, the King's Messengers, brought back with them. They are named, viz. one great Crown. One *Firmaculum cum Rubetis* [Buckle with Rubies.] One Ring with a Ruby. Three gold Crowns, *Unum Capellum Imperatorium*. *Quatuor Ferra*, *Unum Alphabetum*. Three gold *Pestina* [Combs.] Fifty two *Firmacula* [Buckles.] Ten *Baculos* [Staves] containing 208 Rings, *cum Rubetis* & *Balefis*. Two Staves, containing 66 Rings, *cum Maragdenibus*. One Staff, containing 20 Rings, with Saphires. One Staff, containing 13 Rings, with Topazes. One Staff, containing 17 Rings, with divers Stones. Sixty six Girdles. Also two golden Peacocks. One Buckle, with twelve Diamonds. Other fourteen Buckles, with five gold Garlands.

#### The ORDNANCE OFFICE.

The Ordnance Office.

THE Ordnance Office is kept in a Part of the Tower, called *Cold-Harbour*, where strict Accounts are taken of, and Orders for providing and disposing of Warlike Materials, necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom, in Times, both of Peace and War, do issue. This is an Office of great Account and Importance, it being the standing and grand Magazine of all the Utensils, Instruments, and Weapons of War, as well by Sea as by Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Disposing, as well of the grand Magazine, lodged in the Storehouses in the Tower, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Windsor*, and elsewhere. In which Places is Ammunition at all Times, for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend the Kingdom, but be serviceable to all our Neighbours in League and Friendship with us, and formidable to our Enemies.

IN old Records several Patent Officers belonging to this Office are to be met with, which are now wholly antiquated, or of little Account.

As an Officer for keeping and making the Bows, called the *Bowyer*. This was granted by Patent to Robert Bridford, by King Richard II. in the Twenty-second Year of his Reign, together with certain Houses belonging to the same Office. And Edward IV. in the 13th Year of his Reign granted to Thomas Masburgh the Office of keeping, making, and providing Bows in the Tower, granting him a certain Mansion, situate between the Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, and the Tower, called *West-Smithfield*, for exercising the aforesaid Office.

THERE was also another Officer belonging to the Cross-Bows, who was called, in the Records of the Tower, *Attiliator Ballistarum*. He seemed to be one who provided Harness and Accoutrements for those Bows. King Edward I. in the First of his Reign, granted this Office to T. S. and he had for his Wages Seven-pence-Halfpenny *per Diem*.

ANOTHER Officer was called *Galeator*, that, perhaps, provided and took care for the Helmets, or Head-Pieces. This Place was once

granted to Richard Glover, Armig. Anno. 5. H. IV.

THERE was an Armourer within the Tower. *Armourer.* This Office was once enjoyed by William Snell, granted to him by Richard III. in his twelfth Year, Keeper of his Armour, and likewise of his Jewels, and other Things in the Tower, during Pleasure, with a Fee of 12d. a Day.

THERE was a Keeper of the Tents. *Keeper of the Tents.* This Place was granted by King Henry VI. in the 19th Year of his Reign, to Richard Lound, for Term of Life; and he had a Mess withal granted him, situated upon the Wharf, near St. *Catharine's* Hospital: Which Mess is said to belong to the Office, 14. H. VI.

THE Principal Officer at this Time is stiled the Master-General of the Ordnance, who ought to be a Person of great Honour and Integrity. *Master-General of the Ordnance.*

Subordinate to this great Officer (unto whom the Management of this Office is committed) are other Principal Officers, viz. 1. The Lieutenant-General. 2. The Surveyor. 3. The Clerk of the Ordnance. 4. The Keeper of the Stores. 5. The Clerk of the Deliveries. 6. The Treasurer and Pay-Master.

ALL which hold their Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*; and have their Clerks for the Management of their respective Offices. Their Duties are as followeth:

The Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, is to receive all Orders and Warrants from the Master, and the other principal Officers, and to see them duly executed; and to make Orders, as the King's Occasion shall require. Also to give Orders for the Discharging the great Ordnance, when required, as, upon Coronation Days, Birth Days of Kings and Princes, Festivals, Triumphs, Victories, and the like. *Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.*

HE is also to see the Train of Artillery and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

THE Charge of the Surveyor of the Ordnance, is to survey all his Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-Keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety. He is to allow all Bills of Debts, and to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work. Also, to see that all Provisions received be good, and serviceable, and duly proved; for which he must take the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and see if they are marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be. *Surveyor of the Ordnance.*

THE Clerk of the Ordnance is to record all Orders and Instructions, given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same. He is also to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made: Likewise all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts, for his Majesty's Service. Further, to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers, and Creditors of this Office, for Work done, or Provisions received. Also Quarter Books, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and others, belonging to the said Office. He is also to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts and Returns of his Majesty's Stores, to serve as a Check between the two Accountants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores. *Clerk of the Ordnance.*

THE Duty of the Store-Keeper, is, to take into his Charge, and Custody, all his Majesty's Ordnance, *Store-Keeper.*



Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging, and to indent, and put in legal Security, for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true Account from Time to Time. He is to receive no Provisions whatsoever, that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor. He is not to issue any Proportion of Ordnance; Munition, or Stores, except the same be agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, granted upon Order of his Majesty, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. He is not to receive back any Stores, formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and register'd by the Clerk of the Ordnance, in the Book of Remains. He is to look that all his Majesty's Store-Houses be well repaired, and well accommodated, and that the Stores be kept in such Order, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

Clerk of the Deliveries.

THE Duty of the Clerk of the Deliveries, is to draw all Proportions or Orders for Deliveries of any Stores or Provisions, and to see them duly executed, and, by Indenture, to charge the Particular Receiver of his Majesty's said Stores, whether Captain, Gunner, or others, and to register, as well the Copies of all Warrants, for the Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, thereby to discharge the Store-Keeper.

Treasurer and Pay-Master.

THE Place of Treasurer, and Pay-Master, was formerly an Appendix to that of the Lieutenant-General; but King Charles II. ordered, That the Office of Treasurer should be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or any other Person, having other Charge, or Employment, in the Office of Ordnance: Since which Time there is a particular Office erected, distinct from any of the aforesaid Offices. [Thro' this Officer's Hands runs all the Money for the whole Office of Ordnance, as well the Salaries as the Debentures.]

THERE are other Subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent from the King. As,

Master-Gunner of England.

THE Master-Gunner of England, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Learner an Oath, obliging him not to serve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave; nor to teach the Art of Gunnery to any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person, recommended to be one of his Majesty's Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Keeper of the small Guns.

THE Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of his Majesty's small Guns, as Musquets, Carbines, and Pistols, with their several Furnitures.

THERE are divers other inferior Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Furbither, Block-maker, and such like.

THERE is yet a further Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance over all his Majesty's Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of which have their Salaries, and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The present OFFICERS of the Ordnance are as follow:

MASTER-GENERAL of the Ordnance, John Duke of Argyle, whose Salary is 1500 l. per Ann.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, Sir Charles Wills, Knt. of the Bath, 800 l. per Ann. and 300 l. per Ann. for a House in the Minorities belonging to him.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL, Col. John Armstrong, 700 l. per Annum

CLERK of the Ordnance, Leonard Smelt, Esq; 600 l. per Ann.

STORE-KEEPER, George Gregory, Esq; 400 l. per Ann.

CLERK of the Deliveries, William-Rawlinson Erle, Esq; 340 l. per Ann.

TREASURER, John Plumtree, Esq; 500 l. per Ann.

SECRETARY to the Master-General, Mr. Cockburn, 200 l. per Ann.

THERE is at present no Master-Gunner; the last was Col. James Pendlebury.

KEEPER of the Armoury, William Nicholas, Esq; 60 l. per Ann.

KEEPER of the small Armoury, William Bacus, Esq; 80 l. per Ann.

CHIEF Engineer, Col. Lassels, 300 l. per Ann.

SECOND Engineer, Christian Lilly, Esq; 250 l. per Ann.

BARRACK-MASTER, Mr. Francis Maxwell, 40 l. per Ann.

BESIDES these, there are Store-keepers, at the several Garrisons, whose Salaries, are from 120 l. to 30 l. per Ann. together with a Wagon-Master, Fire-Master, Chief Bombardier, Petardier, Comptroller of the Fire-Works, and other inferior Officers, whose Salaries are more or less, as the Master of the Ordnance appoints.

THE Astronomical Observator, Dr. Edmund Halley, hath likewise 100 l. per Ann. paid him out of this Office.

BESIDES all these, there are three other Offices, very necessary and important, and in former Times settled and granted by Patent, tho' not so now, viz. those of the Tower-Smith, Carpenter, and Mason.

KING Edward I. in the first Year of his Reign, appointed the Tower-Smith to have Four-pence-Half-penny a Day for his Wages; and moreover, in a Schedule hanging to the Patent, *de Gardinariis Regis capit. 3 d. per Diem, i. e. 3 d. a Day* more from the King's Gardeners, or rather the King's Warders, or Guards, who were commonly stiled *Gardeyns*; Officers belonging to the Tower.

THE Chief Smith, the Mason, and Carpenter, were all in one Patent of King Edward III. *Magister Wil. de Ramesey assignat. Capital. Cementarius Reg. ibidem & Capital. Supervisor omnium operum Reg. in omnibus Castris Reg. citra Trentam, percipiend. per Annum unam Robam et xii d. per Diem ad Scaccariam. Et de eod. modo pro Magistro Willielmo Hurle, quod sit Capital. Carpenterarius, &c. ut supra; & Walt. le Fevre, Capital Fabr. 10 Edward III. i. e. Mr. William de Ramesey is appointed Chief Mason of the King there, (at the Tower) and Chief Overseer of all the King's Works in all his Castles on this Side Trent; taking yearly one Robe, and 12 d. a Day at the Exchequer. And after the same Manner for Mr. William Hurle, that he be Chief Carpenter, &c. as before, and Walter le Fevre, Chief Smith, in 10 Edward III.*

IT will not be amiss to make some Observation of these Offices and Officers as they stood in Queen Elizabeth's Time, and what Inspections were made of them, and Orders given, concerning them, in that careful Government.

ABOUT the Year 1584, (or perhaps somewhat later) Commissioners were appointed for the Surveying of the Office of Ordnance. The Commissioners were Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Warwick, Master of the Ordnance, Sir



Sir Francis Knollis, Treasurer of the Household, Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, John Hawkins, Treasurer of the Admiralty, William Dodington and John Conyers, Auditors of the Prests, William Borough, Clerk of the Ships.

THE Substance of their Commission was this: Authority was given to them, or to any three, (whereof one of the two Auditors to be one) both to consider of the Remain, that was left upon the last Survey taken the 17th Day of February, in the tenth Year of her Majesty, as of the Provisions since that Time made: And thereupon to consider how the same Provisions, &c. have been delivered and expended, and by what Warrant and Order.

Item, To make a perfect Survey of all the Ordnance that are remaining in the Charge of the Officers of the Ordnance, and the same to deliver in Charge to those Officers, to whom the Custody thereof belongeth; by such Book or Books, as to the said Commissioners shall be thought meet: To the End, they may yearly account as well for the Store presently remaining, as hereafter to be provided.

Item, AUTHORITY is given to any four of the said Commissioners, (whereof the Lord Treasurer to be one) upon such Survey taken, to make Allowance and Determination of all Accompts and Charges; which shall be a good Exoneration and Discharge for the said Officers against her Majesty, her Heirs, &c.

Item, To set down such Orders in Writing as they shall think meet, for the better ordering of the said Office, as well for the receiving and issuing of any Provisions, as for the abridging of any extraordinary and superfluous Charges and Allowances, as to establish any former or new Allowances for her Majesty's better Service herein.

Item, To cause such Things as have been lent out of the said Office, (by Warrant or otherwise) to be restored, or Money to be answered to the Lieutenant, to the Value of the same. And the same to be put in Charge with the said Officers.

Item, To appoint such Persons, as they shall think meet, to survey and take a Note of all her Majesty's Ordnance, &c. remaining in any Castle or Block-house, and the Broken and Unserviceable to exchange, or repair, as they shall see Cause.

Item, AUTHORITY is given to any of the said Commissioners, (whereof the Lord-Treasurer to be one) by Bill subscribed by their Hand, to gain Allowance for the Travel and Pains of any Person used in that Service, or any otherwise; touching the Execution of this Commission, to be paid by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Which Bills so subscribed, shall be allowed him upon his Account.

Now to look back to the first Officers employed in this great Trust, and their antient Fees.

IN the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Master of the Ordnance was the high born Ambrose Earl of Warwick, under whom were several other Officers made by Letters Patents, and their Salaries payable out of the Exchequer, viz.

THE Lieutenant of the Ordnance. The first Lieutenant was Sir Christopher Morrice, who was made by King Henry VIII. Anno Regni 36. The Fee then assigned to this Officer, was, 56l. 13s. 4d. Bromfield was in this Office, in the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Constable and Sir William Pelham, Anno 1588, Sir George Carew, 1593.

NEXT, was the Surveyor of the Ordnance. The first Surveyor was Henry Johnson, constituted by King Henry VIII. in the 34th Year of

his Reign. His Fee, then assigned, was, 36l. 10s. at 2s. by the Day. Randolph was in this Place, Anno Elizabeth 8. Afterwards John Powell, then William Partridge.

THEN is the Clerk of the Ordnance-General, sometimes stiled also, Clerk of the Armoury.

THIS Office is antient. The Fee, per Ann. was 12l. 3s. 4d. that is, 8d. by the Day. William Painter was in this Office when Queen Elizabeth first took the Scepter. Anthony Painter and John Bagnal enjoyed this afterward in Queen Elizabeth's Reign; and before them Mr. Pelham, Anno 13 Elizabeth.

THE next Officer is the Keeper of the Stores. The first Patent was to one Richard Bowland, in 14 Eliz. His Fee was 54l. 12s. per Ann. that is, 3s. by the Day. Before that Time, he had the Room of a Gunner at 12d. per Diem, and he did this Service. Humphrey Bowland was in this Office, Anno 1584. The Queen allowed 6000l. per Ann. for buying in Stores.

THE Keeper of the small Guns was the next. The first that had a Patent for this Office was E. Partridge, in the 2d and 3d of Queen Elizabeth, and next to him Nathaniel Partridge, his Son. This was no Office before Partridge's Time, whose Fee by the Year, was 15l. 4s. 2d. that is, 10d. by the Day. Afterwards Richard Powell succeeded in this Office under Queen Elizabeth.

THEN came the Clerk of the Deliveries. Fleming and Anthony, Anno 7. Edward VI. were the first appointed to this Office, but not in Patent, till about 16 Elizabeth, when Brian Hog had a Patent for this Place. The Fee both under King Edward and Queen Elizabeth, was, per Ann. 18l. 5s. at 12d. by the Day. The next that succeeded in this Place, was George Hog.

So that the Sum Total of these Officers amounted yearly to 203l. 10s. 10d.

BUT besides these first and antient Fees, they had these Fees and Allowances moreover granted them by the Queen, for their Diet, Riding-Charges, Boat-Hire, Wood, Coals, Ink, Paper, Keeping of Books, Wages of Clerks, &c. that is to say,

	l.	s.	d.
To the Lieutenant	72	00	0
To the Surveyor	32	03	4
To the Clerk of the Ordnance	68	05	0
To the Clerk of the Deliveries	18	05	0

BESIDES these principal Officers, the Master of the Ordnance had his Deputy, in which Place served Tho. Sharples, ——— Hocknel, and Geoffrey Turvell. The Lieutenant had his Deputy, (in which served Harman Harrison and Will. Horne) and Clerk. The other Officers had their Clerks. The Surveyor's Clerks were Henry Walton, John Pavy, and James Cudner, or Coderer. These were such as were daily attendant upon the Receipts and Issues of the Office, and for the Keeping and Engrossing of Books, appertaining to the same. These also had Allowances, but not in Precedent, which were generally to each Clerk, 18l. 5s.

IN the Year 1584, and the Month of June, the Officers petitioned for Augmentations of their Salaries, and for the Establishment of the Allowances of their Clerks, whereupon these Sums seem to be granted as Additions, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Lieutenant for his Riding-Charges.	133	06	8
For his Diet	100	00	0

To



To Geffery Turvil, Deputy to the Master of the Ordnance.

	l.	s.	d.
For Riding-Charges	50	00	0
For Boat-Hire	20	00	0
For Diet	70	00	0
To the Surveyor for Diet	70	00	0
For Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire	25	13	4

To the Clerk of the Ordnance.

	l.	s.	d.
For his Riding-Charges, Travel in the Books, and Accounts of the Office	6	13	4
For Diet	70	00	0

To the Keeper of the Stores.

	l.	s.	d.
For Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire	40	00	0
For Diet	70	00	0

To the Keeper of the small Gans.

	l.	s.	d.
For his Diet	36	10	0
Keeping of Books	12	03	4

To the Clerk of the Deliveries.

	l.	s.	d.
For his Diet	40	00	0

To Harman Harrisson, Deputy to the Lieutenant.

	l.	s.	d.
For Riding-Charges and Boat-Hire	40	00	0
For Diet	36	10	0
Keeping of Books	18	05	0
	839	01	8

Great Frauds, formerly committed by the Surveyor, Store-Keeper, &c.

IN the Reign of her said Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Surveyor of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and some other Officers, were found tardy in their Dealings, having upon Occasion, taken the Liberty to advance their own private Interests, at the Queen's Expence; but about the Year 1591, N. Rainberd, one belonging to that Office, as it seems, privately gave the Lord Treasurer Information, by a Letter, discovering their Shifts and Devices in drawing of Books; and Proportions, for their own Gain and Commodity; over-charging her Majesty with excessive Prices of Provisions brought into the Store from Time to Time. He informed also of a Book of Debts to be soon exhibited to his Lordship, wherein they proposed to demand Allowances for some Things already paid for by the Queen, as, upon due Examination thereof, by the Officers, generally would appear. As divers Emptions for the Ships were demanded in the same Book, which the Keeper of the Stores would alledge to be due to him, altho' her Majesty had already paid for the same. Also a Quantity of Iron Shot, lately brought into the Store, which in Truth, upon due Examination, would appear to be her Majesty's, being an old Remain, returned from Sea, at the Time of the Spaniards being here. There was a Bargain of 30,000 Pounds Weight of Copper Plate, and 200,000 Pounds of Match: Of the Copper, there was brought into her Majesty's Stores 13,000 Pounds Weight; and all at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the

VOL. I.

Hundred Weight; but, indeed, the same was bought for betwixt 50*s.* and 3*l.* the Hundred: So the Queen lost in every Hundred 33*s.* 4*d.* the least. This Informer offered, when the Lord Treasurer should command him, to draw a Brief of the whole Deceit.

IN the Year 1578, there was another Discovery of embezzling the Queen's Gun-powder and Salt-petre, which Abuse had been practiced a good while before. And one of the Clerks, or some other belonging to the Stores, privately signified it to the Lord Treasurer; by which he went in Danger of his Life, were it known: Desiring it, therefore, might be taken Notice of some other Way. In order to which, he secretly delivered this Paper to the said Treasurer, which way the Queen might find out the Abuses in the Office of Ordnance, without any Suspicion of the Revealer of the same. Which Course was accordingly taken by the Lord Treasurer.

Anno 1587, about Michaelmas, the Earl of Warwick, Master of the Ordnance, sent a Gentleman of his, one Mr. Blincoe, with a Command to all the Gun-Founders in *Suffex*, to repair up to the City, on such a Day, there to understand his Pleasure, concerning their further Continuance in that Trade. Whereupon appeared Henry Nevil, and the rest of that Occupation; at the House of his Deputy Mr. Hockenal, who told them, that upon Complaint made to the Lords of the Council of the Abuse of the Transportation of Ordnance into foreign Countries, their Honours had referred it to the Earl of Warwick, to take Order for Redress of it. Whereupon he thought good to call them together, and had authorized them, the said Hockenal, with Blincoe, to deal with them, and to take sufficient Security against the like Abuses for the Time to come; and because it was thought convenient, that some Quantity of Ordnance should yearly be made for the necessary Provision of our own Navigation, they set down a general Rate yearly, which should serve the whole Realm, and out of that they allotted to every Founder a certain Quantity; but requiring at their Hands, that they should enter into Bonds, not to cast any greater Quantity, than should be allotted them; nor to sell any but in the City, nor to any Merchant, but such as my Lord, or his Deputy, should name, with certain other Conditions, of taking a Stamp for all Pieces out of the Office, and some other small Points; but that Article of Selling to none but such as should be appointed, caused some Disturbance, because they thought it tended rather to some private than publick Benefit.

ABOUT the Year 1593, Notice having been before taken of great Quantities of Iron Ordnance Cast by Founders and transported abroad by Merchants, certain Persons (whereof one Dickenson was Chief) went about to obtain of the Queen a Patent, for the Term of Twenty-One Years, to have the only Nomination and Appointment of such Founders as were to be allowed, and the sole Government and Disposition of Casting and Selling of Ordnance, and Shot of Iron; on Condition to pay her Majesty 40*s.* for every Ton of Ordnance that should be Cast and Sold within this Realm, and to keep fifty Tons of Ordnance in Readiness, ever to be Sold to her Majesty, upon any sudden Occasion; and to give an Account to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, every six Months, of all the several Guns that should be Cast and Sold; and to build new Furnaces without any Charge to her Majesty, when any extraordinary Pieces were to be Cast for the only Use of her Highness, upon any reasonable Warning given.

FOR the backing of which Suit, they shewed, That a Gun-Founder had confessed, that of late

U he



he had known 2500 Tons of Iron Ordnance to be Cast in this Realm, or upward, in some one Year; which might prove a Thing, both dangerous to the State, and hurtful to the Subject: And that for these two Reasons.

*First*, That the more Ordnance is Cast, the greater is the Waste of Woods, Timber, and Ewre, and the less good Iron made for the Use of the Commonwealth. And,

*Secondly*, For that there is ever such an exceeding Quantity of Ordnance, ready made, and dispersed into many Places, as did allure bad People in the Night to convey, by Stealth, the same to the Water-side, and so into foreign Countries, where there was uttered three Times as much Ordnance as was used here by the *English* Subjects; and that, therefore, without Licence, or Payment of Custom.

AND these Disorders chiefly grew by the Willfulness, and over-grown Numbers of Founders, who, notwithstanding, had often been expressly forbidden to Cast any Guns by the Master of the Ordnance, and by the Lords of the Privy Council, in the Name of her Majesty: And for Observation thereof have been enforced to enter into Bonds; and yet, to this Day, no Means have been found sufficient to rule or restrain them.

FOR which Cause the late Master of the Ordnance, and the other Officers there, thought it best to abridge the Number of the Founders, and, by Licence from her Majesty, to establish some few of the fittest of that Company to continue those Services under, and by some necessary Orders and Penalties. By which Means there should be no more Ordnance Cast, than were needful, nor any transported without Intelligence for full Licence and Payment of Custom.

HERE Sir *George Carew*, the Lieutenant of the Ordnance (*Anno* 1593) interposed in Behalf of himself, as to whom of Right this Matter chiefly belonged, and that as well the Casting of Guns, as the Transportation of them, (which the Queen had granted, under the Great Seal, to certain Farmers) was, in Time past, *ex Officio*, in the Power of the Master of the Ordnance, or of the Lieutenant; and that no longer since, when Sir *Robert Constable* lived, whereby, in some sort, he held himself more interested in this Cause, than a meer Stranger; and in that Respect had good Hope the Queen would admit him to be her Farmer before any Man else, and the rather, for that herein he should advance her Benefit in a Thing which hitherto had been wholly unprofitable to her.

NEAR about this Time the Queen granted to *John Powell*, Esq; Surveyor of the Ordnance, a Patent by her Prerogative, to have Power and Authority to dig, open, and work for Salt-petre, in, or upon any the Ground, or Grounds, within the Realm of *England* and *Ireland*, where the Salt-petre, without Fraud or Covin, should be thought to be found; and the same to try out, and make into Powder, as well within her own Grounds, Lands, and Possessions, as any of her Subjects; so as the said Surveyor, or his Deputy, did reasonably agree accord, and satisfy the Parties according to Law, and with the Owner of any such Stuff, or Necessaries, as might chance to be taken for the Use of the said Works.

IN the Year 1595, *William Partherick*, Esq, Surveyor of the Ordnance, was appointed to ride to all the Forts, Castles, and Places of Defence, within the Cinque Ports, and their Members, as well to view and survey what Want of Ordnance, Powder, Shot, and other Munition of War, was in every of them; and also to see the Decays of their several Platforms, within every of the said Places of Defence. To the In-

tent further Order might be taken, as well for the repairing and amending thereof, as for the necessary Supplies of such other Furniture there needful. He was also to take Order for the sending up from *Dover* to the Tower, those Pieces of Brais that were broken, and to deliver certain Powder, remaining at *Canterbury*, left there since the Year 1588.

#### Of the MINT.

THE Office of the Mint is likewise kept in *The Mint*: the Tower of LONDON. The Moniers are a Corporation, settled by Charter of *Edward III.* and confirmed since by several of our Kings, consisting of,

I. THE Warden, who is the Chief, and by his Office is to receive the Gold and Silver Bullion, and pay for it in full Value; the Coinage being defrayed by a small Duty on Wine imported; so that the Bullion is coined for the Goldsmiths, or whoever bring it in, *Gratis*.

II. THE Master-Worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers, and when minted, takes it from them again. His Allowance is according to the Pound Weight.

III. THE Comptroller, who is to see that the Money be made in Size; to over-see the Officers, and controul them.

IV. THE Assay-Master, who weigheth the Gold and Silver to be coined, and seeth that it be according to the Standard of Fineness.

V. THE Auditor, who is to make up, and audit the Accounts.

VI. THE Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Silver Cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter, which is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial of it.

VII. THE Clerk of the Irons, who seeth that the Irons be clean and fit to Work with.

VIII. THE Engraver, who engraveth the Stamps for the Money.

IX. THE Smiter of Irons, who, after they are graven, smiteth them upon the Money.

X. THE Melters, who melt the Bullion before it comes to the Coining.

XI. THE Blanchers, who anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

XII. THE Porter that keeps the Gate of the Mint.

XIII. THE Provost of the Mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to over-see them.

XIV. THE Moniers, who are some to shear the Money, some to forge it, some to beat it broad, some to round it, and some to stamp, or coin it.

IN the Year 1344, King *Edward III.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, commanded Florences of Gold to be made and coined in the Tower, that is to say, a Penny-Piece of the Value of Six Shillings and Eight-Pence; the Half-penny Piece of the Value of Three Shillings and Four-pence; and a Farthing-Piece, worth Twenty-pence. *Percevall de Porte*, of *Luke*, being then Master of the Mint. This was the first Coining of Gold in the Tower, and also the first Coinage of Gold in *England*.

It is also recorded, That the said King, in the same Year, ordained his Exchange of Money to be kept in *Sernes-Tower*, a Part of the King's House in *Buckler's-Bury*. In Times before passed, all great Sums were paid by Weight of Gold and Silver, or so many Pounds or Marks of Silver, or so many Pounds or Marks of Gold, cut into Blanks, and not stamped. The smaller Sums also were paid in Sterlings, which were Pence so called, for they had no other Coins.



THE Antiquity of this Sterling Penny usually in this Realm, is from the Reign of *Henry II.* notwithstanding the *Saxon* Coins (before the Conquest) were Pence of fine Silver, the full Weight, and somewhat better than the latter Sterlings.

*William* the Conqueror's Penny also was fine Silver, of the Weight of the Easterling, and had on one Side stamped, an armed Head with a Beardless Face (for the *Normans* wore no Beards) with a Scepter in his Hand. The Inscription in the Circumference, was this, *Le Rei Wilam.* On the other Side a Cross double to the Ring, between four Rowels of six Points.

KING *Henry I.* his Penny was of the like Weight, Fineness, Form of Face, Cross, &c.

THIS *Henry*, in the 8th Year of his Reign, ordained the Penny, which was round, so to be quartered by the Cross, that they might easily be broke into Half-pence and Farthings.

IN the first, second, third, fourth and fifth of King *Richard I.* his Reign, and afterwards, Easterling Money is commonly mentioned.

THE Weight of the Easterling Penny may appear by divers Statutes, namely, of Weights and Measures, made in 51 *Henry III.* in these Words, *Thirty-two Grains of Wheat, dry and round, taken in the Midst of the Ear, should be the Weight of a Sterling Penny; twenty of those Pence should weigh one Ounce; twelve Ounces a Pound Troy.* It followeth in the Statute, *Eight Pounds to make a Gallon of Wine, and eight Gallons a Busbel of LONDON Measure, &c.*

KING *Edward I.* in the 27th of his Reign, held a Parliament at *Stebunheth*, in the House of *Henry Waleis*, Mayor of LONDON, wherein, among other Things handled, the Transporting of Sterling Money was forbid.

IN the Year 1351, *William Edington*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Treasurer of *England*, a Wise Man, but loving the King's Convenience more than the Wealth of the whole Realm and Common People, (saith *Walsingham*) caused a new Coin, called a Groat, and a half Groat to be coined, and stamped; the Groat to be taken for 4*d.* and the half Groat for 2*d.* not containing in Weight, according to the Pence, called Easterlings, but much less, to wit, by 5*s.* in the Pound; by Reason whereof Victuals and Merchandizes became dearer through the whole Realm.

ABOUT the same Time also, the old Coin of Gold was changed into a new, but the old *Floren* or Noble, then so called, was worth much above the taxed Rate of the new; and therefore the Merchants engrossed up the old, and conveyed them out of the Realm, to the great Loss of the Kingdom: Whereof a Remedy was provided by changing of the Stamp.

IN the Year 1411, King *Henry IV.* caused a new Coin of Nobles to be made, of less Value than the Old, by 4*d.* in the Noble, so that fifty Nobles should be a Pound, Troy Weight.

IN the Year 1421, was granted to *Henry V.* a fifteen to be paid at *Candlemas*, and at *Martinmas*, of such Money as was then current Gold or Silver, not over-much clipped or washed, to wit, that if the Noble was worth 5*s.* 8*d.* then the King should take it for a full Noble of 6*s.* 8*d.* and if it was less of Value, than 5*s.* 8*d.* then the Person paying that Gold, to make it good to the Value of 5*s.* 8*d.* the King always receiving it for a Noble of 6*s.* 8*d.* and if the Noble so paid, was better than 5*s.* 8*d.* the King to pay again the Surplusage that it was better than 5*s.* 8*d.* Also this Year was such Scarcity of white Money, that tho' a Noble was of so good Gold and Weight as 6*s.* 8*d.* Men could get no white Money for them.

IN the Year 1465, King *Edward IV.* caused a new Coin, both of Gold and Silver, to be made, by which he was a great Gainer. For, of an old Noble, he made a Royal, which he commanded to go for 10 Shillings. To this Royal was put an Allay of 8*d.* which made it weigh the more; and it was smitten with a new Stamp, viz. a Rose. He also made half Angels of 5*s.* and Farthings of 2*s.* 6*d.* Angelets of 6*s.* 8*d.* and half Angelets, 3*s.* 4*d.* He made Silver Money of Three-pence, a Groat, and so of other Coins, after that Rate, to the great Harm of the Commons.

Rose Noble.

*William* Lord *Hastings*, the King's Chamberlain, being Master of the Mints, undertook to make the Monies, under Form following, to wit, Of Gold, a Piece of 8*s.* 4*d.* Sterling, which should be called a Noble of Gold; of which there should be fifty such Pieces in the Pound Weight, Troy. Another Piece of Gold, 4*s.* 2*d.* Sterling, and to be of them an hundred in the Pound. And a third Piece of Gold, 2*s.* 1*d.* Sterling, two hundred in the Pound, every Pound Weight of the Tower, to be worth 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* of Sterling, which should be 23 Carats, 3 Grains and a half, 5*ƥc.* and for 37*s.* 6*d.* of Sterlings. The Piece of Four-pence to be 112 Groats and Two-pence, in the Pound Weight.

IN the Year 1504, King *Henry VII.* appointed a new Coin, to wit, a Groat, and half a Groat, which bear but half Faces. The same Time also was coined a Groat, which was in Value 12*d.* but of those but few, after the Rate of 40*d.* the Ounce.

IN the Year 1526, 18 *Henry VIII.* the Angel Noble, being then the sixth Part of an Ounce Troy, which was 40*s.* Sterling, and the Angel was also worth two Ounces of Silver, so that six Angels were worth twelve Ounces of Silver, which was 40*s.* A Proclamation was made on the 6th of *September*, that the Angel should go for 7*s.* 4*d.* the Royal of 11*s.* and the Crown for 4*s.* 4*d.* And on the 5th of *November* following again, by Proclamation, the Angel was enhanced to 7*s.* 6*d.* and so every Ounce of Gold to be 45*s.* and the Ounce of Silver at 3*s.* 9*d.* in Value.

IN the Year 1544, 35 *Henry VIII.* on the 16th of *May*, Proclamation was made for the enhancing of Gold to 48*s.* and Silver to 4*s.* the Ounce; also the King caused to be coin'd base Monies (called Testons) to wit, Pieces of 12*d.* 6*d.* 4*d.* 2*d.* and 1*d.* in Weight, as the late Sterling, in Shew good Silver, but inwardly Copper.

THE Pieces had whole or broad Faces, and continued current, after that Rate, till the 5th of *Edward VI.* when they were on the 9th of *July* called down, the Shilling to 9*d.* the Groat to 3*d.* and on the 17th of *August*, from 9*d.* to 6*d.* 8*ƥc.* On the 30th of *October* it was published, that new Coins of Silver and Gold should be made, a Piece of Silver, 5*s.* Sterling, a Piece, 2*s.* 6*d.* of 12*d.* of 6*d.* a Penny, with a double Rose, a Half-penny, a single Rose; and a Farthing with a Port-cloze. Coins of fine Gold, a whole Sovereign of 30*s.* an Angel, 10*s.* an Angelet, 5*s.* Of Crown Gold, a Sovereign, 20*s.* Half Sovereign, 10*s.* 5*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and base Money to pass as before.

WHICH continued till the second of Queen *Elizabeth*, then called to a lower Rate, taken to the Mint, and refined, the Silver whereof being coined with a new Stamp of her Majesty, the Drofs was carried to foul Highways to heighten them. This base Money (for the Time) caused the old Sterling Money to be hoarded up, so that 21*s.* current was given for one old Angel to gild withal. Also Rents of Lands and Tenements, with



with Prices of Viſuals, were raiſed far beyond the former Rates, and were not ſoon brought down again. Thus much for baſe Money coined and current in *England*; but of Leather Money, there is no Mention of any ſuch here. *Philip de Commynes* indeed writes of Leather Money, with a little Stud or Nail of Silver in miſt, being for many Years uſed in *France*, which was occaſioned by the Poverty brought upon that Nation, by paying a Ranſom of three Millions of Florences for King *John*, taken Priſoner by *Edward*, the Black Prince, at the Battle of *Poitiers*.

BESIDES the ſeveral Coins mentioned by Mr. *Stow*, the following are to be added.

Money coined  
by King *Ed-  
ward VI.*

THE Money coined in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* were Pieces of 5 s. of 2 s. 6 d. of 1 s. of 6 d. 4 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and ſome ſmaller Pieces. On the Pieces of 5 s. were ſtamped upon one Side, the King's Effigy on Horſeback, with the Date of the Year under the Horſe's Feet; and between the Rings, *Edwardus D. G. Ang. et Fran. Rex*. On the other Side, the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, with this Motto, *Posui Deum Adjutorem meum*.

By Queen  
*Mary.*

IN the firſt Year of Queen *Mary* certain new Coins were proclaimed of Gold and Silver, viz. a Sovereign of Gold, 30 s. an Angel, 10 s. of Silver, the Groat, half Groat, and Penny.

Phillip and  
*Mary's Coin.*

QUEEN *Mary* alſo coined the ſame Pieces as her Brother *Edward VI.* had done: And after her Marriage with King *Phillip*, both their Effigies were ſtamp't on one Side of the Piece, facing each other; and the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, impaled with the Arms of *Spain* on the Reverse. About the Effigies was engraven, *Phil. et Mar. D. G. R. et Reg. Ang. Fra.* and about the Arms, their Motto.

Queen *Eliza-  
beth's Coin.*

QUEEN *Elizabeth* coined the ſame Pieces of Money with King *Edward VI.* and with the ſame Arms and Motto, only her Effigy was a half Face, looking to the ſiniſter Hand.

King *James's  
Coin.*

KING *James I.* coined alſo Crowns of 5 s. Half Crowns, 2 s. 6 d. Shillings of 12 d. Six-pences, &c. Having his Effigy ſtamp't on one Side, with a Dexter Face, and this Inſcription about it, *Jacobus. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hiber. Rex*. On the other Side, the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, quarter'd in this Order. In the firſt Quarter, the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered. In the ſecond Quarter, the Arms of *Scotland*. In the third Quarter, the Arms of *Ireland*. The Fourth, the ſame with the Firſt, with this Motto about them, *Quem Deus conjunxit. Nemo ſeparet*.

King *Charles  
I's Coin.*

KING *Charles I.* coined the ſame Peices, both of Gold and Silver, as his Father King *James I.* had done before him. His Effigy was a half Face, looking to the ſiniſter Hand; the Arms the ſame, but the Motto was *Chriſto Auspice Regno*.

The Coin of the  
Common-  
wealth.

Soon after the Death of this King, in the Year 1649, when *England* was voted by the Rump Parliament, a Free State, there was Money coin'd in the Tower, both of Gold and Silver, viz. 20 s. Pieces of Gold, and of Silver, Pieces of 5 s. Pieces of 2 s. 6 d. Shillings, Six-pences, Groats, Half Groats, and Pence. All which Pieces had upon one Side the Croſs of *England*, in a ſingle Eſcutcheon, and on the other Side, the *English* Croſs in one Eſcutcheon, and the *Iriſh* Harp in another, not impaled but joined together in two ſeveral Eſcutcheons. On that Side that had the Croſs of *England*, there was engraven, *The Commonwealth of England*: And on the other Side, where the Arms of *England* and *Ireland* were in two Eſcutcheons, was engraven, *God with us*; which occaſioned a witty Saying of an old Cavalier, *I find, ſaid he, by this Coin, That God and the Commonwealth are of different Sides*.

About the Year 1643 and 1644, King *Charles I.* was forced to coin Money at *Oxford*, and other Places, for the Supply of his Armies at that Time.

After the Reſtoration of King *Charles II.* King *Charles II's Coin.* which was in the Year 1660, and the 13th of his Reign, all the afore-mentioned Money (called the State's or Commonwealth Money) was called in and other Money coined.

The Money coined by King *Charles II.* of Gold, were Pieces called Guineas, (being made of Gold from that Place) of 20 s. Half Guineas at 10 s. and ſome Double Guineas of 40 s.

Of Silver alſo, he coined Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Six-pences, &c. all which Pieces, both Gold and Silver, were not ſtamp't as his Predeceſſors were; but done in a Mill, and from thence called Milled Money, and to prevent clipping, or other defacing, were jagged on the outward Brim, the Crown and Half Crown Pieces have this Inſcription round the Edge: *Deus et Tutamen*.

Theſe Coins have on one Side the King's Effigy, with a half Face, looking to the Dexter Hand, and about it *Carolus II. Dei Gratia*: And on the other Side, four Eſcutcheons placed in Form of a Croſs, whoſe Baſe Points meet in the Center of the Piece, in which Eſcutcheons are the Arms of the Four Kingdoms, *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; and about them, *Magnæ Britanniae Fra. et Hibernia Rex*; and the Date of the Year.

King *James II.* coined alſo the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, bearing the like Inſcription, only the Name altered, and the Face looking towards the ſiniſter Hand. King *James II's Coin.*

KING *William* and Queen *Mary* coined the ſame Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, with the like Inſcriptions, the Names only alter'd, and their Faces, which are two, both looking towards the Dexter Hand, with the Arms of *England* on the Reverse. In the Center of the Arms, was an In-Eſcutcheon of Pretence, *Billette*, a *Lion Rampant*; but after the Death of Queen *Mary*, the Coin had only the Effigy of the King. King *William and Queen Mary their Coin.*

IN this King's Reign, the old Coin of *England* was ſo extremely debaſed, by clipping, which was got ſo far, that Half Crowns were reduced to Shillings, and Shillings were accounted large, that weighed 8 d. And moreover, one half of what paſſed was counterfeited, which was eaſily done, the old hammered Money being at firſt not very curious; this made foreign Exchanges riſe upon the *English*, for as Silver is the Medium of Trade, that Metal is by all Nations allowed to bear a certain intrinſick Value, and Coinage being invented to certify the Weight and Fineneſs of the Piece; any Nation that debaſes the Alloy, or diminſhes the Weight in its Coin, does ſo much abate the Value of that Coin in Foreign Markets, however Authority may be able to keep it up at Home. King *William's alone.*

THIS made Guineas run up to 30 s. a-piece, ſo that in the Year 1696, it was found abſolutely neceſſary, notwithstanding the expensive War with *France*, and the prodigious Difficulty of the Undertaking, to call in all the hammered Money, which was reputed to be about four Millions of the ſix, accounted the Running-Caſh of the Nation, and to have it new coined into mill'd Money, which before the End of the Year 1697, was thoroughly accompliſhed, and with that Frugality and good Management, that are hardly credible. The Calling-in the old Coin

THE late Earl of *Hallifax* was Chancellor of the *Exchequer* at this Time, and was greatly aſſiſted in this Affair by Sir *Isaac Newton*, who for the Signal Services he had done upon this Occaſion, was, about three Years after, made Maſter of the Mint, a Poſt, which as Monſ. *Fontenelle*, ſays, in his Life of this great Man, requires great Skill



Skill in Geometry and Natural Philosophy, and oftentimes demands both difficult Calculations and a great Number of Chymical Experiments : And of his Abilities in this Way, Sir *Isaac* has given Proofs in the Table of Assays of Foreign Silver, which he printed at the End of Dr. *Arbutnot's* Book.

*Queen Anne's Coin.* QUEEN *Anne* succeeding King *William*, had her Effigy in the Coin, looking towards the Sinister Hand, all her Money likewise milled, with the like Bearings on the Reverse.

*King George I. and II. their Coins.* THE Coins of his late and of his present Majesty King *George* I. and II. are likewise milled, on the Reverse the Arms of the Kingdoms, with an In-Escutcheon of the most illustrious and antient House of *Hanover* ; but in his present Majesty's Gold Coin, the Arms, on the Reverse, are in a Shield or single Escutcheon.

ALL Coins current in *England*, as well Gold as Silver, are several, and of a different Value, but all reduced to Pounds, Shillings and Pence. Only (in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money) a small Piece of Brass, Copper, or Tin, called a Farthing, (being the fourth Part of a Penny) and a Half-penny (which is the Value of two Farthings) have been permitted to be coined, but no Man is compelled to receive them for Payment of Debt or Rent, which cannot be said of any Nation, or State in the World besides.

No Money, in any Mint, is made of pure Gold or Silver, being too flexible, and therefore allayed with Copper. The Standard of Crown Gold, is 22 Carats of fine Gold, and 2 Carats of Allay, in the Pound Weight Troy, which is divided into 44 Parts and a half, each Part is to pass for 30 s. and the half Part for 10 s.

THE Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver; as the *Guinea* Gold, which renders the Gold Coin some more white, some more yellow.

THE Standard for Sterling Silver is, 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-Weights of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-Weights Allay of Copper, out of the Fire : So that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 l. 4 s. 6 d. and the Ounce is 5 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . But with Allay, it is worth but 3 l. and the Ounce 5 s.

The MONIERS divide the

Pound Troy,	into	12 Ounces.
Ounce,		20 Penny-weights.
Penny-weight,		24 Grains.
Grain,		20 Mites.
Mite,		24 Droits.
Droit,		20 Perits.
Perit,		24 Blanks.

A TABLE of the English Gold Coins, and their Value.

	l.	s.	d.
A Piece of 2 s. 9 d. is worth	00	03	3
A Piece of 5 s.	00	05	9
A Piece of 5 s. 6 d.	00	06	3
A Piece of 10 s.	00	11	6
A Piece of 11 s.	00	12	6
A Scotch Cross-Daggers	00	12	6
A Piece of 20 s. King <i>James</i> and King <i>Charles</i>	01	03	6
A Piece of 22 s.	01	05	6
An Half <i>Elizabeth</i>	00	14	6
A Piece of 30 s. <i>Jacobus</i>	01	15	0
A Piece of 22 s. of Queen <i>Eliz.</i>	01	09	0
A Rose Noble of Queen <i>Eliz.</i>	02	05	0

	l.	s.	d.
A Rose Noble of King <i>James</i> I.	02	00	0
An Angel of Queen <i>Elizabeth</i>	00	14	0
An Angel of King <i>James</i> I.	00	13	0
An Angel of King <i>Charles</i> I.	00	11	6
An Angel of King <i>Charles</i> II.	00	05	0
A Ship Angel of King <i>Charles</i> II.	00	05	0
A lesser Ship Angel of King <i>Charles</i> II.	00	04	6
A Ship Angel of King <i>James</i> II.	00	04	6
A Guinea	01	01	6
A Half-Guinea	00	10	9
A double Guinea-Piece	02	03	0
A Five Guinea-Piece	05	07	6

THUS the aforesaid Value of the Gold Coin stood for many Years, till about the Year 1717, the *Guineas* (by Proclamation) were reduced Six-pence each *Guinea*, and the other Coin in Proportion.

Now as to some antient Affairs relating to the Mint, and the Officers thereof.

IN the Year 1483, the first of King *Richard* III. *John Wood*, Esq; had a Grant for keeping the King's Coin and Money, of Gold and Silver, in the Tower of LONDON, and elsewhere in *England*.

IN the Year 1552, It seems all, or most of the Officers had been tardy, for King *Edward* VI. on the 21st of *July* in the 6th Year of his Reign, granted a Pardon to Sir *John York*, Knt. Under-Treasurer of the Coin-Money and Mints within the Tower of LONDON and *Southwark*; to *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Esq; one of the Under-Treasurers of the said Mints; to Sir *John Godsalve*, Knt. Comptroller of the Mint within the Tower; to *Thomas Fleetwood*, Gent. Comptroller of the Mint within the Tower and *Southwark*; to *William Knight* of LONDON, Mercer; Assay-Master of the said Mints; to *William Dunch*, Auditor of the said Mints; to *William Billingsley*, Assay-Master; to *William Stanley*, of LONDON, Goldsmith, Assay-Master; for all and all manner of Transgressions, Contempts, Abuses, and Offences, touching or concerning the said Mints of the Tower and *Southwark*.

Anno 1560, Base Monies being called-in by Queen *Elizabeth's* Proclamation, were received into the Mint, and fine Monies thereof made. And a Computation was given in from the Mint, of the base Monies received into the Mint since Michaelmas 1560, to Michaelmas 1561, and of the Charges of the Workmanship, or Coinage of the fine Monies thereof made, with a Note of the Provisions, and other Charges incident to the same, the Waste of Melting and Blanching being borne.

THE Total of the Mass of Base Money was, 631,950 Pounds Weight.

AT this Time there were odd Pieces coined, of which none are now current, or hardly to be found; namely, Four-pence Half-penny Pieces, Two-pence Farthing Pieces, and Penny Half-penny Pieces.

Anno 1572, Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *John Lonison*, during Life, to be Master-Worker of the Monies in the Tower, and elsewhere, through this Realm. And his Allowance was 14 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  upon every Pound of Silver coined. This Man coined Money Six-pence Farthing in the Pound under the Standard, and short of the Weight for divers Years, pretending that his Indenture bore him out, as it seemed indeed to do. *Richard Martin*, Warden of the Mint, was the chief Man

A Pardon for all the Officers of the Mint.

Base Money called-in by Queen Elizabeth;



Man that sued him, his Office being to over-see Matters of the Mint. This Controversy between *Martin* and *Lonison* continued for some Years. For in the Year 1574, the Lord Treasurer left the Matter to *Peter Osborn*, the Remembrancer, an able and honest Man. *Martin* and *Lonison* had several Conferences before the said *Osborn*, expounding the Articles of their Indentures. *Osborn* bad them draw out two Books each, concerning their own Minds. The Warden did so, and sent his, by *Osborn*, to the Lord Treasurer, concerning the Meaning of the said Articles. *Lonison* had Order to draw out his Book, and that he should set down, simply, what he thought was the Meaning of the Articles for his Turn and Purpose. These two Books saved the Lord Treasurer abundance of Pains, and would serve to give Light to the Queen's learned Counsel, and the Judges, the more skilfully to judge of, and understand the Matter, and Artsmen also to find the Difference between them, which, it seems, was not so easily discoverable.

THIS held till the Year 1578, when the Queen appointed Commissioners to enquire into *Lonison's* Doings, who pretended to them, that he did it, because 14 *d.* was too little to bear the Charges. In fine, the Commissioners were contented to allow him 15 *d.* for every Pound Weight; and if he would not accept of that, to be discharged of what was past, and the Queen to make Choice of another Officer in his Place, and to allow him a Pension of 300 *l.* a Year, during his Life, to be paid out of the Coinage. The Commissioners were Persons of the highest Rank, viz. *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper; *William Lord Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer; *Thomas Earl of Sussex*; *Robert Earl of Leicester*; *Sir Christopher Hatton*; *Sir Francis Walsingham*, and *Sir Walter Mildmay*, all Privy-Counsellors.

AND here, as Mr. *Strype* has done, we will subjoin the Report of the said Lords, and other her Majesty's Commissioners, touching this Controversy in the Mint, given May the 25th, 1578, because thereby somewhat of the Nature of the Mint, in those Days, may be known.

"First, THEY find that the Standard for Silver Monies, appointed by her Majesty, is eleven Ounces Two-penny Weights fine Silver; and Eighteen-penny Weights for Allay in every Pound Weight, which is the antient Standard of the Sterling of *England*.

"Secondly, THEY find, that every Person bringing Bullion to be coined, must deliver the same Bullion at the Fineness of the Standard.

"WHEREUPON they think, that no Bullion ought to be put to melting, to make Sterling Monies, of less Fineness than the Standard aforesaid.

"AND therefore do like best, (if it may so stand with her Majesty's good Pleasure) that the said Standard should, by the Over-sight and Avouchment of the Warden, be kept in the Commixture and Melting of the said Bullion, being the first and principal Action of the whole Work, which, they think, is agreeable with the Tenor of the Indentures, and is agreeable unto Justice, in yielding unto the Subjects as good Silver in their Monies, as they delivered to make the same; and is also most for the publick Utility of the Realm, in preserving the Riches of the Coin, being the common Measure and Value of all Things, bought and sold, both within the Realm and without.

"By which Restitution of the Coin to its Perfection, it will fall out, that her Majesty then must forbear a Part of that Gain which

"now she hath; albeit in the Riches of her Treasure it will be sufficiently recompenced.

"THAT whereout of the 18 *d.* which the Subject payeth for the Coinage, Waste, and Workmanship of every Pound Weight, her Majesty now hath 10 *d.* and the Master 8 *d.* There is taken from the Monies, as the Coinage is now in Weight and Fineness, 6 *d.* Farthing more, to make up 14 *d.* Farthing for the Master's Allowance, without which he cannot perform the Work. And if the Standard should be restored in Perfection, then the same 14 *d.* Farthing is to come out of the 18 *d.* paid by the Subjects, and not out of the Monies.

"AND so will remain to her Majesty upon the Pound Weight, 3 *d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$ . which, nevertheless, is more than any of her Majesty's Progenitors had in the like Case.

"AND yet the Commissioners think, that the Subjects, to have the Standard kept upright, and to receive their Money coined by Weight, as heretofore they have done, may be endured to pay 21 *d.* upon the Pound Weight for Coinage and Waste, which is 3 *d.* more than they now do.

"AND then will remain to her Majesty, upon every Pound Weight, 6 *d.* Three-Farthings, and the Master to have his 14 *d.* Farthing, being the Sum agreed on in the Bargain with him, and the Money kept in Perfection in Weight and Fineness.

"THE like Consideration is to be had in the Standard of the Gold.

"BUT if her Majesty shall not like to forbear so much of her own Commodity, (which, for the Respects aforesaid, they wish it may please her to do) then in a second Degree, they think it fittest, that the Matter be thus ordered.

"THAT the Bullion being delivered by the Subjects at the full Standard of eleven Ounces, Two-penny Weights fine, the same, should by the Over-sight and Avouchment of the Warden, be put to the Melting at eleven Ounces, one Penny-Weight fine, and be shorn at 3 *s.* 3 *d.* in the Weight; whereby will be gotten out of the Monies in Fineness and Weight 6 *s.* and a Farthing in the Pound Weight, as the half Remedy of the Allay and Shear.

"WHICH Profit they think meet to be reserved wholly to her Majesty, to be accounted, viz. for the Fineness by the Leiger, and the Melting Books, and for the Shear by the Teller's Books, as the only true Means to make the Accompt by.

"WHICH 6 *d.* Farthing being added unto the 18 *d.* paid by the Subjects for Coinage and Waste, will make 2 *s.* and a Farthing upon the Pound Weight; whereof deduct 14 *s.* and a Farthing in Money, by Tale, for the Master's Allowance, and then will remain to her Majesty 10 *d.* the Sum that now she hath.

"BUT because the Master doth alledge that 14 *d.* Farthing is too little to bear all his Charges, the Commissioners, in that Request, (to encourage him the better to serve her Majesty faithfully in the Place) do think it convenient, (if it may so like her Majesty) to make his Allowance, the Sum of 15 *d.* upon the Pound Weight.

"AND then shall remain to her Majesty 9 *d.* Farthing upon every Pound Weight, not much less than the Sum she now hath.

"THE like is to be had in the Standard of Gold; and whereas *John Lonison*, now Master-Worker of the Mint, hath been charged with the Breach of the Standard, whereby it is alledged, that he should be in Arrearage to her Majesty;



“ Majesty ; because, that in his Answer, it seems,  
 “ he took it, that his Indenture gave him Power  
 “ to proceed in the Course he hath done ; and  
 “ that the Prosecution of the Suit in the same,  
 “ hath been very chargeable to him, the Com-  
 “ missioners think convenient, that it may please  
 “ her Majesty, for the ending the Controversy,  
 “ to give him a Discharge for all those Things  
 “ rising in Question heretofore ; and that he may  
 “ pass his Account to the Warden accordingly.

“ AND that it likewise pleases her Majesty to  
 “ give a Discharge unto *Richard Martin*, now  
 “ Warden of the Mint, to reckon and pass the  
 “ said *Lonison's* Accompt in Form afore-declared ;  
 “ which *Martin* they do not find to have done  
 “ any Thing, in this Controversy, thereby to  
 “ have any particular Gain to himself ; but the  
 “ whole Matters alledged by him to have tended  
 “ to her Majesty's Service, and for discharging  
 “ of his Duty belonging to the Office.

“ AND this being by her Majesty allowed,  
 “ the Indentures are to be renewed.

“ Finally, IF *Lonison* will not accept  
 “ of this last Offer, to have 15 *d.* upon  
 “ the Pound Weight, and to be discharged of  
 “ what is past, then the Commissioners think  
 “ good, that her Majesty should make Choice of  
 “ another Officer that will serve the Place, in  
 “ such Sort as may be most beneficial to her Ma-  
 “ jesty.

“ NEVERTHELESS, because *Lonison* shall  
 “ not be dismissed without sufficient Recompence  
 “ for his Service and Interest, the Commissioners  
 “ think convenient, that he have a Pension of  
 “ 300 *l.* by the Year, during his Life, to be  
 “ paid out of the Coinage ; or, that wanting,  
 “ out of her Majesty's Receipt, and One Hun-  
 “ dred Pounds a Year, after his Decease, unto  
 “ his Wife, during her Life, out of the Coinage.

*Nic. Bacon.*

*Tho. Suffex.*

*Chr. Hatton.*

*William Burleigh.*

*Robert Leicester.*

*Francis Walsingham.*

*Walter Mildmay.*

*Lonison* not complying with the Commis-  
 sioners, or dying before all was ended between  
 the Queen and him, there was brought into his  
 Executors, a Charge of his Debt to the Queen,  
 for so much as in his Time, he had impaired the  
 Monies of Weight and Fineness under their just  
 Standard ; so that from *April* 1572, to *October*  
 1578, there remained due to the Queen, by  
 him, for the Remedies of the Assay and Shear  
 upon Gold, molten and coined, 62 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.*  
 and 8 Mites ; and also remained due and owing  
 to the Queen for the Remedies of the Assay  
 and Shear, upon Silver, molten and coined,  
 1876 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* and 8 Mites : Sum Total, due  
 to her Majesty for Gold and Silver, according to  
 the Leiger and Teller's Books, 1939 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
 and 4 Mites.

UPON the aforesaid Resolution of the Commis-  
 sioners for *Lonison's* Business, these Matters fol-  
 lowing, were concluded upon, or perhaps pro-  
 pounded, only (by the Lord Treasurer's Device  
 chiefly) for the Coining of Gold and Silver, and  
 for the Allowances to be made to the Warden  
 and Master-Worker.

BESIDES the four Manner of Monies of Sil-  
 ver, one Piece of a Penny shall be coined, so as  
 720 thereof make a Pound Weight.

THE Bullion of Gold shall be coined at 23  
 Carats, three Grains, one Quarter of fine Gold,  
 and three Quarters of a Grain of Allay.

THE Silver Standard at 11 Ounces one Penny-  
 Weight fine, and 19 Penny-Weights of Allay  
 into the Melting Pot.

THE Gold to be 36 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Pound  
 Weight.

THE Silver at 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* the Pound Weight.

THE Warden shall take up in every Pound  
 Weight of Gold 5 *s.* 10 *d.* Half-penny, out of  
 which he shall pay to the Master-Worker 12 *d.*  
 Three-Farthings.

Note, THERE shall be retained out of the Com-  
 mixture of Gold one 18th Part of a Carat of  
 Gold of every Pound Weight of Gold.

AND one Penny-Weight of Silver of every  
 Pound of Silver, which the Master-Worker shall  
 have to his own Use, besides the 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Half-  
 penny aforesaid for Gold, and 12 *d.* Three-Far-  
 things for Silver, towards all Manner of Charges.

FROM *April* 1572 to *October* 1573, Gold Mo-  
 nies coined were Poiz 583 Pounds Weight 11  
 Ounces, three Quarters. From the last of *Oct.*  
 1573, to the 12th of *July* 1578, Gold Money  
 coined were Poiz 629 Pounds Weight, eight  
 Ounces, one Penny-Weight and six Grains.

FROM *April*, as aforesaid, to *October*, 1573,  
 Silver Monies coined were 55,675 Pounds Weight,  
 six Ounces. From *October*, as aforesaid, to *July*  
 1578, Silver Monies coined, were 94,238 Pounds  
 Weight, 10 Ounces and 16 Penny-Weights.

Anno 1577, there was a Trial-Piece made, *A Trial-Piece*  
 which Trial-Piece tried the Work-Master of *made.*  
 the Mint's Monies ; which Mr. *Martin*, the  
 Warden, brought into Goldsmiths-Hall, being  
 a just and good Standard in Fineness, as he di-  
 vers Times reported it to be, by Trial made  
 thereof in *France* and *Flanders*, and by many  
 other Trials of the same made, before the prefer-  
 ring of the same to the Goldsmiths : And ano-  
 ther Trial-Piece was made, authorized by the  
 Privy-Council, to touch Plate.

IN the Year 1570, and odd, one *Nicholas* *Mint Ashes*  
*Rykward*, formerly a Dependant on *Walter Pep-*  
*pard*, belonging to the Queen's Mines in *Ire-*  
*land*, petitioned the Queen about the Mint  
 Ashes. The Rubbish and Ashes of the Tower  
 Mint were cast out as of no Value, and laid re-  
 jected for the Space of four or five Years, and  
 other some 20, 40, 60, or 100 Years and up-  
 wards, after the Silver and other Metals had  
 been tried, washed, fined, and molten. This  
 Man thought, that by further trying, good hand-  
 ling, and Husbandry with Labour, these Heaps  
 of Rubbish might be wrought to some Profit. In  
 Consideration whereof he humbly besought the  
 Queen to grant him, and his Assigns, all that  
 Rubbish and Ashes of all her Mints, which had  
 been so cast out in the Tower, or such Parts of  
 them as she should please, with convenient Li-  
 berty to make, search, dig, take, and use the  
 same, filling and making good the same Places  
 and Grounds which he shall break, and leav-  
 ing them in as good Case or better than he  
 found them, during some reasonable Term of  
 Years, by her Majesty to be limited, with Pro-  
 viso, that none other should have, use, or occupy  
 the Trying of the same Ashes or Rubbish, nor the  
 Earths wherewith the same were mingled ; to be  
 taken at some reasonable yearly Rent, or Part of  
 the Gain or Profit that should grow thereby.

IN the Year 1597, some Goldsmiths, and *A Complaint*  
 others, made a Complaint, and preferred a Peti- *against Sir*  
 tion against Misdemeanors in the Mint, which *Richard Mar-*  
 were likely to cause great Decay of her Majesty's *tin, Warden*  
 Profit, by Thousands of Bullion that might and *of the Mint.*  
 would come in ; utterly discouraging her Subjects  
 that would bring Bullion into the Mint. The  
 great Hindrance whereof they made to be ; for  
 that Sir *Richard Martin* did detain great Sums  
 of their Money by Force, which had been long  
 before coined, converting it to his own Use.  
 But this seems to be only the Complaint of some  
 few peevish Folks ; there being but seven Hands to  
 the Petition, and the two first, Women, *viz.*  
*Mary Feek*, and *Susannah Franknel*. This Man  
 laid long under the Spleen and Malice of some  
 People,



People, but as formerly, in a Letter to the Lord Treasurer, he appealed to the Searchers of all Hearts, who best knew how unjustly he was accused, and earnestly desired an honest and indifferent Jury for Trial of his Cause; so it bespoke his faithful and good Service, that the Queen continued him thus long in her Service.

The King's  
Seals to be en-  
graven only in  
the Tower-  
Mint.

ONE peculiar Privilege of the Mint in the Tower is, that the King's Seals are to be engraven there only, for tho' the Kings of England had several Mints in other Places in the Realm, yet it appears, by sundry Writs, recorded in the *Exchequer*, that when any Seals of the Kings in former Times were to be engraved, that a Writ was directed to the Warden of the Mint, setting forth the Form of such Seal, with a Command, that he should cause such a Seal to be engraven by the King's Engraver in the Mint, within the Tower of LONDON. And the same Seal, with a fair Pattern thereof, together with the same Writ, to return at a Day certain. And then these Seals so made and returned, were by the Lord Treasurer, and Barons, delivered unto such Officers, as should use the same. And the Purpose of having a Pattern, was for Judgment, if any counterfeit Seals should be used.

WHICH certain Customers and Alnagers in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and many other Officers, used her Seal in their several Offices, and caused the same to be made at their Pleasures; the Warden of the Mint complained of them to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, shewing the afore-said antient Custom, and the Usefulness of it, and how this Making of Seals at the Officer's Pleasure tended to the deceiving and defrauding of the Queen and her People: And he required that some special Commandment should be given out for the Defacing of all such Seals as were counterfeit. And that the antient Records might be searched for the Penalties due to such Counterfeiture. And that it had been heretofore accustomed for the Warden, or Graver, by his Appointment, to make Search for such Counterfeit Seals; and he made Presentment thereof before the Lord-Treasurer and Barons. And they, viz. the Mint-Master and Graver, prayed his Lordship's Order in the Premises to be had.

Coining of  
Farthings.

ONE Thing more to be mentioned in relation to the Mint, is, concerning a Question started in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, about the Coining of Farthings: Whether to make them of Silver, or Silver debased, or Copper? If they should be made of the Standard of other Money, the Piece would be only two Grains, of that Smallness, as neither to be conveniently coined or handled for Payment; if a base Standard be appointed, therefore to increase the Weight, that every Farthing might weigh six Grains, (which is the smallest that conveniently can be) then there would be Eighty in every Ounce; and in every Pound Weight 960, and would be current for 20 s. The Workmanship thereof considering the Number of Pieces, the Difficulty of Melting, and Manner of Commixture would cost 2 s. 6 d. the Pound Weight, and for her Majesty's Revenue, at least, 6 d. So the Value in Silver cannot exceed 17 s. that is, 3 Ounces 3 Penny-Weights of fine Silver; and 8 Ounces 17 Penny-Weights of Allay. This small Quantity of Silver will make no Shew, and be but clearly lost, and be as easy to counterfeit, as if they were only Copper.

If they be only of Copper, the same might be faithfully made of one Penny Weight, the Piece, and so in a Pound Weight there should be 240, and be current for 5 s. and with a reasonable Revenue thereof to her Majesty, as of the other Monies, and Charges of Copper, Tools, and Workmanship will be worth their Value. They will be apt for Use, and of infinite Continuance,

and in them there is no Precedent of embasing. This was offered by Mr. *Martin*, the Warden, and one Mr. *Palmer*, an Officer (as it seems) in the Mint.

QUEEN Elizabeth once farmed out the Mint to some private Subject, who seems to have been the before-mentioned *Martin*, the Mint-Master. The Inconvenience and Danger whereof to herself, and the Nation, some Person unknown, shewed in the following Paper, address'd to the Lord Treasurer. *The Mint farmed.*

THE Mint of this our Realm, with the Gain belonging to the same, is not a Thing fit to be converted to the Use of every private Subject in such Sort, as of late Time hath been, and yet doth continue, by reason of the Estate of the outward Doings of the whole Realm, as Things sold and bought, whatsoever, as well Foreign Commodities, as our own, and our Traffick abroad, with the ordinary Means to maintain the Treasure in competent Estate, and to defend the same from extraordinary Decay. All which Things depend upon those Doings, which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the Mint. And these Things are of so much the more Importance, by reason they are daily and continually in Use from Time to Time. And therefore, as they are certainly, or uncertainly dealt in, so will the Price of the said Commodities, and the Quantity of the Treasure follow accordingly, by some near Proportion to the more Profit or Prejudice of the Queen's Majesty and the whole Realm.

AND although we have a Mint, yet we have no Mines, and therefore the Treasure of this our Realm is rather to be maintained by Art, than by Nature. And there is some Difference between other Countries and us in the Government of the Treasure. And this Thing is to be observed, That the Occasions of Loss or Gain do continually fall out from Time to Time, and will so do, so long as we have Traffick with other Countries, and many Times in such Sort, as a private Subject is neither able to prevent the Loss nor to procure the Gain; as of late Time, there hath been Experience of both: And by the Ignorance of these Things, the Inconveniences and Losses which have happen'd to the Queen's Majesty, and the whole Realm, with the Gain, which in the mean Time hath been neglected, are not to be countervailed with the Sum of Ten hundred Thousand Pounds in one respect or other. And if every Thing be duly consider'd, it will appear, that those Doings which of Right ought to be put in Practice in the Mint, are Things of greater Charge than any private Subject is able to discharge. And if the Mint shall long continue in the Hands of a private Subject, in such sort as of late Time it hath done, in a short Time it will neither be profitable to Prince nor Subject, without some general Loss otherwise, as well to the Queen's Majesty, as unto the whole Realm. And therefore of Necessity the Mint ought to be in the Queen's Majesty's own Hands, whether the Gain be more or less: If not for Gain, yet to avoid the Danger of Loss otherwise, if the like Occasions should hereafter happen which heretofore have happened.

AND this is most certain, that there is not any private Subject living that will seek to have the Mint, but rather in respect of his own private Gain, than for her Majesty's Profit, and the Commodity of the whole Realm. And if a Mint-Master can make the Mint gainful unto himself, his Coin being restrained within certain Limits of certain ordinary Allowances, then much more may the Queen's Majesty make the same profitable, considering that her Majesty may urge the ordinary Allowances further than is convenient for any Mint-Master to do, and also may increase some extraordinary Causes of Gain, far otherwise



wife than any private Subject is able to do. And for my own Part, I am certainly persuaded, that there is not any private Subject living, which knoweth what of Right belongeth to the Mint, that with a safe Conscience can either seek to have the Mint himself, or would be willing that any other should have the same in Use, but only the Queen's Majesty, if by any convenient Means it lie in him to prevent the contrary.

AND although it may be thought that such certain and apparent Gain, as the Queen's Majesty hath had by the letting out of the Mint to a private Subject, hath been much more profitable than otherwise it would have been, if the same had remained in her Majesty's own Hands; which notwithstanding, if every Inconvenience be duly observed, it will appear, that the secret Loss, which since that Time, hath happened to the Queen's Majesty, and the whole Realm, hath far exceeded any such Gain, and that in divers and sundry respects, not here to be set down at large, but otherwise, if without Offence, it may be thought convenient.

*The OFFICERS of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of LONDON, at present are,*

THE Warden, or Keeper of the Charge of Coinage of Money, Sir *Andrew Fountain*, Knt. whose Salary, for himself and Clerks, is 640 *l. per Annum.*

MASTER-WORKER, *John Conduit*, Esq; for himself and Clerks, 580 *l. per Annum.*

COMPTROLLER, the Lord *Aylmer*, for himself and Clerks, 340 *l. per Ann.*

HIS Deputy, Mr. *Charles Smith*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

ASSAY-MASTER, *Hopton Haynes*, Esq; 400 *l. per Ann.*

CLERK of the Papers, *Richard Hill*, Esq; for himself and Clerk, 120 *l. per Ann.*

DEPUTY-WARDEN, Mr. *Morgan*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

DEPUTY-MASTER-WORKER, Mr. *Henry Vanderefsch*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

CLERK of the Irons, Lieutenant-General *Evans*, 100 *l. per Ann.*

MELTER, Mr. *John Cartlidge*.

HIS Majesty's Chief Engraver, *John Croker*, Esq;

ASSISTANT-ENGRAVER, Mr. *Oaks*.

WEIGHER and Teller, *John Phillips*, Esq;

*The COURT of RECORD, and RECORD-OFFICE kept in the Tower.*

THE Court kept within the Tower of LONDON, is of great Antiquity, consisting of a Steward, a Deputy-Steward; and the Gentleman-Porter is in the Nature of a Sheriff of a County, having the like Power within the Liberty of the Tower, for which Compass the Court is held by Prescription, every *Monday*, for determining Matters, whether Actions of Debt, Trespass, &c. for any Sum.

THE Records are repositied in two Places, viz. in the Chapel, usually called *Julius Caesar's Chapel* in the *White-Tower*, and in the Record-Office, which is kept in the Place, called *Wakefield's Tower*, joining to the *Bloody-Tower*, near *Traitor's Gate*. This Office was repaired and beautified in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, at 2000 *l.* Expence, at least. The Entrance into it is very graceful and clean, through a small Yard

N<sup>o</sup> 7. Vol. I.

paved with free Stone; and against the Stone-Walls are planted Phileries. The Stairs and Stair-Case mended and whited, and made much more commodious and lightsome. The Windows; which before were but small and darksome, are now fashed, and let in much more Light, so requisite for the Inspection of those obsolete, and, sometimes, obscure Writings. The Rooms, which are three in Number; one above another, besides the large round Room, where the Rolls lie, are all beautifully wainscotted and pannelled with right Wainscot. This Wainscot-Work is framed into Presses round each Room, within which are Shelves and Repositories for the Reception of Records, as they shall be sent hither, from Time to Time.

GREAT Quantities of other Records lie in the Chapel of the *White-Tower*, which were in great Confusion till *Queen Anne's* Accession to the Throne, when the Lord *Hallifax*, observing the deplorable Condition they were in, moved the Matter to the House of Lords, who forthwith appointed a Committee, (wherein his Lordship presided,) to inspect this Grievance; and to report their Opinions in what Manner it might be most effectually redressed; to this Committee, frequently revived, and for several Years under the Direction of the same President, we owe the Safety and now regular Disposition of these venerable Remains, justly esteemed to excel, in Age and Beauty, whatever the choicest Archives abroad can produce of the like Sort.

HERE Mr. *Prinn*, some Time Keeper of the Records, had gather'd out of large Heaps, covered with Dust and Cobwebs, *Pope's* Bulls, Parliament Writs, and Returns, and Letters, which he printed; but took less Care to sort and digest them, and leave them in Order for the Use of others.

*Pope's* Bulls he reduced to Order being in all 165, beginning at the Year 1256, to the Year 1406, where are Bulls of *Alexander IV.* *Alexander V.* &c. unto the Bulls of *Gregory XII.*

THE Records that lie in the Office, begin in the first Year of King *John*. For before that Time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, i. e. Antient Charters, or Transcripts made and done, a few before, the rest since the Conquest, until the Beginning of the said King *John*; then follow the Rolls of his Son, King *Henry III.* where the first Inquisitions; *post Mortem*, begin. Then the Rolls of King *Edward I.* King *Edward II.* King *Edward III.* of King *Richard II.* King *Henry IV.* King *Henry V.* King *Henry VI.* King *Edward IV.* but the Rolls of King *Richard III.* are kept in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*; where be also the Rolls of the succeeding Kings.

AND as the said Chapel of the Rolls, and the Petty-Bag-Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they have been, and still ought to be transmitted into the Tower after some Years.

THESE Records, in the Tower, among other Things, contain the Foundations of Abbies, and other Religious Houses: And those of later Date in the Chapel of the Rolls, contain the Dissolution of them, and also the Donation of the Lands belonging to them, whereof many Families are now possessed.

THESE Records consist also of Leagues of Foreign Princes, and Treaties with them; whereof several Volumes have been transcribed and printed by the Pains of Mr. *Rymer*, the late Queen's Historiographer. All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France* and other Foreign Parts; The Originals of all the Laws that have been enacted, or recorded unto the Reign of *Richard III.* The Homage and Dependancy of *Scotland* upon *England*; The Establishment of *Ireland*, and its Laws and Dominions; The

Rymer's Foedera.



Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fishing therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by several Prescriptions, and Records before the Conquest, the Interest of the Isles of *Man*, and of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, being the only remaining Parts of the *Norman* Possession left to this Crown of *England*; The Title to the Realm of *France*, and by what Means obtained, and all that the Kings or Princes of this Realm, to the Time aforesaid, have done abroad, or granted and confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad; Tenures of all the Lands in *England*; Extents, or Surveys of Manors or Lands; Inquisitions *post Mortem*, of great Use upon Trials of Interest or Descent; Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons-Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it; Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of Common Law and Exchequer; *Inspecimus's*, and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest; Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party; and the just Establishment of all the Offices in the Nation; The Metes and Bounds of all Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein, to common Pasture, &c. besides many other Privileges and Evidences.

THE following Records are, or have been in the Office, as they are mentioned in an old Book, called, *The Repertory of Records*; wherein is contained whatsoever may give Satisfaction to the Searcher for Tenures or Titles, *viz.*

ONE Kalendar, called, *The Book of Names*, made by Way of Alphabet, containing the Names of all Men, whose Offices or Inquisitions, (taken after their Deaths) are there to be found: In which you may see what Lands any such died seized of, with the Tenure of the same; and in many of them, the last Wills and Testaments of such Persons recited in the same; which Wills are sometimes to be found no where else.

Item, Divers Kalendars of Escheators Bundles; as one of each of these Kings, *viz.* *Henry III.* *Edward I.* *Edward II.* *Edward III.* *Richard II.* one of *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.* and lastly, one of *Edward IV.*

Item, The Book of Heirs of *Henry III.*'s Time, containing the Names of such Persons as had Offices found at that Time, declaring who were their Heirs, and their Age; and sometimes mentioning their Wives, with the Counties wherein they had any Lands.

Item, The like Books, severally made up, of the Times of *Edward I.* *II.* and *III.* and of *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* and *V.*

Item, A little Kalendar, by way of Alphabet, containing such Manors and Lands as were found in any of the aforesaid Offices or Inquisitions, in the County of *Essex*, but not perfect.

Item, The like Book of the County of *Lincoln*; the like Books of the Counties of *Berks*, and of *Buckingham*; and one great Book for the Counties of *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*; but not by way of Alphabet.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection out of the old Rolls, called *Charta Antiqua*, without Date.

Item, A like Kalendar of the Rolls of King *John*, and another of King *Henry III.* unto the 11th of his Reign.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection of all Grants of Inheritance, granted by any of our Kings before *Richard III.* and as antient as there are any Records here. This, with the like, was transmitted hither out of Chancery.

Item, Certain Rolls of *Edward I.* for his whole Reign.

Item, Two Books, or Kalendars, of Free-Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets, and other Liberties, gathered out of the Charter Roll of the Time of *Edward I.* and during his whole Reign.

Item, An old Kalendar of Charters of Corporations, and other Liberties, granted, of Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, during the said King *Edward's* Reign.

Item, A Kalendar, or Collection, of the Parliament Rolls of Attainders, Restitutions, Resumptions, from the 29th of *Henry III.* till the End of his Reign.

Item, Certain Paper Rolls, for Confirmations of Charters; and Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houses; and for Licenses of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, from the first of *Edward I.* till the last of *Edward IV.* done by way of Alphabet.

Item, One Book of Confirmations of Charters, of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houses; and for Licenses of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, as aforesaid, collected out of the Patent and close Rolls of all the Time of *Edward II.* except two or three of the last Years.

Item, Certain small Bundles of loose Papers of like Nature, by way of Alphabet, of sundry Kings Times, confusedly laid together.

Item, A Collection of the Patent Rolls, gathered, of all Presentations made by the King to any Church, Prebendary, or Chapel, as well in the Right of the Crown, as in the Right of any other, the same being, for that Time, in the Hands of the King, from the First of *Edward I.* till the Midst of the Reign of *Edward III.*

HERE are also two Books, the one of the Taxation of all the Spiritual Livings in *England*, the other of the Temporalities.

Item, The antient Perambulations of the Forests.

SOME Parliament Busineses, &c.

SOME foreign Busineses, as Treaties.

HERE are also these particular Rolls, *viz.* *Compotus totius Reventionis Principis Wallie*, i. e. An Account of the whole Revenue of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Time of *Edward III.*; A Visitation of the Hospital of *Bethlem*, Anno 4 *Henry IV.*; another, *De Superioritate Maris Anglie*, Anno 26 *Edward I.*; Franchises of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament in the Time of *Edward III.* Roll 15; the Process of the Court Military, in the Cause of Arms between *Richard le Scroope*, Knight, and *Grosvenor*, in the Time of *Richard II.*

AMONG the printed Books belonging to this Office of Records, is a Book of Common-Prayer, under the Great Seal; which was that which was printed and authorized to be used in the Church of *England*, upon King *Charles II.*'s coming in: To which Recourse might be had, as the authentick Common-Prayer then established.

THE Sum Total of all the Rolls now in the Office, reckoning several lately rescued from the rude Heaps in the *White-Tower*, and brought in thither, are as followeth:

In the Reign of	Rolls.
King John	68
Henry III	305
Edward I.	242
Edward II.	157
Edward III.	575
Richard II.	210
Henry IV.	126
IN	



IN the Reign of	Rolls.
King Henry V. — — — —	93
Henry VI. — — — —	285
Edward IV. — — — —	150

THESE *English* Records preserved here, were, for some Time, accompanied with the Treasure of those of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwel*, after he had beat the *Scots* in their own Nation, seized all the publick Registers, Records, and Rolls of that Kingdom, and sent them up to the Tower, where they lay for some Years, till King *Charles's* Restoration: And Pity it was they continued not there longer, since being sent back by that King's Order, to be laid up in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, they most unhappily perished, together with the Ship that carried them, being cast away near *Holy-Island*.

THIS Office is kept open, and Attendance constantly given here, from the Hour of Seven a Clock to One, every Day in the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*; and in them, from Eight till One; saving on Sundays, Holidays, Publick Fasting and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

THE Chief Officer, or Keeper of these Records, is *David Polhill*, Esq; and his Deputy Mr. *George Holmes*.

THE good Orders made for this Office, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, whereof a Table was hung up, were, "That the Deputy and Clerks should duly and diligently attend in the Office, during the Times aforesaid, and give their best Attendance and Expedition, to all Persons resorting thither, in their Searches, in copying and examining Records. That they should not procure, or suffer any Books, Writs, Rolls, Memorandums, or Records, to be embezzled, falsified, corrupted, rased, blotted, torn or defaced: Nor carry, or cause any of them to be carried out of the Office; unless by special Order of the Queen, or Lord Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, or of her Majesty's Judges, Barons of her Exchequer, or her learned Counsel at Law, or some other great Officers of State, for her Majesty's Service upon special Occasions. Special Entry to be made in a Book for that Purpose, of any particular Book, Writ, Roll, or Record, sent out; of the Person that sent for it, and that carried it out of the Office; the Day of the Month when carried out, and when returned: To be subscribed by the Clerk who carried and returned it; and to be brought back without Delay, when done with. Every Book, Writ, Roll, &c. removed out of its Classis, or Place, by reason of any Search, Examination or Transcript, to be returned to its proper Place immediately after made use of. That if any *Membrana*, or Schedule, be unstitched, or torn off, to be new stitched, or fastened again by the Clerk. All Books, Bundles of Writs, Rolls and Records, to be diligently inspected once every Quarter of the Year, to see if any be missing or misplaced. No Person to be suffered to tittle, or take Tobacco in the Office. No Fee to be taken from any Person for a Search, who thro' Ignorance desires to search any Book or Record not kept in the Office. No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations of Records, other than the antient Fees of the Office. A particular Entry to be duly made of all Searches, Copies, and Examination of Records, and of Fees taken for the same. No clandestine Searches, and Examinations and Copies to be made, concealed, or not entred by the Deputy, or any Clerk. No Person to peruse any Record in private, but

"only publickly in the Office. The first Comer to be first served, and dispatched without Delay, or Preference given to another that comes after. The Rooms in the Office to be kept clean, and swept once, or more, every Week; and the Writs and Records therein preserved from Cobwebs, Dust, Filth, and Putrefaction; and the outward Doors duly locked every Night, for the Preservation of the Records. The Deputy and Clerks to spend their vacant Time in the Office, in making exact Kalendars and Tables to the Records for publick Good; and in reducing the loose Records in the Office and *White-Tower* Chapel, that are useful, into Order and Bundles, as the Master of the Office shall direct them. Every Deputy and Clerk of the Office, before his Admission, voluntarily to make and subscribe such an Oath, before the Master of the Office, as is suitable to his Trust.

Now as to the Antiquity of this Office of Records kept in the Tower. *The Antiquity of the Record Office.*

THERE is an antient Record of the 34th of *Edward III.* wherein Mention is made, of a certain House within the Tower of LONDON, wherein the King [*Edward III.*] caused to be laid up the Rolls, and other memorable Matters of Chancery; as well from the Time of his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, as in his own, for the safe and secure Custody of the said Rolls, and memorable Things.

THE Place where these Records were then kept, was a certain House, which House was afterwards called a Tower; that, undoubtedly, which is now called *Wakefield's-Tower*.

IN the Record above specified, it is said to be in a certain House.

IN another Record of King *Henry VI.* Mention is made of a little House. *Johannes Malpas habuit Officium Custodis Armaturæ infra Turrin LONDON, unâ cum parva Domo tunc vacant. infra dictam Turrin, juxta Turrin infra quam Rotuli Cancellariæ Regis continentur.*

IN this House there was a Chamber, called the *White-Chamber*, contiguous to a Hall called the *White-Hall*, where one *Robert de Hoton*, by a special Order from King *Edward III.* in the first Year of his Reign, arrayed and set in Order the Charters, Writings, and Muniments, in two Chests. The same King gave Order to the Clerk of his Works within the Tower, to see to the Reparation of the Defects of this House, as well to the Roof, as the Doors, Windows, &c. There were other Places, where, in Times past, Rolls and Instruments were kept; as, in the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery his Inn, and in the Priory of *St. Bartholomew's*. For so, in a Record 39 *Henry VI.* Mention is made of divers great Chests, containing Records of Pleas of the Common-Bench, which were in the Priory of *St. Bartholomew's* in *West-Smithfield*, to be removed to the Tower, by a Command from the King: For the chief and last Repository for these Records was the aforesaid House in the Tower, whither they were often remanded, by special Orders from the Kings successively.

THE Keepers of these Records were, sometimes the Kings Treasurers. Thus *Walter Reginald*, the King's Treasurer, seems to have had the Records in his Custody, who, as appears by a Record, was by King *Edward II.* enjoined to deliver to one *Bensted*, all the Writings and Instruments, touching the Negotiation of Peace, between King *Edward* his Father, and the King of *France*, which were in his Custody in the Tower.

IN the 1st of *Edward III.* *Robert Hoton* seems to have been Keeper of the Records. For in that Year a Writ was directed to him, that he should bring to the Exchequer, all the Writings, Muniments, &c. which belonged to *Thomas*, Earl



Earl of *Lancaster*, deceas'd, which remained in his Custody.

IN the 14th of *Edward III.* *William de Kildesby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, seems to be also Keeper of the Records of the Tower. For there is a Tower-Record that runs thus; "All the Rolls, Bundles, and Memoranda of *Chancery*, which were in the House of *John St. Paul*, (i. e. *Powel*) then Keeper of the Rolls of the said *Chancery*, were sent by the King's Command to the Tower, and there were delivered to *Will. de Kildesby*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of the said King, by *William de Emeldon*, Clerk of the said *John*."

IN the 10th of *Richard II.* one *John Burton* seems to have been Keeper of the Tower-Records, from a Record extant in the said Tower.

IN the 11th of *Henry VI.* *Thomas Smith*, Clerk, was Keeper of the Records, as appears by a large Exemplification of a Process in the Star-Chamber.

SOON after this, viz. the 14th of the same King, *John Malpas*, who was Keeper of the Armoury, had also this Place of Keeper of the Records; for a Record in that Office runs; " *John Malpas* hath the Office of Keeper of the Armoury within the Tower of LONDON, together with one little House, then vacant within the said Tower, within which are contained the Rolls of the King's *Chancery*."

ABOUT the 30th of *Henry VIII.* *Ralph Pexal* was Keeper of these Records; for in a Bill signed about that Year, the King commanded *Ralph Pexal*, termed Keeper of the Records, within the Tower of LONDON, that he rase, or cause to be rased, certain Words, negligently written, long before, in the Rolls of *Chancery*, of 22 *Edward IV.* then being in the Tower, viz. in a Levy granted to *Edmund Church*.

*Edward Hales* was Keeper of the Records in King *Edward* the VIth's Time. In the Time of his Custody of them, a great many Records lay in an old House in the Tower unknown, undiscovered, till *Hoby*, that belonged to the Ordnance, looking for a convenient Place to lay Gunpowder in, found, and gave the said *Hales* Notice of it, and to fetch some of them away: Many whereof had lain there so long by the Walls, that they were eaten and perished by the Lime.

IN the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, one *William Bowyer*, a Gentleman, bred up in the Study of the Law, by the Persuasion of Sir *Thomas Parry*, a great Man at Court, took on him this Trust.

WHEN he came into the Place, he found these Records in no Order, so that they could be but little serviceable to any that should consult them, not knowing where to find what they looked for. He therefore drew up at first a Compendium of the Records; from King *John* to the last Year of *Edward IV.* And at the Instigation of Secretary *Cecil*, and for his Service, at length, writ out, with his own Hand, many *Repertoria*, necessary either for the Queen, or her Subjects, viz. of all the Rolls of Parliament, all the Patents, and Rolls of *Wales*, of *Gascoine*, *Scotland*, *Rome*, *France*, *Normandy*, and *Almain*, from the first of King *John* to the last of *Edward IV.* and digested them all into six great Volumes, which employed him eight Years, and above 1000*l.* of his own Estate, beside all his Labour.

THE Keeper of the Records, succeeding Mr. *Bowyer*, were *Thomas Heneage*, and *William Heneage*; then *Roger Wilbraham*, Esq; 2 *Jac.* *Robert Bowyer* and *Henry Elsing*, Esq; 10 *Jac.* then *John Burroughs*, afterwards Knight, and *Nicholas Parker*, Esq; the one of *Gray's-Inn*, and the other of the *Middle-Temple*; the two next

Keepers, viz. *Prinn* and *Petyt*, were great and laborious Antiquarians.

THE last was succeeded by *Richard Topham*, Esq; as he was by the present Keeper, *David Polhill*, Esq;

THE Fee for searching the Records in the Tower, was at first but a Noble for opening the Door; afterwards 10*s.* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; for which any one might have a whole Day's Search from Morning to Night, with the Attendance of one or two Clerks, and the free Use of all the Records there, and of as many *Kalendars* as had been made thereof by the continual Labour of twenty Years, and more: Now the Custom is to search four Terms more for the same Fee.

BEFORE the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Records of the Tower were search'd but seldom; but in and since her Time, they have been more resorted to, such Pains being taken in Sorting and *Kalendaring* the said Records, that the Search is much readier and more easy than it used to be.

*Henry Lord Stafford*, a learned Nobleman, who was Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and to Queen *Elizabeth*, had a Key of these Records committed to him; and being a Man studious of such Antiquity, bestowed much of his Time thereon: And was one of the first that attempted the reducing them into Order. He made an Inventory of most of them, setting them in such Order, that he could have found any notable Matter enquired for. Which nevertheless, after, by tumbling and tossing were displaced again. He made also Repertories of every Matter from King *John*'s Days, till *Richard III.* And of Charters, Rolls, Patent-Rolls, Parliament-Rolls, from *Edward III.* to *Richard III.* This Lord is also to be remembered with Honour, for the Informations he gave to Secretary *Cecil* in the very Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Neglects and Embezlements of these precious Records; which had this Effect, that the Queen gave the Secretary, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and others, Commissions to view, see, and understand, how and where they were conveyed away; and to draw up Instructions for the better preserving, and Order in keeping them hereafter. Whereupon they appointed two Keys unto the Office, one whereof they committed unto the said Nobleman; and that a perfect Inventory should be made of the Books that remained: And he, for the more careful Preservation of them, kept one *Fitz*, his Servant to be always there ready with his Key, when any Search should be commanded to be made, and to keep a Book of Comptrolment, when any Records went out; and by what Warrant, and how they were brought in again. For *Bowyer*, the Keeper of the Records at this Time, did use for his own Ease to take home with him some Rolls, and return them at his Pleasure again.

So that these Records have been kept sometimes under two Keys; as when the Keeper had one, and the Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* another; that the Safety of these valuable Writings might not depend upon one Man, whose Clerks or Servants might embezzle them. Upon this Account it was, that the above-mentioned Lord *Stafford* alledged how dangerous a Thing it was for the Queen and Realm, that the same should be under one Key; and shewed, that by sundry Records remaining in the Treasury of the Palace of *Westminster*, there had been given Allowance unto the Clerks and Deputies of the Lord Treasurer, and Chamberlains, for the arraying, (i. e. setting in Order) and removing of the Records of the Tower.

THERE



THERE are no Rolls perfect, but only Fragments and Pieces, before the Reign of King *John*. The Reason whereof might be, partly, the Defacing of many, by their being ill laid up, or by the Negligence of former Keepers, who trusted the Office to Servants.

THERE were divers Castles and Towers, in antient Times, where the State-Records and other Rolls of Moment were used to be preserved, both in *England* and *France*; but the Tower of LONDON was always one.

IN the Reign of King *Edward II.* the chief Places appointed for preserving the Records, were the Castles of *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*, *Tutbury* in *Staffordshire*, and *Tonnebrug* (*Tunbridge*) in *Kent*, and the Tower of LONDON; which four Places are mentioned in an old Record. *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Know ye, that we have assigned our beloved Clerks, Robert de*

*Hoton, and Thomas de Sibthorp, to search, array, and put in right Order our Charters, Writings, and other our Muniments, being within our Castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, and Tonnebrug, and those which came lately, and are in the Custody of our Keeper of our Tower of LONDON; and also all those which are in the House of the Friars Preachers within the City of LONDON; that is, the Black-Friars; a Place of Strength, where Parliaments used sometimes to sit, and where was a Tower.*

IN those Times there were also other Records kept in the King's Dominions, in the Parts of *France*, viz. at the Towers of *Bourdeaux* and *Baiou*; which Places are mentioned in a Record in the Time of *Edward III.* to which, it is to be observed, the Tower of LONDON is also added.

In Page 71, Col. 1 Line 9, for 62 Guns, read 61.

## CHAP. X.

*Of divers remarkable ACCIDENTS and OCCURRENCES which have happened in, or concerning, the TOWER.*

IN the Year 1196, *William Fitz-Osbert*, a Citizen of LONDON, feditiously moving the common People to seek Liberty, and not to be subject to the Rich and more Mighty, at length was taken and brought before the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Tower, where he was by the Judges condemned, had Judgment, and was by the Heels drawn thence to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged.

1242, King *John* wrote unto *Geffery Magnaville*, to deliver the Tower of LONDON, with the Prisoners, Armour, and all other Things found therein, (belonging to the King) to *William*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*.

THE Year 1216, 1 *Henry III.* the said Tower was delivered to *Lewis* of *France*, and the Barons of *England*.

IN the Year 1222, the Citizens of LONDON having made a Tumult against the Abbot of *Westminster*, *Hubert of Burgh*, Chief Justice of *England*, came to the Tower of LONDON, and called before him the Mayor and Aldermen, of whom he enquired for the principal Authors of that Sedition, amongst whom, one, named *Constantine Fitz-Aelulfe*, avowed that he was the Man, and had done much less than he thought to have done: Whereupon, the Justice sent him (with two others) to *Falks de Brent*, who with armed Men brought him to the Gallows, and there hanged him, and the other two.

IN the Year 1244, *Griffith*, the eldest Son of *Luellin*, Prince of *Wales*, being kept Prisoner in the Tower, contrived Means to escape, and having, in the Night-Time, made a long Line, of the Hangings, Sheets, Towels, and Table-Cloths, he let himself down from the Top thereof; but in sliding, the Weight of his Body, being a Fat Man, broke the Rope, and his Neck withal. His Carcass being found in the Morning, by the Tower-Wall, was a pitiful Sight to the Beholders, for his Head and Neck were driven into his Breast between both his Shoulders. The King, hearing thereof, punished the Watchmen, and caused *Griffith's* Son, who was imprisoned with his Father, to be more strictly confined.

VOL. I.

IN the Year 1253, King *Henry III.* imprisoned the Sheriffs of LONDON, above a Month; in the Tower, for the Escape of a Prisoner out of *Newgate*.

IN the Year 1260, King *Henry*, with his Queen, for Fear of the Barons, were lodged in this Tower; the next Year he sent for his Lords, and held his Parliament there.

IN the Year 1263, when the Queen would have removed from the Tower, by Water, towards *Windsor*, several *Londoners* got together on the Bridge, under which she was to pass, and not only used her with reproachful Language, but also threw Dirt and Stones at her, which forced her to return for that Time; but in the Year 1265, the Citizens were compelled to submit themselves to the King for it; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, were sent to divers Prisons, and a *Custos* was set over the City, viz. *Othon*, Constable of the Tower.

IN the Year 1282, *Luellin*, Prince of *Wales*, came down from the Mountain of *Snowdon*, to *Montgomery*, and was taken at *Bluith-Castle*, where using reproachful Words against the *English*, *Roger Le Strange* ran upon him, and with his Sword cut off his Head, leaving his dead Body on the Ground. Sir *Roger Mortimer*, caused the Head of this *Luellin* to be set up on the Tower of LONDON, crowned with a Wreath of Ivy. This was the last Prince of the *British* Blood, who had any Rule or Dominion in *Wales*.

IN the Year 1290, the 18th of *Edward I.* several Justices, as well of the Bench, as of the Assizes, were sent Prisoners to the Tower, who, with great Sums of Money, regained their Liberty, viz. Sir *Thomas Weyland*, and several others.

*Edward II.* in the 14th Year of his Reign, appointed for Prisoners in the Tower, 2d. a Day for a Knight, and one Penny a Day for an Esquire, to serve for their Diet.

IN the Year 1320, the King's Justices sat in the Tower, for Trial of Matters, whereupon *John Gisors*, late Mayor of LONDON, and many others fled the City for Fear of being charged with Things they had presumptuously done.

Z

IN



IN the Year 1321, the *Mortimers* yielding themselves to the King, he sent them Prisoners to the Tower, where they remained long, and were adjudged to be drawn and hang'd: But at length *Roger Mortimer* of *Wigmore* by giving his Keepers a Sleeping Potion, escaped out of the Tower, and his Uncle *Roger* being still kept there, died about five Years after.

IN the Year 1326, the Citizens of LONDON took the Tower, wrested the Keys out of the Constable's Hands, and released all the Prisoners, and kept both the City and Tower for the Use of *Isabel* the Queen, and *Edward* her Son.

IN the Year 1330, *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, was taken and brought to the Tower, from whence he was drawn to the *Elms*, and there hanged on the common Gallows, where he hung two Days and two Nights, by the King's Command, and then was buried in the *Grey Friars Church*. He was condemned by his Peers, and yet never was brought before them: For it was not then the Custom, after the Death of the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Winchester*, *Gloucester*, and *Kent*, wherefore this Earl had that Law himself, which before he had appointed for others.

IN the Year 1360, *John* the French King being Prisoner in the Tower, King *Edward III.* being newly returned victoriously from *France*, the first thing he did was to visit his Prisoner, whose Ransom was assessed, afterwards, at three Millions of Florins, or Nobles; whereupon he was brought honourably to the Sea Side.

IN the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Kent* drew *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, *Robert Hales*, Prior of *St. John's*, and Treasurer of *England*, *William Appleton*, Friar, the King's Confessor, and *John Legge*, a Sergeant of the King's, out of the Tower, where the King was then lodged, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*. The particular History of which Rebellion is related in the following Manner, taken *verbatim* from the Annals of Mr. *John Stow*, in the Life and Reign of King *Richard II.*

#### The HISTORY of Wat Tylar's Rebellion.

IN the Year 1381, and the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Richard II.* was granted to the King a grievous Tax and Tallage of his Subjects, both Spiritual and Temporal, through which was raised in *England* a Shipwreck of great Troubles; for divers Courtiers, desirous to enrich themselves with other Mens Goods, informed the King and his Court, that the Tallage was not gathered up faithfully to the King's Use by the Collectors; whereupon they offered the King, that they would pay a great Sum of Money for the Farm of that which they should gather over and above that which had been paid, if they might be by the King thereunto authorized.

SOME of them getting the King's Letters and Authority, sate in divers Places of *Essex* and *Kent*, and handled the People sore and uncourtously, almost not to be spoken, for the levying of the said Sum of Money; which some of the People taking in evil Part, secretly took Counsel together, gathered Assistants, and resisted the Exactors, rising against them; of whom some they slew, some they wounded, and the rest fled.

THIS Tumult began principally in *Kent*, and after this Manner, as I find the same set down in a Chronicle of *St. Alban's*: One of the Collectors of the Groats, or Pole-Money, coming to the House of *John* (others say *Wat*) *Tylar*, in the Town of \* *Dartford* in *Kent*, demanded of the said *Tylar's* Wife, for her Husband, for herself, for

her Servants, and for their Daughter (a young Maiden) every one of them a Groat, which the *Tylar's* Wife denied not to pay, saving for her Daughter, who (she said) was a Child, and not to be accounted as a Woman. *That will I soon wete*, (answered the Collector) and taking the young Maiden dishonestly, turned her up to search whether she were undergrown with Hair or not; (for in many Places they had made the like shameful Trial) whereupon her Mother cried out, which caused Neighbours to come in, and her Husband (being at Work in the same Town tiling of an House) when he heard thereof, caught his Lathing-Staff in his Hand, and ran presently Home; where reasoning with the Collector, Who made him to be so bold? The Collector answered with stout Words, and strake at the *Tylar*; but the *Tylar* avoiding the Blow, smote the Collector with his Lathing-Staff, that the Brains flew out of his Head; where through great Noise arose in the Streets, and the poor People being glad, every one prepared to support the said *John Tylar*.

THUS the Commons being drawn together, went to *Maidstone*, and from thence back again to *Black-Heath*; and so (in short Time) they stirred all the Country (in a manner) to the like Commotion. Then besetting the Way that led to *Canterbury*, arrested all Passengers, compelling them to swear; First, That they should keep Allegiance to King *Richard*, and to the Commons; and that they should accept no King that was named *John*, in Envy they bare unto *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, who named himself King of *Castile*: And that they should be ready, whensoever they were called: And that they should agree to no Tax to be levied from thenceforth on the Kingdom, nor consent to any, except it were a Fifteen.

THE Fame of these Doings spread into *Sussex*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, and *Cambridge Shires*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, &c. And when such Assembling of the common People daily took Increase, and that their Number was now almost infinite, so that they feared no Man to resist them, they began to shew some desperate Acts, as they had rashly considered on their Minds, and took in Hand to behead all Men of Law, as well Apprentices, as utter Barristers, and old Justices, with all the Jurors of the County, whom they might get into their Hands. They spared none whom they thought to be learned; especially, if they found any to have a Pen and Inkhorn about him, they pulled off his Hood, and all with one Voice crying, *Hale him out, and cut off his Head*. The Bondmen, and other of *Essex*, being joined with them of *Kent* on *Black-Heath*, there came Knights to them from the King, to enquire the Cause of their Assembly; to whom they made Answer, That for certain Causes they were come together to have Talk with the King, and therefore willed the Knights to tell him, That he must needs come unto them, that he might understand the Desire of their Hearts.

THE King was counselled by some to make Haste unto them; but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, and *Robert Hales* of *St. John's*, Treasurer, affirmed, That it was not meet for the King to go to such a rude Company, but rather some Order to be taken for their Suppression; which when the Commons heard, being moved to a furious Rage, they swore, That they would go and seek the King's Traitors, to take off their Heads. Forthwith they took their Journey towards LONDON, and came to *Southwark*, where they filled all the Places of that Borough, and the Country about: They spoiled the Archbishop's Palace at *Lambeth*, for Despite they bare him. The Lord Mayor of LONDON and Aldermen (fearing the City's Spoil)

\* It should be Deptford.



Spoil) decreed to shut up the City Gates ; but the Commons of the City, especially the poorer People, favouring the Commons of the Country, would not suffer the Mayor to shut them out, but threatned Death to them that went about it.

ALL the Night following, to wit, *Corpus Christi* Eve, the Rebels enjoyed free Ingate and Outgate, and encouraged the Commons of LONDON, as also of all the Realm, to favour their Cause : For, said they, their Purpose was but to search out the Traitors of the Land, and so cease. The more Credit was given to their Speeches, because they took nothing from any Man, but at a just Price, and if they found any Man Thieving, they beheaded him. The Morrow after, to wit, on *Corpus Christi* Day, coming into the City, talking with the Commons of procuring Liberty to them, and apprehending of Traitors (as they termed them) especially the Duke of *Lancaster*, they shortly got all the poorer Citizens to conspire with them, and the same Day after it was grown somewhat warm, and that they had tasted divers Wines (for the Citizens did set open their Cellars for them to enter at their Pleasure) they exhorted each other, That going to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* House (to which there was none in the whole Realm to be compared for Beauty and Stateliness) they might set it on Fire, and burn it to the Ground.

STRAIGHTWAY they ran thither, and setting Fire on it round about, applied their Travel to destroy it ; and that it might appear to the Commonalty, that they did not any thing for Avarice, they caused to be proclaimed, That none, (upon Pain of losing his Head) should presume to convert to his own Use, any Thing that was there, but that they should break such Plate and Vessels of Gold and Silver (as was there in great Plenty) into small Pieces, and then to throw the same into the *Thames*, and so all, whatsoever, was destroyed : But one of the Rebels, (saith *Henry Knighton*) contrary to the Proclamation, took a goodly Silver Piece and hid it in his Bosom ; but another, who espied him, told his Fellows, who forthwith hurled him and the Piece of Plate into the Fire, saying, “ We be “ zealous of Truth and Justice, and not Thieves “ and Robbers ”. Also two and thirty of those Rebels entered a Cellar of the *Savoy*, where they drank so much of Sweet Wines, that they were not able to come out again in Time, but were shut in with Wood and Stones, that mured up the Door, where they were heard crying and calling seven Days after ; but none came to help them out, till they were all dead.

THESE Things being done, they brake down the Place called the *New Temple* at the Bar, in which Place Apprentices at the Law were lodged, for Anger which they had conceived against Sir *Robert Hales*, Master of St. *John's* Hospital, unto which Hospital of St. *John's* the *Temple* belonged, where many Monuments, the Lawyers had in their Custody, were consumed with Fire. After a Number of them had sacked this Temple, what with Weariness of Labour, and what with Wine, being overcome, they lay down under the Walls and Housings, and were slain like Swine, one of them killing another for old Grudges, and others also making quick Dispatch of them.

ANOTHER Troop (in the mean Time) set Fire on the noble House of St. *John* at *Clerkenwell*, causing it to be burnt by the Space of seven Days together, not suffering any to quench it. On Friday they burned the Manor of *Highbury*, the whole Number of the common People (being at that Time) divided into three Parts : Of which Division, one Part was attending to destroy the Manor of *Highbury*, and other Places, belonging to the Priory of St. *John* ; another

Company lay at the *Mile's-End*, East of the City ; the third kept at the *Tower-Hill*, there to spoil the King of such Victuals as were brought towards him. The Company that were assembled on the *Mile's-End*, sent to command the King, That he should come to them without Delay, unarmed, or without any Force, which if he refused to do, they would pull down the Tower, neither should he escape alive. The King taking Counsel, with a few unarmed Men, went toward them in great Fear, on Horseback, and so the Gates of the Tower being set open, a great Multitude of them entered into it.

THERE were (at the same Time) within the Tower, six hundred armed valiant Persons, and expert in Arms, and six hundred Archers, all which did quail in Stomach, and stood like Men amazed ; for the basest of the Rusticks, (not many together, but every one by himself) durst presume to enter the King's Chamber, and his Mother's, with their Weapons, to put in Fear each of the Men of War, Knights, and others. Many of them went into the King's Privy-Chamber and played the Wantons, in sitting, lying, and sporting on the King's Bed ; and, that which is much more saucily, invited the King's Mother to kiss with them, yet durst none of those Men of War (strange to be said) once withstand them : They went in and out like Masters, that were but base Slaves and of most vile Condition.

WHILE these rude Wretches sought for the Archbishop, running up and down with terrible Noise and Fury, at length finding one of his Servants, they charged him to bring them where his Master was, whom they named Traitor. The Servant not daring to displease them, brought them to the Chapel, where, after Mass had been said, and having received the Communion, the Archbishop was busy in his Prayers ; for not knowing of their Coming and Purpose, he had passed the last Night in Confessing of his Sins, and in devout Prayers : When therefore he heard that they were come, with great Constancy, he said, to his Men, *Let us now go ; surely it is best to die, when it is no Pleasure to live* : And with that the Tormentors entring, cried, *Where is the Traitor ?* The Archbishop answered, *Behold, I am the Archbishop, whom you seek, not a Traitor* : They therefore laid Hands on him, and dragging him out of the Chapel, they drew him forth of the *Tower-Gate* to the *Tower-Hill* ; where being compassed about with many Thousands, and seeing Swords about his Head, drawn in excessive Manner, threatning Death to him, he spoke unto them in these Words :

“ WHAT is it (Dear Brethren) you purpose to “ do? What is mine Offence committed against “ you, for which you will kill me? You were “ best to take Heed, that if I be killed, who am “ your Pastor, there come not on you the Indig- “ nation of the just Revenger ; or, at least, for “ such a Fact, all *England* be not put under In- “ terdiction.

SCARCE could he pronounce these Words, before they cried out with an horrible Noise, That they neither feared the Interdiction, nor allowed the Pope to be above them. The Archbishop seeing Death at hand, with comfortable Words, (as he was an eloquent Man, and wise beyond all the wise Men of the Realm) spake fairly to them. Lastly, After Forgiveness granted to the Executioner that should behead him, kneeling down, he offered his Neck to him that should smite off his Head. Being stricken in the Neck, but not deadly, he, putting his Hand to his Neck, said, *Aha, It is the Hand of God*. He had not removed his Hand from the Place where the Pain was, but that being suddenly stricken again, his Fingers Ends being cut off, and Part of the Arteries, he fell down ; but yet he died not, till being mangled with eight  
several



several Strokes in the Neck and Head, he fulfilled most worthy Martyrdom. There lay his Body unburied all that *Friday*, and the Morrow, till Afternoon; none daring to deliver his Body to Sepulture. His Head those wicked Villains took, and nailing thereon his Hood, they fixed it on a Pole, and set it on *London-Bridge*, in the Place where before stood the Head of Sir *John Minstarworth*.

THIS Archbishop, *Simon Tibald*, alias *Sudbury*, Son to *Nicholas Tibald*, Gentleman, born in the Town of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, Doctor of both Laws, was Eighteen Years Bishop of LONDON; in which Time he built a goodly College, in the Place where his Father's House stood, and endowed it with great Possessions, furnishing the same with Secular Clerks, and other Ministers; being valued, at the Suppression, at 122*l.* 16*s.* in Lands by the Year. He built the upper End of *St. Gregory's Church* at *Sudbury*. Afterward, being translated to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, Anno 1375, he re-edified the Walls of that City, from the West Gate (which he built) to the North Gate, which had been destroyed by the *Danes*, before the Conquest of King *William* the Bastard.

HE was slain, as you have heard, and afterward buried in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. There died with him Sir *Robert Hales*, a most valiant Knight, Lord of *St. John's*, and Treasurer of *England*, and *John Legg*, one of the King's Serjeants at Arms, and a *Franciscan* Friar, named *W. Appledore*, (*Appleton*) the King's Confessor, all whom they drew out of the Tower, and beheaded them on *Tower-Hill*; *Richard Lions* also, a famous Lapidary and Goldsmith, late one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, was drawn out of his House and beheaded in *Cheap*. Many that Day were beheaded, as well *Flemings* as *Englishmen*, for no Cause, but only to fulfil the Cruelty of the rude Commons. For it was a solemn Pastime to them if they could take any that was not sworn to them, to take from such a one his Hood, with their accustomed Clamours, and forthwith to behead him. Neither did they shew any Reverence to Sacred Places; for in the very Churches they did kill any whom they had in Hatred. They fetched 13 *Flemings* out of the *Augustin Friars Church* in LONDON, and 17 out of another Church, and 32 in the *Vintry*, and so in other Places of the City, as also in *Southwark*, all which they beheaded, except they could plainly pronounce *Bread and Cheese*: For if their Speech founded any Thing on *Brot* or *Cawse*, off went their Heads, as a sure Mark that they were *Flemings*.

THE King coming to the *Mile's-End*, the Place before recited, was greatly afraid, beholding the Mad-headed Commons, who with forward Countenances, required many Things, which they had put in Writing, and to be confirmed by the King's Letters Patent.

The DEMANDS made by the Rebels to the King at the *Mile's-End*.

I. " THAT all Men should be Free from Servitude and Bondage; so as (from thenceforth) there should be no Bondmen.

II. " That he should pardon all Men, of what Estate soever, all manner of Actions and Insurrections committed, and all manner of Treasons, Felonies, Transgressions and Extortions, by any of them done, and to grant them Peace.

III. " THAT all Men (from thenceforth) might be enfranchised, to buy and sell in every

County, City, Borough, Town, Fair, Market, and other Places within the Realm of England.

IV. " THAT no Acre of Land, holden in Bondage or Service should be holden but for Four-pence: And if it had been holden for less in former Time, it should not hereafter be enhanced.

THESE, and many other Things they required, and told him moreover, That he had been evilly governed.

THE King perceiving that he could not escape, except he granted their Request, yielded to the same, and so craving Truce, departed from them; and the *Essex* Men returned homeward. On the Morrow, being *Saturday*, the 15th of *June*, the King, after Dinner, went from the Wardrobe in *Tower-Royal*, in LONDON, to *Westminster*, to visit the Shrine of *St. Edward* the King, and to see if they had done any Mischief there. Then went he to the Chapel, called *Our Lady in the Pew*, where he made his Prayers, and returning by the Suburbs of *West-Smithfield*, he found all that Place full of the *Kentish* Men; wherefore he sent to shew them, that their Fellows, the *Essex* Men, were gone home, and that he would grant to them the like Form of Peace, if it liked them to accept thereof.

THEIR Chief Captain, named *John*, or, as other affirm, *Walter Hilliard*, alias *Tylar*, being a crafty Fellow, and of an excellent Wit, but wanting Grace, answered, That he desired Peace, but with Conditions to his Liking; meaning to feed the King with fair Words until next Day, that he might in the Night Time have compassed his Purpose; for they thought (the same Night) to have spoiled the City, the King being first slain, and the great Lords that were about him, then to have burnt the City, by setting Fire to it in four Parts: But GOD that resisteth the Proud, did suddenly disappoint him. For, whereas, the Form of Peace was written in three several Charters, and thrice sent to him, none of them could please him; wherefore, at length, the King sent to him one of his Knights, named Sir *John Newton*, not so much to command as to intreat him (for his Pride was well enough known) to come and talk with him about his own Demands, to have them put into his Charter: Of which Demands I will set down one, that it may plainly appear, how contrary to Reason all the rest were.

First, He would have a Commission to behead all Lawyers, Escheators, and others whatsoever, that were learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law, by reason of their Office. For he had conceived in his Mind, that this being brought to pass, all Things afterwards should be ordered according to the Fancy of the common People. And, indeed, it was said, that he had (but the Day before) made his Vaunt, putting his Hand to his own Lips, That before four Days came to an End, all the Laws of *England* should proceed from his Mouth. When Sir *John Newton* was in Hand with him for Dispatch, he answered him with Indignation, " If thou art so hasty get thee to thy Master, for I will come when it pleaseth me. " Notwithstanding he followed on Horseback a slow Pace, and by the Way there came to him a Doublet-Maker, who had brought to the Commons threescore Doublets, which they bought and wore, and he demanded thirty Marks for them, but could have no Payment. *Wat Tylar*, answer'd him, saying, " Friend, appease thyself, thou shalt be well paid before this Day be ended, keep thee near to me, I will be thy Debtor.



SETTING Spurs to his Horse he departed from his Company, and came so near to the King, that his Horse had touched the Crupper of the King's Horse, and the first Words he spake, were these, *Sir, King, seest thou all yonder People? Yea, truly,* (quoth the King) *wherefore sayest thou so? Because* (said he) *they be all at my Commandment, and have sworn to me their Faith and Truth, to do all that I would have them. In good Time,* (replied the King) *I believe it well.* Then said Wat Tyler, *Believest thou, King, that these People, and as many more, as be in LONDON, at my Command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy Letters.* No, (said the King,) *Ye shall have them, they be ordained for you, and shall be delivered to every one of them.*

AT these Words, *Wat Tyler*, seeing the Knight, *Sir John Newton*, near to him, on Horseback, bearing the King's Sword, was offended, and said, It had become him better to be on Foot in his Presence. The Knight, not having forgot his old accustomed Manhood, answered, That it was no Harm, seeing himself was on Horseback: Which Words so offended *Wat*, that he drew his Dagger, and offer'd to strike the Knight, calling him Traitor. The Knight answered, He lied, and drew his Dagger likewise. *Wat Tyler*, not suffering such an Indignity to be done him, and before his Rustick Companions; made as if he would have run upon the Knight; the King, therefore, seeing the Knight in Danger, to assuage the Rigour of *Wat*, for the Time, commanded the Knight to alight on Foot, and to deliver his Dagger to *Wat Tyler*. But when his proud Mind could not be so pacified, but he would also have his Sword, the Knight answer'd, It was the King's Sword, and (quoth he) thou art not worthy to have it, nor durst thou ask it of me, if there were no more but Thou and I. By my Faith, said *Wat Tyler*, I shall never eat until I have thy Head; and would have run in upon the Knight.

AT that very Instant came to the King, *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of LONDON; a bold, courageous, and brave-minded Man, with many Knights and Squires to assist the King, and he said, "My Liege, It were a great Shame; and such as never had been heard of, if, in thy Presence, they should permit a Noble Knight to be shamefully murdered, and before the Face of their Sovereign, wherefore he ought to be rescued, and *Tyler*, the Rebel, to be arrested." Which Words being heard; the King, altho' he were but of tender Years, taking Boldness and Courage to him, commanded the Mayor of LONDON to lay Hand upon him; the Mayor, being a Man of an incomparable Spirit and Boldness, without any further Delay, or Doubting, strait arrested him with his Mace upon the Head, and in such Sort, that he fell down at the Feet of his Horse. By-and-by they which attended on the King environed him round about, whereby he was not seen of his Company. And an Esquire, of the King's, called *John Cavendish*; alighted from his Horse, and thrust his Sword into *Wat Tyler's* Belly: Albeit, more Opinions do hold, that the Mayor did it with his Dagger, and many, besides, thrust him in, in many Places of his Body, and then drew him from among the People into the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*; which when the Commons perceived, they cried out, That their Captain was traiterously slain, heartning one another to fight, and to revenge his Death, bending their Bows. But the King rode to them, saying, "What a Work is this, my Men? What mean you to do? Will you shoot at your King? Be not quarrellous, or sorry for the Death of a Traitor and Rebel; I am your King, I will be your Captain and Leader;

VOL. I.

"follow me into the Field, there to have what-soever you require.

THIS the King did, left the Commons, being bitterly bent in Mind, should set Fire on the Houses in *Smithfield*, where their Captain was slain. They, therefore, followed him into the open Field, and the Soldiers, that were with him, not knowing, as yet, whether they would kill the King, or be in Reft, and depart home with the King's Charter. In the mean while; worthy *Walworth*, the (for ever) famous Mayor of LONDON, to second his first Piece of Service, which fell out to so good Purpose, only with one Servant, riding speedily into the City, began to cry, "You good Citizens, come to help your King, that is in Doubt to be murdered, and succour me, your Mayor, that am in the like Danger. Or, if you will not succour me, yet leave not the King destitute." When the Citizens heard this, in whose Hearts the Love of the King was ingrafted, suddenly, and very seemly prepared, to the Number of 1000; they tarried in the Streets for some one of the Knights to lead them (with the Mayor) to the King. And by good Fortune, *Sir Robert Knowles*, a Freeman of the City, came in the very Instant, whom they all required to be their Leader. He gladly undertook Part of them; and *Perducas Dalbert*, the Lord Mayor, and some other Knights, led on the rest to the King's Presence. The King, and all that were with him, rejoiced not a little at the unhop'd-for Coming of these brave armed Citizens, who suddenly compassed the whole Multitude of the Commons.

THERE might a Man have seen a wonderful Change of God's Right Hand; how the Commons did now throw down their Weapons and fall to the Ground, beseeching Pardon, who, lately before did glory, that they had the King's Life in their Power, and now were glad to hide themselves in Caves, Ditches, Corn-Fields, &c. The Knights, therefore, desirous to be revenged, besought the King to permit them to take off the Heads of an Hundred or two: But the King would not condescend to their Request, but commanded the Charter which they had demanded, written and sealed, to be delivered to them for the Time, to avoid any more Mischief, as knowing well, that *Essex* was not yet pacified, nor *Kent* stayed, the Commons and Rusticks of which Counties were ready to rise again if he did not satisfy them the sooner. The Commons having got the Charter, departed homeward, and the rude People being dispersed and gone, the King called for his valiant Mayor of LONDON, *William Walworth*, whom (with great Honour) he Knighted there in the Field; and as he did very worthily deserve. The like he did to *Nicholas Brember*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Lawnd*, *John Standish*, *Nicholas Twisford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen. Afterwards the King, with his Lords, and his Company, orderly enter'd into the City of LONDON with great Joy, and went to his Royal Mother who was lodged in the Tower-Royal, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, and where she had remained two Days and two Nights very much abashed and amazed; but when she saw the King, her Son, she was highly comforted, and said, "Ah! fair Son, what great Sorrow have I suffered for you this Day!" The King answer'd, and said, "Certainly, Madam, I know it well; but now rejoice and thank God, for I have this Day recovered my Heritage, and the Realm of England, which I had near lost.

THE Archbishop's Head was taken off the Bridge, and *Wat Tyler's* Head set up in the Place.

A a

HERE



HERE we are further to consider, that for an eternal Remembrance of this happy Day, and the City's Honour withal, the King granted, that there should be a Dagger added to the Arms of the City, in the Right Quarter of the Shield, for an Augmentation of the same Arms, and a Memory of the Lord Mayor's valiant Act, as doth appear unto this Day: For, 'till that Time, the City bare only the Cross without the Dagger.

AND whereas it hath been far spread abroad by vulgar Opinion, that the Rebel smitten down so manfully by Sir *William Walworth*, the then worthy Lord Mayor of LONDON, was named *Jack Straw*, and not *Wat Tyler*, I thought good to reconcile this rash conceived Doubt by such Testimony as I find in antient and good Records. The principal Leaders and Captains of the Commons, were *Wat Tyler*, as the first Man that took himself to be offended: The Second was *John* or *Jack Straw*; the Third, *John Kirkby*; the Fourth, *Allen Thredder*; the Fifth, *Thomas Scot*; the Sixth, *Ralph Rugge*. These, and many others, were Leaders of the *Kentish* and *Essex* Men. At *Mildenhall*, and *Bury* in *Suffolk*, was *Robert Westbrome* that made himself a King, and was most famous, next to *John Wrawe*, who being a Priest could not set Crown upon Crown; but left the Name of King and Crown to the same *Robert*. At *Norwich*, *John Lister*, a Dyer, exercised the Name and Power of a King, 'till he was taken and hanged for his Pains. Thus dangerously had this Rebellion dispersed itself abroad, but the happy and prosperous Success at LONDON, with other good Care for them further off, gave a gracious Issue to all in the End.

After the Death of *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Straw* being taken, with divers others, as chief Actors in this monstrous Disorder, the aforementioned Lord Mayor sat in Judgment upon the Offenders, and pronounced the Sentence of Death upon them. At which Time the Lord Mayor spoke openly to him thus: "*John*, (quoth he) Behold, thy Death is at Hand without all Doubt, and there is no Way thro' which thou mayest hope to escape; wherefore, for thy Soul's Health, without making any Lie, tell us what you purposed to have done among you; and to what End you did assemble the Commons?" When he had stayed a while, as doubtful what to say, the Mayor begun thus again to him, "Surely thou knowest, *John*, that the Thing which I demand of thee, if thou do it truly, it will redound to thy Soul's Health, &c. He, therefore, animated by the Lord Mayor's good Words, began as followeth:

*The CONFESSION of JACK STRAW to the Lord Mayor of LONDON, before his Death.*

"Now it booteth not to lie, neither is it lawful to utter any Untruth; especially understanding that my Soul is to suffer straiter Torments, if I should so do. And because I hope for two Commodities by speaking the Truth: First, That what I shall speak may profit the Commonwealth: And Secondly, After my Death, I trust by your Suffrages to be succoured according to your Promises, which is, to pray for me; I will speak faithfully, and without any Deceit.

"At the same Time as we were assembled upon *Blackheath*, and had sent to the King to come unto us, our Purpose was to have slain all such Knights, Squires, and Gentlemen, as should have given their Attendance thither upon him. And as for the King, we would have kept him among us, to the End that the People might more boldly have re-

paired to us; for they would have thought, that whatsoever we did, the same had been done by his Authority. Finally, when we had gotten Power enough, that we needed not to fear any Force which might be made against us, we would have slain all such Noblemen as might either have given Counsel, or made any Resistance against us; especially we would have slain the Knights of the *Rhodes* or *St. John's*: And Lastly, We would have killed the King himself, and all Men of Possessions, with Bishops, Monks, Canons, and Parsons of Churches; only Friars *Mendicants* we would have spared, that might have sufficed for Ministration of the Sacraments.

"When we had made a Riddance of all these, we would have devised Laws, according to which Laws the Subjects of the Realm should have lived. For we would have created Kings, as *Wat Tyler* in *Kent*, and others in other Counties: But, because this our Purpose was disappointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who would not permit the King to come to us, we fought by all Means to dispatch him out of the Way, as at length we did. Moreover, the same Evening that *Wat Tyler* was killed, we were determined, (having the greatest Part of the Commons of the City bent to join with us,) to have set Fire in Four Corners of the City, and so to have divided, among ourselves, the Spoil of the chiefest Riches that might have been found, at our own Pleasure. And this (said he) was our Purpose, as God may help me now at my last End.

AFTER this Confession made, he was beheaded, and his Head set on *London-Bridge*, by *Wat Tyler's*, and many others.

Now to proceed to other Actions in the Tower.

IN the Year 1387, King *Richard II.* kept his *Christmas* in the Tower; and in the Year 1389, was sent Prisoner thither.

IN the Year 1414, Sir *John Oldcastle* broke out of the Tower; and the same Year a Parliament being held at *Leicester*, a Porter of the Tower was drawn, hanged, and beheaded, whose Head was sent up, and set over the Tower Gate, for consenting to one *Whitlock's* Escape out of the Tower.

IN the Year 1419, Fryar *Randolph* was sent to the Tower, and there slain by the Parson of *St. Peter's* in the Tower.

IN the Year 1426, a Fellow, who pretended to be sent from the Emperor to young King *Henry VI.* calling himself the Baron of *Blackamore*, and a great Physician, was hanged and quartered. His Head was set upon the Tower, and his Quarters upon Four of the Gates of the City.

IN the Year 1458, in *Whitsun Week*, the Duke of *Somerset*, with *Anthony Rivers*, and four more, kept Jufts before the Queen, in the Tower of LONDON, against three Squires of the Queen's and others.

IN the Year 1465, King *Henry VI.* was brought Prisoner to the Tower, where he long remained.

IN the Year 1470, the Tower was yielded up to Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor of LONDON, and his Brethren the Aldermen, who forthwith entered the same, delivering King *Henry* from his Imprisonment, and placed him in the King's Lodgings there: But the next Year he was again sent thither a Prisoner, and there murdered, by the Bloody Hand of *Richard Duke of Gloucester*.

IN the Year 1478, *George Duke of Clarence*, by the Contrivance of the above-mentioned *Richard*,



Richard Duke of Gloucester, his younger Brother, was drowned in a Butt of Malmsey, in the Tower.

IN the Year 1483, the said Richard, being Protector of the King and Kingdom, convoked a Council in the Tower, at which, suddenly and unexpectedly, accusing the Lord Hastings of High-Treason, he swore by St. Paul, (his usual Oath) that he would not touch Bread, nor Drink, till his Head were stricken off, which was done accordingly, upon a Log of Timber, on the Green, before the Chapel in the Tower.

THE same Year young King Edward V. with his Brother, were murdered in the Tower, by Ruffians, hired for that Purpose by their bloody Uncle, Richard the Protector, afterwards King of England.

IN the Year 1485, John Earl of Oxford was made Constable of the Tower, and had the Custody of the Lions given him.

IN the Year 1501, in the Month of May, there was a Royal Tilt and Tourney of Lords and Knights in the Tower of LONDON, before the King.

IN the Year 1502, Queen Elizabeth, Wife to Henry VII. died of Child-birth in the Tower.

IN the Year 1509, Sir Richard Empson, Knight, and Edmund Dudley, Esq; Serjeant at Law, were committed to the Tower. These two were employed by King Henry VII. to raise Money, upon Penal Laws, for filling his Coffers, which they did very vigorously, in a Commission of Forfeitures; for which, in the First of King Henry VIII. they were both condemned and attainted by Parliament, and upon the 18th of August 1510, beheaded on Tower-Hill. Divers of their inferior Agents, called Promoters, were set on the Pillory in Cornhill, with Papers on their Heads, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horse-Tails.

IN the Year 1512, the Chapel in the White-Tower was burnt.

IN the Year 1513, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, (whom Philip Duke of Austria had deliver'd up into the Hands of King Henry VII. on Promise that he would not put him to Death) was by Henry VIII. not being bound by his Father's Oath, caused to be beheaded on Tower-Hill.

IN the Year 1521, a Difference arising between Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham, the Cardinal found Means to take away his Life, alledging that the Duke should say to the Lord Abergavenny, who married his Daughter, That if King Henry should die without Issue, he expected to have the Crown himself; so that he, being tried by his Peers, was found Guilty, and on the 17th of May beheaded on Tower-Hill.

IN the Year 1534, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, were committed to the Tower for denying to swear to the Act of Succession, made in the last Parliament; yet, both professing a Readiness to swear to the Succession itself, but not to the whole Act, wherein the Marriage with Queen Catharine, the King's first Wife, was declared to be against the Law of God; and wherein also were some Touches against the Pope's Authority: For this Refusal they were attainted by Parliament; and afterwards, in another Parliament, an Act passed for the King's Supremacy, and for abolishing the Pope's Power in this Realm: This Act they also refused to swear to. Upon the said Attainder, they were both executed on Tower-Hill, the Bishop in June 1535, and the Knight the Month following. Bishop Fisher was much lamented, being reputed a Man of great Learning, and of a good Life. The Pope had elected him Cardinal, and his Hat was come as far as Calais, but before it could come to England his Head

was off. Sir Thomas More was both learned and wise, but so given to Jestings that he could not refrain from it, even under Misfortunes, and at the very Time of his Death. At his Entrance into the Tower, the Gentleman-Porter asked for his Fee, which is the upper Garment, he pulled off his Cap to give him, saying, *This is the uppermost Garment I have*; but that not sufficing, he pulled out a Handful of Angels and gave him: A Knight, who was in his Company, saying, *He was glad to find that he was so full of Angels*. Yes, answered he, *I always love to have my best Friends about me*. When he had been close Prisoner for some Time, his Books were all taken from him, whereupon he shut up all his Windows, and being asked, why he did so? *It is Time*, answered he, *to shut up Shop when the Ware is all gone*. When he was upon the Scaffold, the Headsmen kneeling down to ask him Forgiveness, *I do forgive thee*, said he, *but I promise thee thou wilt get no Credit by cutting off my Head, my Neck is so short*. And when he was to lay his Head down upon the Block, having a great Grey Beard, he stroked it out, and said to the Headsmen, *I pray you let me lay my Beard over the Block, lest you should cut it; for tho' you have a Warrant to cut off my Head, you have none to cut my Beard*.

IN the Year 1536, Queen Anna Bullen, King Henry VIII's second Wife, was in the Month of May brought to the Tower by Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Cromwel, Secretary, and Sir William Kingston, Lieutenant of the Tower. At the Tower-Gate she fell on her Knees before the said Lords, beseeching God to help her, as she was Innocent of what she was accused. She was arraigned in the Tower before the Duke of Norfolk, he setting as High Steward of England: When her Indictment was read, she made such wise and discreet Answers, that she seemed fully to clear herself of every thing laid to her Charge; but she was nevertheless found Guilty, and beheaded in the same Month on a Scaffold upon the Green within the Tower; as her Brother, the Lord Rochford, was two Days before upon Tower-Hill; together with Henry Norris, Mark Smeton, William Brierton, and Francis Weston, all of the King's Privy-Chamber, about Matters concerning the Queen.

THE same Fate did the Lord Darcy undergo, on the same Hill, in June 1538, having been concerned in a Rebellion in the North.

ON the third of November following, Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exeter, Henry Pool, Lord Montacute, Sir Nicholas Carew, of Bedington, Knight of the Garter, and Master of the King's Horse, and Sir Edward Nevil, Brother to the Lord Abergavenny, were sent to the Tower, being accused by Sir Geoffrey Pool, the Lord Montacute's Brother, of High Treason: Three of them were beheaded on Tower-Hill on the 9th of January, and the other, viz. Sir Nicholas Carew on the 3d of March following.

IN the Year 1540, on the 28th of July, the like Punishment was inflicted on the said Hill, upon Thomas Lord Cromwel, Earl of Essex, the King's great Counsellor in the Dissolution of Monasteries, and Assumption of the Supremacy; together with the Lord Hungerford of Heitisbury.

IN the Year 1541, Margaret Countess of Salisbury, attainted two Years before, was beheaded within the said Tower. This Lady was the last of the right Line and Name of Plantagenet.

ABOUT a Month after, the Lord Leonard Grey, Deputy of Ireland, and Brother to the Marquis of Dorset, was beheaded on Tower-Hill, for suffering his Nephew Gerald Fitz-Garret to escape, who had been declared an Enemy to the State.



IN February following; Queen Catharine Howard, the King's fifth Wife, and the Lady Rochford, lost their Heads on the Green within the Tower.

IN the Beginning of the next Month Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, base Son to King Edward IV. having been imprisoned upon Suspicion of a Design to betray Calais to the French, whilst he was the King's Lieutenant there, was now found to be innocent of the Fact, and thereupon, the King, to make some Reparation for his Disgrace, sent him a Ring, and a very gracious Messuage by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, his Secretary; whereat the said Viscount conceived so great a Joy that he died thereof the Night following.

IN the Year 1546, which was the last of the Reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and Henry Earl of Surrey, his Son, upon certain Surmises of Treason, were committed to the Tower of LONDON; the Earl, being no Lord of Parliament, was tried by a common Jury, and being found guilty, was beheaded on Tower-Hill. The Duke was attainted by Parliament, and kept in Prison till the first Year of Queen Mary, when the Attainder was reversed; the Special Matter upon which the Earl was tried, was bearing of certain Arms that were said to belong to the King, and to the Prince, tho' the Earl justified his Bearing them, as belonging to divers of his Ancestors, affirming withal, that he had the Opinion of the Heralds therein.

IN this same Year, William Foxley, Pot-maker for the Mint in the Tower, fell asleep on Easter-Tuesday, and continued sleeping for fourteen Days and fifteen Nights, and could by no Means be awakened during that Time, by Pricking, Cramping, Burning, or otherwise; but when he did awake, he was in as good Temper as if he had slept but one Night, and lived 40 Years after.

IN the Year 1552, the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to the King (Edward VI.) who had been chosen Protector of the King and Kingdom, was beheaded on Tower-Hill.

IN the Year 1553, the young Lady Jane Grey was beheaded in the Tower, who, upon the Scaffold, made a most moving Speech to the Spectators, to this Effect, "That she came thither for an Example to Posterity, that Innocence cannot be any Protection against Greatness. And that she was to die, not for aspiring to a Crown, but for not refusing one when it was offered her."

HER Husband, the Lord Guilford, was beheaded the same Day.

ABOUT eleven Days after, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, Father to the said Lady Jane, was also beheaded on Tower-Hill.

IN the same Year, Sir Thomas Wyatt was beheaded on Tower-Hill, whose Head was set upon the Gallows at Hay-Hill, near Hyde-Park, and his Quarters in several Places of the City. This Man, in Hopes of saving his Life, had accused the Lord Courtney, and the Lady Elizabeth, the Queen's Sister, of being privy to his Conspiracy; but at his Death he cleared them, and openly protested, that they were altogether innocent, and had never been acquainted with his Proceedings; however, this Matter was so urged against them by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, that both of them were committed to the Tower in the Month of March, but were released from thence, tho' not out of Confinement, in May following. Bishop Gardiner's Malice was so great towards the Lady Elizabeth, that he had procured a Warrant to be framed under certain Counsellors Hands to put her to Death, which had been done, if Mr. Bruges, Lieutenant of the

Tower, pitying her Case, had not gone to the Queen (Mary) to know her Pleasure, who utterly denied that she knew any Thing of it; by which Means her Life was preserved.

IN the Year 1555, Queen Mary discharged a great Number of Prisoners out of the Tower, namely, the late Duke of Northumberland's Sons, Ambrose, Robert and Henry, also Sir Andrew Dudley, Sir James Crofts, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Sir John Rogers, Sir Nicholas Arnold, Sir George Harper, Sir Edward Warner, Sir William Santlow, Sir Gowen Carew, William Gybbs, Esq; Cuthbert Vaughan, and others.

IN the Year 1573, Thomas Duke of Norfolk was beheaded on Tower-Hill, for High-Treason.

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, having been committed to the Tower, being suspected of conspiring with Throgmorton, the Lord Paget, and the Guises, to invade England, and free the Queen of Scots, was, in the Month of June 1585, found dead in his Bed, shot into the Body with three Bullets under his Pap, and the Door bolted on the Inside. The Coroner's Inquest examining the Matter, brought in their Verdict *Felo de se.*

IN the Year 1590, in the Month of June, when Sir Michael Blount was first made Lieutenant of the Tower, Commissioners were appointed to take a careful View of the State of that Place, and the Prisoners therein, the Queen being in great Apprehension that Year of another Invasion from Spain, that threatened as much, or more than that in 1588. To make this Enquiry more exactly the following Memoranda were sent from the Lord Treasurer.

*Commissioners appointed to view the State of the Tower.*

"*Imprimis*, To enquire in what Repair are the Queen's Majesty's Lodgings, and all other Places for the Keeping of Prisoners, and the Lieutenant's Lodgings. And in what Part of the Queen's Privy Lodgings Prisoners are kept, and who they are.

"*Item*, To survey all Places, or Houses, or Lodgings, wherein any Persons do inhabit, or use to lodge; or how many of them have cause to dwell or lodge there, for the Service of her Majesty, within the Tower. And how many Persons are in every such Family or Lodging, Men, Women, and Children.

"*Item*, How many Families or Persons be lodged there, that have no ordinary Cause of Resort to the Tower for the Queen's Majesty's Service; and how long they have there continued; and by whose Means they came to those Dwelling-Places or Lodgings.

"*Item*, How many Prisoners are in the Tower, and in what Places they are lodged; and whether any Persons dwell so near to the Prison, as that the Prisoners and they may have secret Conference together.

"*Item*, To enquire of the Queen's Ordinary Yeomen-Wardens, whether they do their Service by themselves, or by their Deputies.

"*Item*, To enquire of the Houses lately erected against the Tower-Walls, or near to the Tower-Ditches, or Wharfs, and whether they are fit to be continued, or not, and who dwells in them, and to whom they pay their Rents.

"*Item*, What Annoyances are offered to the House and Ditches by the Citizens of LONDON, and the Inhabitants there adjoining, as well within the Liberties as without.

WHEREUPON this List of the Names of the Prisoners in the Tower, delivered to the Custody



Custody of Sir *Michael Blount*, from Sir *Owen Hopton*, by Indenture, was given in :

<i>Philip</i> , late Earl of	<i>John Ardent</i> .
<i>Arundel</i> .	<i>Ferom Paine</i> .
<i>James Fitzgerald</i> .	<i>Michael Moody</i> .
<i>Edmond Nevil</i> , Esq;	<i>James Harrison</i> , Priest.
<i>Thomas Abington</i> .	<i>Andro Vannietico</i> .
<i>Florence Macartie</i> .	<i>William Reynolds</i> .
<i>John Digby</i> .	<i>John Hoskins</i> .
<i>James Tipping</i> .	

WHEREOF *Abington*, *Tipping*, *Moody*, *Harrison*, and *Hoskins*, were delivered to the *Marshalsea*, by Warrant from the Lords; *Reynolds*, by the said Warrant, was delivered to the Lord *Buckhurst*, to be banished the Realm; *Paine* was set at Liberty, by the same Warrant, upon a Bond with Surety of 200*l*. *Digby* was delivered upon his Brother *Everard Digby*'s Bond of 1000*l*. for his good Behaviour to her Majesty and the State; *Macartie* was delivered upon the Earl of *Ormond*'s Bond of 1000*l*. that he should not depart the Realm, nor above three Miles out of LONDON, without special Licence from the Lords of her Majesty's Privy-Council; *Vannietico*, alias *Martinigo*, was delivered to two of the ordinary Yeoman of her Majesty's Guard, Anno 1591. The rest remained Prisoners.

OTHER Prisoners committed since *Blount* had the Charge, were these, all committed close Prisoners :

<i>Robert Humbardston</i> .	<i>Francis Barkely</i> .
<i>Richard Brookman</i> .	Sir <i>John Perrot</i> , Knight.
<i>George Bessely</i> .	Sir <i>Thomas Williams</i> ,
Sir <i>Thomas Fitzherbert</i> , Knight.	Knight.
Sir <i>Nicholas White</i> , Knight.	The Bishop of <i>Laughlyn</i> , in Ireland.
<i>Philip Williams</i> .	<i>Tibott Dillane</i> .
<i>John Powel</i> .	Mrs. <i>Catharine Lee</i> .
Sir <i>Brian Orework</i> , Knight.	Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Jones</i> .
	Sir <i>Francis Darcie</i> , Knight.

IN the Year 1600, *Robert* Earl of *Essex* lost his Head in the Tower, which he might have kept on longer, had he not been betrayed by the Lady *Walsingham*, to whom, after the Sentence of Condemnation, he sent a Ring, which the Queen had given him, as a Token that she would stick to him in any Danger. The Lady delivered not the Ring; and being a little after upon her Death-bed, she desired to speak with the Queen, and having disburthened a great Weight which lay upon her Conscience for that Act, the Queen flung away in a Fury, and never enjoyed herself perfectly after that Time; but she would break out often into Passion, and wring her Hands, crying, O *Essex*! *Essex*! And this Earl was the last who was executed within the Walls of the Tower.

IN the Year 1603, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was arraigned, and condemned, but kept Prisoner in the Tower, (where he wrote his *History of the World*) untill the Year 1617, when he was by King *James I.* allowed (upon his earnest Desire) to fetch Gold from a certain Mine in *Guiana*, in the *West-Indies*, wherein he miscarried. After which King *James* gave Way to have the Sentence of Death executed upon him, having first been brought to the *King's-Bench* Bar, the 27th of *October*, 1618, and there hearing the Sentence confirmed. From whence he was sent to the *Gatehouse*, and from thence next Morning to the *Palace-Yard*, where a Scaffold was erected, and there he was beheaded, after 14 Years Reprieve; which the World thought very hard of, having been a Person of such uncommon Merit.

IN the Year 1615, the Lady *Arabella*, a near Relation to King *James I.* having been privately married to Mr. *William Seymour*, the youngest Son of the Earl of *Hertford*, they were both committed to the Tower, where the Lady died.

IN the same Year Sir *Thomas Overbury* was poisoned in the Tower, for which the Earl of *Somerset*, and his Lady; were condemned; but most surprizingly pardoned, when the meaner Instruments made use of in that Murther, Sir *Gervase Elwes*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, Mrs. *Turner*, and divers others, were executed for it.

IN the Year 1621, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of England, was, for Bribery, displaced and committed to the Tower; but after some Days enlarged.

IN the Year 1625, the Earl of *Arundel* was committed to the Tower. The Year following the Earl of *Bristol*.

IN the Year 1631, the Earl of *Castlehaven* was executed on *Tower-Hill* for horrid Crimes of Incontinency.

IN the Year 1640, the Earl of *Strafford* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

IN the Year 1641, 12 Bishops were accused by the House of Commons, of High Treason, 10 of which were committed to the Tower, where they continued about four Months.

IN the Year 1642, Sir *Richard Gurney*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, was committed to the Tower.

IN the Year 1644, Sir *Alexander Carew*, who was Governor of *St. Nicholas* Island at *Plymouth*, was tried by a Court Martial, for endeavouring to deliver up the Island to the King, and sentenced to be beheaded, which he was a few Days after, upon *Tower-Hill*. By the said Court Martial, Sir *John Hotham*, and his Son, were arraigned, found guilty, and executed in the same Place.

IN the same Year, Dr. *William Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; his Corpse was at that Time interred in *Barking* Church, but 19 Years after, was removed to the Chapel of *St. John's College* in *Oxford*.

IN the Year 1646, Mr. *John Lilbourn* was committed to the Tower.

IN the Year 1647, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General of the Parliament Forces, was made Constable of the Tower.

IN the Year 1648, the Lord *Capel*, being Prisoner in the Tower, made his Escape; but on the 2d of *February* was taken at *Lambeth*, being betrayed (by the Waterman that carried him) and sent back to the Tower; and was beheaded with Duke *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Holland*, in the *Palace-Yard* at *Westminster*, the 9th of *March* following.

IN the Year 1649, November the 13th, Mr. *Walker*, a Parliament Man, and the Author of the *History of Independency*, was committed to the Tower, where he died.

IN the Year 1651, March the 29th, at Five o'Clock at Night, Captain *Brown Busbel* was beheaded under the Scaffold upon *Tower-Hill*, by Order of Parliament; for that he had formerly delivered up to the King *Scarborough* Castle.

IN the same Year, about the 23d of *August*, Mr. *Love*, a Presbyterian Minister, and Mr. *Gibbons*, were beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

ALSO in the same Year, about the Beginning of *November*, Major General *Massey*, being very much wounded, surrender'd himself to the Countess of *Stamford*; but the Lord *Grey*, her Son, secured and sent him to LONDON; thence he was sent to the Tower, and some Time after made his Escape.

IN the Year 1653, *August* the 20th, *John Lilbourn*, being acquitted by his Jury in the *Guild-Hall*,



Hall, LONDON, was sent to Newgate, and on the 27th of the said Month from thence to the Tower.

IN the Year 1655, Colonel Overton was committed to the Tower.

AND in the same Year, on the 18th of May, three Serjeants at Law, viz. Maynard, Twisden, and Windham, were committed to the Tower. And on the 9th of June, the same Year, the Lord Willoughby, of Parham, was committed to the Tower.

IN the Year 1656, Novemb. the 1st, the Silver that was taken in the Spanish Galeon was brought into the Tower; and the Marquis of Baden and his Brother, imprisoned in the Tower. And in the same Year February the 9th, Miles Sundercomb was brought to his Trial at Westminster-Hall, and Sentence of Death passed against him for Treason; and on the 13th he was found dead, being said to have poison'd himself; but, notwithstanding that, on the 17th he was drawn at the Horse's Tail to Tower-Hill, where (under the Scaffold) a Hole being digged, he was turned in naked, and a Stake driven thro' him.

IN the Year 1657, July the 24th, Colonel Edward Saxby was committed to the Tower, and on the 17th of August following, Mr. Asbly and Mr. Alanson were committed to the same Place.

AND in the same Year on January the 13th, Colonel Saxby died in the Tower.

IN the Month of April 1658, Dr. Hewet was committed to the Tower. And on the 1st of June following, he and Mr. Mordaunt were brought to their Trials, before a High Court of Justice: Mr. Mordaunt was acquitted, but Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet received Sentence of Death, and, on the 8th of June following, were both beheaded on Tower-Hill.

IN the same Year, August the 24th, the Duke of Buckingham was committed to the Tower.

IN the Year 1659, June the 29th, the Lady Mary Howard was committed to the Tower, and at the same Time many other Persons of Note were seized, and secured in several Prisons.

IN the same Year, Colonel Morley was made Lieutenant of the Tower, and on the 25th of the same Month, Sir Robert Pye, and Major Fincher were thither committed; and on the 21st of February following were discharged. Also on the 15th of March, the same Year, Bishop Wren, after 18 Years Imprisonment in the Tower, was enlarged.

IN the Year 1660, on January the 9th, Lambert submitted to the Parliament, but was committed to the Tower, from whence, upon the 9th of April following, he escaped; and upon the 21st he was proclaimed Traitor, upon the 22d he was taken by Colonel Ingoldsby, near Daven-try, and on the 24th was brought to LONDON, and again committed to the Tower.

IN the same Year, on June the 25th, Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, was made Lieutenant of the Tower by King Charles II. soon after his Majesty's happy Restoration. On the 16th of September following, Robert Overton was committed to the Tower for Treason.

ON the 22d Mr. John (some Time Sir John Lentall) was committed to the Tower. On the 23d of March, Zachary Crofton, Presbyterian Minister, was committed to the Tower for Matters of High Treason.

IN the Year 1661, on Monday the 21st of April, King Charles II. made his Cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster, in such a glorious and splendid Manner, that it seemed to outvie whatsoever had been seen before of Gallantry and Riches. In Preparation to which Day's Solemnity, four stately and magnificent Triumphant Arches were erected by the City, (according as

their Charter obliged them unto, upon such an Occasion) for his Majesty, to pass thro' the City to his Coronation.

THE First of them was erected in Leadenhall-Street, made after the Dorick Order, representing his Majesty's happy Arrival in England.

THE Second was a Naval Representation, and was erected in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange.

THE Third, consisting of the Corinthian and Composite Orders, being the Representation of Concord, was erected in Cheapside, near Wood-Street End.

THE Fourth, consisting of the Dorick and Ionick Orders, and the Representation of Plenty; this was erected in Fleet-Street, near White-Fryars.

THE whole Manner of the Proceedings in this Cavalcade, is to be found in a Volume on that Subject, published by John Ogilby, with Sculptures.

IN the same Year, July 1, the Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, and Mr. Robert Wallop, (three of the King's Judges in the pretended High Court of Justice) were brought to that Bar, in the Parliament House, and there sentenced to be drawn upon Sledges, with Ropes about their Necks, from the Tower to Tyburn, and back again to the Tower, which was accordingly executed on the 27th of January following.

ON the 16th of March, the same Year, Miles Corbet, John Okey, and John Baxster, or Baxsted, (three other of the King's Judges, who fled) were taken at Delft by Sir George Downing, and brought Prisoners to the Tower, and on the 16th of April following, they received Sentence of Death, and on the 19th of the said Month, they were all three drawn upon Sledges from the Tower to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

IN the Year 1662, Sir Henry Vane was indicted and found Guilty of High-Treason, and Colonel Lambert, the like, on the 9th of June, and on the 11th both receiv'd Sentence of Death, but Lambert's Execution was respited, by Order from his Majesty, because of his prudent and civil Deportment at his Trial; but on the 14th, Sir Henry Vane was beheaded on Tower-Hill.

ON the 16th of January 1662, Mr. Edward Bagshaw, a Minister, was committed to the Tower for Treasonable Designs and Practices. Upon the 18th, Philip Gibbs was removed from Newgate to the Tower: And upon the 26th Archibald Johnston was committed to the Tower, for Crimes of High-Treason, and on the 22d of July following, was executed at Edinburgh, in Scotland, upon a Gibbet 22 Feet high.

IN the Year 1663, Abraham Goodman was committed to the Tower, for attempting to murder the Duke of Buckingham.

IN the Year 1665, on the 30th of October, Sir Thomas Bludworth was sworn Lord Mayor of LONDON; at the Outermost Gate of the Bulwark, by Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, by Virtue of his Majesty's Commission for that Purpose to him directed.

IN the Year 1673, a most strange and daring Attempt was made to steal the Royal Crown and Scepter out of the Tower of LONDON, by Thomas Blood, and others in Confederacy with him; the Manner of which is thus related by Mr. Strype, who says, he had it from Mr. Edwards himself, the Keeper of the Regalia.

ABOUT three Weeks before this Blood made his Attempt upon the Crown, he came to the Tower in the Habit of a Parson, with a long Cloak, Cassock, and Canonical Girdle, and brought a Woman with him, whom he called Wife; altho' in Truth, his Wife was then sick in Lancashire. This pretended Wife desired to see

The Crown  
stolen out of  
the Tower by  
Blood.



see the Crown; and having seen it feigned to have a Qualm come upon her Stomach, and desired Mr. *Edwards* (who was Keeper of the Regalia) to send for some Spirits, who immediately caused his Wife to fetch some; whereof when she had drunk, she courteously invited her up Stairs to repose herself upon a Bed: Which Invitation she accepted, and soon recovered. At their Departure they seemed very thankful for this Civility.

ABOUT three or four Days after, *Blood* came again to Mrs. *Edwards*, with a Present of four Pair of white Gloves from his Wife: And having thus begun the Acquaintance, they made frequent Visits to improve it: She professing, that she should never sufficiently acknowledge her Kindness.

HAVING made some small Respite of his Compliments, he returned again, and said to Mrs. *Edwards*, that his Wife could discourse of nothing but of the Kindness of those good People in the Tower. That she had long studied, and at length bethought herself of a handsome Way of Requital. You have, said he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your Daughter, and I have a young Nephew who hath two or three Hundred a Year in Land, and is at my Disposal. If your Daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to see her, and we will endeavour to make it a Match.

THIS was easily assented to by old Mr. *Edwards*, who invited the Parson to dine with him that Day, and he as readily accepted of the Invitation; who taking upon him to say Grace, performed it with great Devotion, and casting up his Eyes, concluded his long winded Grace, with a hearty Prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After Dinner he went up to see the Rooms, and seeing a handsome Case of Pistols hang there, he express'd a great Desire to buy them to present to a young Lord who was his Neighbour. That was his Pretence, but his Purpose, probably, was to disarm the House against the Time that he intended to put the Design in Execution.

AT his Departure, (which was with a Canonical Benediction of the good Company) he appointed a Day and an Hour to bring his young Nephew to his Mistress, and it was that very Day that he made his Attempt, viz. the 9th of May, about seven in the Morning, *Ann. Dom.* 1673.

THE old Man was got up ready to receive his Guest, and the Daughter had put herself into her best Dress to entertain her Gallant; when, behold, Parson *Blood*, with three more, came to the Jewel-House, all armed with Rapier-Blades in their Canes, and every one a Dagger, and a Pair of Pocket-Pistols. Two of his Companions enter'd in with him, and the third staid at the Door, it seems, for a Watch. The Daughter thought it not modest for her to come down till she was called, but she sent the Maid to take a View of the Company, and to bring her a Description of the Person of her Gallant. The Maid conceived that he was the intended Bridegroom, who staid at the Door, because he was the Youngest of the Company, and returned to her young Mistress with the Character that she had formed of his Person.

*Blood* told Mr. *Edwards*, that they would not go up Stairs, till his Wife came, and desired him to shew his Friends the Crown to pass the Time till then; as soon as they were enter'd the Room, where the Crown was kept, and the Door, as usual, was shut behind them, they threw a Cloak over the old Man's Head, and clapp'd a Gag into his Mouth, which was a great Plug of Wood, with a small Hole in the Middle to take Breath at; this was fasten'd on with a waxed Leather, which went round his Neck. At the

same Time they fasten'd an Iron Hook to his Nose, that no Sound might pass from him that Way neither.

WHEN they had thus secured him from crying out, they told him, that their Resolution was to have the Crown, Globe, and Sceptre; and that if he would quietly submit to it, they would spare his Life, otherwise he was to expect no Mercy. He thereupon forced himself to make all the Noise that possibly he could, to be heard above: Then they knocked him down with a wooden Mallet, and told him, that if he would lie quietly they would spare his Life; but if not, upon the next Attempt to discover them, they would kill him, and pointed three Daggers at his Breast. But he strained himself to make the greater Noise. Whereupon they gave him nine or ten Strokes more upon the Head with the Mallet, for so many Bruises were found upon the Skull, and stabbed him into the Belly.

WHEREAT the poor Man, almost Eighty Years of Age, fell and lay some Time entranced; one of them kneeled on the Ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any Breath come from him, said, *He is dead I'll warrant him.* Mr. *Edwards*, came a little to himself, heard these Words, and conceived it best for him to be so thought, and lay quietly.

THEN one of them, named *Parrot*, put the Globe into his Breeches. *Blood* held the Crown under his Cloak. The Third was designed to file the Sceptre in two (because too long to carry) and when filed, it was to be put into a Bag brought for that Purpose.

BUT before this could be done, young Mr. *Edwards* (Son of the old Gentleman) who had attended upon Sir *John Talbot* into *Flanders*, and upon his first Landing in *England*, was with Sir *John's* Leave, come away Post to see his old Father, chanced to arrive at the very Instant that this was acting, and coming to the Door, the Person that stood Centinel for the rest, asked him with whom he would speak? he made Answer, he belonged to the House. But young *Edwards* perceiving, by his Question, that he himself was a Stranger, told him, that if he had any Business with his Father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and so went up, where he was welcomed by his Mother, Wife and Sister.

IN the mean Time, the Centinel gave Notice of the Son's Arrival, and they forthwith hasted away with the Crown and Globe, but left the Sceptre, not having Time to file it. The old Man recovering himself got upon his Legs, pulled off the Gag (for they concluded him dead, and surpriz'd with the Son's unexpected Arrival, had omitted to tie his Hands behind him) and cried out, *Treason, Murther!*

THE Daughter, hearing him, hasted down, and, seeing her Father thus wounded, ran out upon the *Tower-Hill*, and cried, *Treason! The Crown is stolen!* This gave the first Alarm, and *Blood* and *Parrot*, making more than ordinary Haste, were observed to jog each other with their Elbows as they went, which caused them to be suspected and pursued.

BY this Time young Mr. *Edwards*, and Captain *Beckman*, upon the Cry of their Sister, were come down, and left their Father, likewise, to run after the Villains, but they were advanced beyond the Main-Guard, and the Alarm being given loudly, to the Warder at the Draw-Bridge, he put himself in a Posture to stop them. *Blood* came up first, and discharged a Pistol at him. The Bullet (if any there were) miss'd him; but the Powder, or Fear, made him fall to the Ground, whereby they got safe to the little Ward-House-Gate, where one *Sill*, who had been a Soldier under *Cromwel*, stood Centinel, who, altho' he saw the Warder shot, made no Resistance.



Resistance. By whose Cowardice, or Treachery, the Villains got over that Draw-Bridge, and through the Outward Gate upon the Wharf, and made all possible Haste towards their Horses, which attended at St. Catharine's Gate, called the *Iron Gate*, crying themselves, as they ran, *Stop the Rogues*. And they were by all thought innocent, he being in that grave Canonical Habit, till Captain *Beckman* got up to them: *Blood* discharged his second Pistol at Captain *Beckman's* Head, but, he stooping down, avoided the Shot, and seized upon the Rogue, who had the Crown under his Cloak, yet had *Blood* the Impudence, altho' he saw himself a Prisoner, to struggle a long while for the Crown, and, when it was wrested from him, said, *It was a gallant Attempt, how unsuccessful soever, for it was for a Crown*.

A Servant belonging to Captain *Sherburn*, seized upon *Parrot*, before *Blood* was taken.

THERE was such a Consternation in all Men, and so much Confusion in the Pursuit, that it was a Wonder some innocent Persons had not suffered for the Guilty. For young *Edwards* over-taking one that was bloody in the Skuffle, and supposing him to be one of those, who had murdered his Father, was going to run him through, had not Captain *Beckman*, cried, *Hold, he is none of them*.

AND as Captain *Beckman* made more than ordinary Haste in the Pursuit, the Guards were going to fire at him, supposing him to be one of the Rogues, but one of them, who by good Fortune, knew him, cried out, *Forbear; He is a Friend*.

*Blood* and *Parrot* being both seized, as hath been said, *Hunt*, *Blood's* Son-in-Law, leaped on his Horse, with two more of the Conspirators, and rid far away; but a Cart standing empty in the Street, chanced to turn short, and *Hunt* run his Head against a Pole that stuck out; but he recovering his Legs, and putting his Foot in the Stirrup, a Cocker running to enquire after the Disaster, said, *This is Tom Hunt, who was in that bloody Attempt upon the Person of the Duke of Ormond: Let us secure him*. A Constable, being accidentally there, seized him upon that Affirmation, and carried him before Justice *Smith*; who, upon his confident Denial of himself to be *Hunt*, was about to let him go; but the Hue and Cry coming, that the Crown was taken out of the Tower, he was committed to safe Custody.

YOUNG *Edwards* proposed to Lieutenant *Rainsford*, to mount some of his Soldiers upon the Horses that were left, and send them to follow the rest that escaped; but he bad him follow himself, if he would; it was his Business: And led the Fellows Horses into the Tower, as forfeited to the Lieutenant.

*Hunt* (as has been said) was Son-in-Law to *Blood*, and trained up in his Practices.

*Parrot* was a Silk-Dyer in *Southwark*; and in the Rebellion had been Major General *Harri-son's* Lieutenant.

*Blood* was the Son of a Blacksmith in *Ireland*; a Fellow that thought small Villanies below him. One of his virtuous Comrades, having received Sentence of Death in *Yorkshire* for some Crime, he was rescued out of the Hands of the Sheriff's Men, as they were leading him to the Gallows. He, with others, laid a Design in *Ireland*, to surprize the Castle of *Dublin*, and the Magazine therein, and to usurp the Government: But being discovered by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Night before the intended Execution, some of them were apprehended, and suffered as Traitors; whose Death *Blood*, and the rest of the surviving Rogues, bound themselves by solemn Oath, to revenge upon the Duke's Person. This occasioned his third Enterprize: For he, with five or six more of his Associates, (whereof *Hunt* was

one) well mounted, came one Night up to his Coach Side, before he came to his own Gate, dwelling then at *Albemarle House*, took him out of his Coach, forced him up behind one of the Horses, and were riding away with him as far as *Berkely House*; where the Duke threw himself off the Horse with the Villain, who had tied the Duke fast to him. The rest turned back, discharging two Pistols at the Duke; but taking their Aim in the Dark, missed him: By this Time the Neighbourhood was alarmed, and the Rogues having Work enough to save themselves, rid for it, and got away.

IT was no small Disrepute to that hellish Contriver amongst his Comrades, to fail in a Project which he had laid so sure, and represented to them so easy to be effected: Therefore, to redeem his Credit with them, he entered immediately upon the Contrivance of another, that should fully recompence all former Miscarriages, with an infallible Prospect of Gain, and the Reputation of a daring Villainy; which was that of sharing the *Regalia*.

IN the robustious Struggle for the Crown, as was shewed before, the great Pearl and a fair Diamond fell off, and were lost for a while, with some other smaller Stones: But the Pearl was found by *Catharine Maddox* (a poor Sweeping-Woman to one of the Warders) and the Diamond by a Barber's Apprentice; and both faithfully restored. Other smaller Stones were by several Persons picked up, and brought in. The fair Ballas Ruby belonging to the Sceptre, was found in *Parrot's* Pocket: So that not any considerable Thing was wanting, the Crown only was bruised and sent to repair.

YOUNG Mr. *Edwards* went presently to Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, and gave him an Account of all that had passed, who instantly went to the King, and acquainted his Majesty with it. His Majesty commanded him to make Haste to the Tower, to enquire how Matters stood; to take the Examination of *Blood*, and the rest; and to return and report all to him. Sir *Gilbert* accordingly went and found the Prisoners, whose Wounds had been already dressed, with their Keepers in the *White Tower*. *Blood* lay in a Corner, dogged and lowring, and wou'd not give a Word in Answer to any one Question.

HIS Majesty was in the mean Time persuaded by some about him to hear the Examination himself; and the Prisoners were forthwith sent for to *Whitehall*. Nothing but that could possibly have saved *Blood* from the Gallows; but that which ought to have been his surer Condemnation, proved to be his Safety. For all Men concluding, that none but those who had the Courage to venture upon such a daring Villany, as that of the Crown, could be guilty of the Practice upon a Peer of that Magnitude, as was the Duke of *Ormond*; especially the Parliament than fitting. Amongst other Questions, therefore, it was thought fit to interrogate him, Whether he had not a Hand in that Assault? For the Authors of it were as yet altogether in the Dark.

*Blood*, as if he had valued himself upon the Action, and possibly suspecting that the King might have made some Discovery of it already, without any manner of Scruple or Hesitation, confessed he had. It was then asked him, Who his Associates were? He answered, That he would never betray a Friend's Life; nor ever deny a Guilt, in Defence of his own. It was next asked him, What Provocation he had to make so bold an Assault upon the Duke of *Ormond*? He said, The Duke had taken away his Estate, and executed some of his Friends; and that he and many others had engaged themselves by solemn Oath to revenge it.



AND lest any of his audacious Villanies should lessen the Romance of his Life, by lying conceal'd in his Examination about the Crown, he voluntarily confessed to the King, that he had been engaged in a Design to kill his Majesty with a Carbine, from out of the Reeds by the *Thames* Side, above *Battersea*, where he often went to swim. That the Cause of this Resolution in himself, and others, was, his Majesty's Severity over the Consciences of the Godly, in suppressing the Freedom of their Religious Assemblies. That when he had taken his Stand in the Reeds for that Purpose, his Heart was checked with an Awe of Majesty, and he did not only himself relent, but diverted the rest of his Associates from the Design.

HE told his Majesty, That he had, by these his Confessions, laid himself sufficiently open to the Law; and he might reasonably expect the utmost Rigor of it; for which he was (without much Concern of his own) prepared: But he said withal, That the Matter would not be of that Indifference to his Majesty, inasmuch as there were Hundreds of his Friends yet undiscovered, who were all bound to each other by the indispensable Oaths of Conspirators, to revenge the Death of any of the Fraternity, upon those who should bring them to Justice, which would expose his Majesty, and all his Ministers, to the daily Fear and Expectation of a Massacre: But on the other Side, if his Majesty would spare the Lives of a few, he might oblige the Hearts of many, who (as they had been seen to do daring Mischiefs) would be as bold, if received into Pardon and Favour, to perform eminent Services for the Crown: And he pretended such an Interest and Sway amongst the Fanaticks, to dispose them to their Fidelity, as though he had been their chosen General, and had them all entered in his Muster-Roll.

IN short, *Blood*, and his Associates, were not only pardoned, and set free, but the Arch-Villain himself had 500 *l. per Annum*, settled upon him in *Ireland*, and was admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy of the Court. Mr. *Edwards* had a Grant of 200 *l.* and his Son of 100 *l.*

THE famous *Andrew Marvel*, at the Time this Business happened, gives the following short Account of it, in a Letter to a Friend.

“ ONE *Blud*, (so he writes his Name) outlawed for a Plot to take *Dublin* Castle, and who seized on the Duke of *Ormond* here last Year, and might have killed him, a most bold, and yet sober, Fellow, some Months ago, seized the Crown and Sceptre in the Tower, took them away, and, if he had killed the Keeper, might have carried them clear off. He being taken, astonished the King and Court, with the Generosity and Wisdom of his Answers. He, and all his Accomplices, for his Sake, are discharged by the King, to the Wonder of all.

IN the Year 1677, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and the Lord *Wharton*, were committed to the Tower, for proposing a Question in the House, about the Legality of the Parliament, which might raise Doubts and Jealousies, it was said, in the Minds of the King's Subjects. This Commitment was opposed by several Lords, who apprehended that it might prejudice the Freedom of Debate. The Earl of *Shaftsbury* continued in the Tower above a Year; but the other three, upon making their Submission, were sooner discharged.

IN the Year 1678, the Earl of *Powis*, Viscount *Stafford*, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, the

Lord *Petres*, and the Lord *Bellasis*, were committed to the Tower, being accused of the Popish-Plot.

IN the Year 1679, the Earl of *Danby* was committed to the Tower by the House of Lords; but soon after pleaded the King's Pardon at the Bar of the said House.

IN the Year 1680, on the 29th of *December*, the Lord *Stafford* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

IN the Year 1681, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, being accused of Treasonable Practices, was again committed to the Tower; but when he was to be brought on his Trial, the Jury returned the Bill *Ignoramus*.

IN the Year 1682, the Lord *Russel*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Bedford*, was committed to the Tower for High Treason; of which being brought in Guilty upon his Trial, he was condemned, and soon after executed in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

THE Earl of *Effex*, having been accused of being concerned in the same Conspiracy, was, quickly after the Discovery, committed to the Tower; where, on the same Day that the Lord *Russel* was tried, he was found with his Throat cut; but whether by himself, or any Body else, has been the Occasion of some Dispute.

ON the 7th of *December* 1683, Colonel *Algernoon Sidney* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

IN the Year 1685, *James Duke of Monmouth* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. When he went to the Scaffold he was attended by a very strong Guard, who, it is said, had Orders to shoot him, if any Attempt had been made of a Rescue, as had been talked of. The Executioner, at the Block, was in very great Disorder, trembling all over, and gave him at first only a slight Stroke, at which he turned and looked at him; then the Duke laid himself down again, and the Headsmangave him two Strokes more, but then threw down the Ax, and cried out, *That he could not go on*; but the Sheriff, with Threats, obliged him to take it up again; and so, at two Strokes more, his Head was taken off.

IN the Year 1688, Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and six other Bishops, viz. Dr. *Lloyd*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*; Dr. *Kenn*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*; Dr. *Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*; Dr. *Lake*, Bishop of *Chichester*; Dr. *White*, Bishop of *Peterborough*; and Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Bishop of *Bristol*, were committed to the Tower. The Court expecting some Disturbance upon this Occasion, had ordered that they should be carried thither by Water; but the People ran in Crowds to the River Side, to wait their coming, and filled the Banks of the *Thames*, by which they were to pass, and expressed all the Transports that Love, Compassion, and Rage, could beget. They were soon after brought to their Trial, and acquitted.

IN the same Year the Lord Chancellor *Jeferies* was committed to the Tower, where he died, as some say, of Grief, others say, of drinking Strong-Liquors, but more likely of the Stone. This Gentleman had, by his Cruelty, render'd himself so very odious, that it was with much Difficulty they could secure him, as they were bringing him to the Tower, from the Fury of the Populace, who threatned to tear him to Pieces. He was taken in a Sailor's Habit, in a little House in *Wapping*, where he had concealed himself, in order to make his Escape to *Hamburg*.

IN the Year 1696, Sir *John Fenwick*, who was concerned in the Plot to assassinate King *William III.* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

IN the Year 1709, the Lord *Griffin*, committed for High Treason, died in the Tower. A Scaffold was erected upon *Tower-Hill* for his Execution, where it long continued, the Queen reprieving him from Time to Time, till his Death.



IN the Year 1716, *James*, Earl of *Derwentwater*; *William*, Lord *Widdrington*; *William*, Earl of *Nithsdale*; *George*, Earl of *Wintoun*; *Robert*, Earl of *Carnwarth*; *William*, Viscount *Kenmure*, and *William*, Lord *Nairn*, were committed to the Tower. They were all tried, and found Guilty of High Treason, but only the Earl of *Derwentwater*, and the Lord *Kenmure*, were beheaded; the Earl of *Nithsdale*, who was likewise order'd to be executed at the same Time, having found Means to escape out of the Tower, in Womens Apparel, the Night before.

IN the Year 1722, *Francis*, Bishop of *Rochester*, and *Christopher Laver*, Esq; were committed to the Tower for High Treason; the latter was condemned and executed for the same at *Tyburn*; and the Bishop, by an Act to inflict

Pains and Penalties, was banished the Kingdom, and died in Exile.

MR. *Kelly*; and Mr. *Plunket*, who were committed at the same Time, remain still Prisoners in the Tower.

AND now to conclude this Chapter: The Tower of LONDON is not only a Jail for Prisoners, but a strong Fort, or Citadel, to defend or command the City; a Royal Palace for Assemblies and Treaties: It is the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown; the great Archive which preserves all the antient Records of the Courts of Justice at *Westminster*: It is the Place for the Royal Mint and Coinage of Gold and Silver; and is the chief Magazine, or Arsenal, of the whole Land, for Martial Provisions.

## C H A P. XI.

### Of SCHOOLS, and other Houses of LEARNING.

IN the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry II.* (saith *William Fitz-Stephen*) there were in LONDON, three principal Churches, which had famous Schools, either by Privilege, and antient Dignity, or by Favour of some particular Persons, (as of Doctors) who were accounted notable and renowned for Knowledge in Philosophy: And there were other inferior Schools also.

UPON Festival Days the Masters made solemn Meetings in the Churches, where their Scholars disputed Logically and Demonstratively; some bringing Enthymems, others perfect Syllogisms: Some disputed for Shew, others to trace out the Truth; and cunning Sophisters were thought brave Scholars, when they flowed with Words. Others used Fallacies; Rhetoricians spake aptly to persuade, observing the Precepts of Art, and omitting nothing that might serve their Purpose. The Boys of divers Schools did Cap, or Pot Verses, and contended of the Principles of Grammar.

THERE were were some, which, on the other Side, with Epigrams and Rhymes, nipping and quipping their Fellows, and the Faults of others, (tho' suppressing their Names) moved thereby much Laughter among their Auditors.

THE three principal Churches which had these famous Schools by Privileges, Mr. *Stow* was of Opinion, must needs be the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* for one, seeing that by a General Council, holden in the Year of CHRIST 1176, at *Rome*, in the Patriarchy of *Lateran*, it was decreed, "That every Cathedral Church should have its Schoolmaster to teach poor Scholars, and others, as had been accustomed, and that no Man should take any Reward for License to teach."

THE second, as most antient, may seem to have been the Monastery of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, whereof *Ingulphus*, Abbot of *Crowland*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, writeth thus:

"I, *Ingulphus*, an humble Servant of GOD, born of *English* Parents, in the most beautiful City of LONDON, for to attain to Learning, was first put to *Westminster*, and after to Study at *Oxford*, &c."

AND writing in Praise of Queen *Edgitha*, Wife to *Edward the Confessor*:

"I have seen her (saith he) often, when being but a Boy, I came to see my Father, dwelling in the King's Court; and often coming from School, when I met the Queen, she would oppose me, touching my Learning and Lesson; and falling from Grammar to Logick, (wherein she had some Knowledge) she would subtilly conclude an Argument with me; and, by her Hand-maiden, give me three or four Pieces of Money, and send me unto the Palace, where I should receive some Victuals, and then be dismissed."

THE third School seemeth to have been at the Monastery of *St. Saviour* at *Bermondsey*, in *Southwark*: For other Priors, as of *St. John* by *Smithfield*; *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; *St. Mary-Overy* in *Southwark*; and that of the *Holy Trinity* by *Aldgate*, were all of later Foundation; and the Fryaries, Colleges, and Hospitals in this City, were raised since them, in the Reigns of *Henry III.* and *Edward I.*, *II.*, and *III.*, &c. all which Houses had their Schools, tho' not so famous as these first named.

KING *Henry VI.* in the 24th Year of his Reign, by Patent, appointed, That there should be in LONDON, Grammar Schools, besides *St. Paul's*, at *St. Martin's le Grand*, *St. Mary le Bow* in *Cheap*, *St. Dunstan's* in the West, and *St. Anthony's*. And in the next Year, to wit, 1394, the said King ordained by Parliament, That four other Grammar Schools should be erected; to wit, in the Parishes of *St. Andrew's* in *Holborn*; *Albhalows the Great*, in *Thames-street*; *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill*; and in the Hospital of *St. Thomas Acons* in *West-Cheap*: Since which Time, as divers Schools, by suppressing of Religious Houses, (whereof they were Members in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) have been decayed; so again, have some others been newly erected and founded for them: As, namely, *St. Paul's School*, in the Place of an old ruined House, was built in most ample Manner, and largely endowed in the Year 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 poor Mens Children; for which there were ordained a Master, Sur-master, (or Usher) and a Chaplain.

AGAIN, in the Year 1553, after the Erection of *Christ's-Hospital*, (in the late dissolved House of the *Grey Fryars*) a great Number of poor Children being taken in, a School was ordained there at the Citizens Charge.



IN the Year 1561, the Merchant-Tailors of LONDON founded a Free Grammar-School, in the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, by *Candlewick-Street*, *Richard Hills*, Master of that Company, giving 500*l.* towards the Purchase of a House, called the Manor of *Rose*, sometime the Duke of *Buckingham's*.

OF these Schools more will be spoken of hereafter.

As for the Meeting of Schoolmasters on Festival Days, at Festival Churches, and the Logical Disputations of their Scholars, they have been long disused; but the School-Boys arguing about the Principles of Grammar, was continued even to the Time of Mr. *Stow*, who says, that he himself, in his Youth, yearly saw, on the Eve of St. *Bartholomew*, the Scholars of divers Grammar-Schools repair unto the Church-Yard of St. *Bartholomew*, the Priory in *Smithfield*, where, upon a Bank boarded about, under a Tree, some one Scholar hath slept up, and there hath opposed and answered, till he was by some Scholar overcome and put down; and then the Overcomer taking the Place, did as the first, and in the End, the best Opposers and Answerers had Rewards; which made both good School-Masters and Scholars, (diligently against such Times) to prepare themselves for the obtaining this Garland.

THERE repaired to these Exercises, (amongst others) the Masters and Scholars of the Schools of St. *Paul's* in LONDON, and of St. *Peter's* at *Westminster*, of St. *Thomas Acon's* Hospital, of St. *Anthony's* Hospital, whereof the last named, commonly presented the best Scholars, and had the Prize in those Days.

THIS Priory of St. *Bartholomew* being surrendered to *Henry VIII.* those Disputations of Scholars in that Place surceased, and was again (only for a Year or two) in the Reign of *Edward VI.* revived in the Cloyster of *Christ's* Hospital, where the best Scholars (then still of St. *Anthony's* School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of Silver, given to them by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith.

NEVERTHELESS, however the Encouragement failed, the Scholars of St. *Paul's*, meeting with them of St. *Anthony's*, would call them St. *Anthony's* Pigs, and they again would call the other, Pigeons of St. *Paul's*, because many Pigeons were bred in St. *Paul's* Church, and St. *Anthony* was always figured with a Pig following him. And, mindful of the former Usage, did for a long Season (disorderly in the open Street) provoke one another with *Salve: Salve tu quoque. Placet tibi mecum disputare? Placet.* And so proceeding from this to Questions in Grammar, they usually fell from Words to Blows, with their Satchels full of Books, many Times in such great Heaps, that they troubled the Streets and Passengers, so that finally they were restrained, with the Decay of St. *Anthony's* School.

OUT of this School have sprung divers famous Persons, viz. Sir *Thomas More*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*; Dr. *Nicholas Heath*, some Time Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and lastly, Archbishop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*; Dr. *John Whitgift*, Bishop of *Worceſter*, and after Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c.

IN the Year 1582, there was founded a publick Lecture in *Chirurgery* to be read in the College of Physicians, then in *Knight-rider's-Street*, and to begin in the Year 1584, on the 6th of *May*, and so to be continued, for ever, twice in every Week, on *Wednesday* and *Friday*, by the Honourable Baron *John*, Lord *Lomley*, and the learned *Richard Caldwell*, Doctor in Physick, the Reader whereof to be *Richard Forſter*, Doctor of Physick, during his Life.

FURTHERMORE, about the same Time, there was also begun a *Mathematical* Lecture,

to be read in an old Chapel, built by *Simon Eayre*, within the *Leadenhall*, whereof a learned Citizen, named, *Thomas Hood*, was the first Reader. But this Chapel, and other Parts of that Hall, being employed for Stowage of Goods, taken out of a great *Spaniſh* Carack, the said Lecture ceased to be read, and was then, in the Year 1588, read in the House of Master *Thomas Smith*, in *Grass-Street*, &c.

SIR *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. a Merchant of *Gresham-College*, LONDON, Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, by his last Will and Testament, made in the Year 1575, gave the *Royal-Exchange*, and all the Buildings thereunto appertaining, that is to say, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, and their Successors, upon Trust, that they perform, as shall be declared, and the other Moiety to the Mercers, in like Confidence. The Mayor and Commonalty to find four to read Lectures of *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick* and *Geometry*, within his Dwelling-House in *Bishopsgate-Street*, and to bestow the Sum of 200*l.* to wit, 50*l.* a-piece, &c. The Mercers likewise to find three Readers, that is, in *Civil Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, within the same Dwelling-House, and to bestow the Sum of 150*l.* that is, to every Reader, 50*l.*

THESE Salaries and other Bequests of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, are payable out of the Rents of the *Exchange*, and other Rents of Houses belonging thereunto; but the excessive Charges in rebuilding the *Exchange*, by a Model, which was shewn to, and approved by King *Charles II.* (which some say, cost not less than 80,000*l.*) hath put the Company in Debt, and somewhat postponed the Payment of the Salaries.

THE Will of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, dated in July 1575, the 17th Year of *Elizabeth*, for the Endowment of the Readers of these Lectures, was to this Tenor: "That one Moiety of the Buildings of the *Royal-Exchange*, with all Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, &c. Parcel of the said *Exchange*, after the Expiration of an Indenture Quadripartite, should remain unto the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, and to their Successors, upon Trust, to perform certain Payments, and other Intents hereafter limited: And the other Moiety to remain to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of LONDON, and to their Successors, upon Trust and Confidence, and to the Intents hereafter-mentioned. And when that one Moiety of the said *Exchange* should come to the said Mayor and Corporation of the said City, they and their Successors, shall every Year give, and distribute, for the Sustainment of four Persons, to be chosen by the said Mayor and Commonalty, qualified to read the Lectures of *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*, and *Geometry*, within his own Dwelling-House, within the Parish of St. *Helen's* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, and St. *Peter's the Poor*, the Sum of 200*l.* that is, to every of the said Readers, the Sum of 50*l.* yearly, each, for their Salaries and Stipends; to be paid at the Feasts of the *Annunciation* of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *Michael* the Archangel. And further, to give and distribute the Sum of 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, unto eight Alms-Folks, whom the said Mayor and Commonalty, or their Successors appoint to inhabit his eight Alms-houses in St. *Peter's the Poor*; to every of them the said Alms-Folks, the Sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid at the four usual Terms in the Year. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty should give and distribute at the Terms aforesaid to the Relief of the poor Prisoners in the Prisons, known by the Names of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *King's-Bench*, the *Marshalsea*,

The Will of  
Sir Thomas  
Gresham.



“ *Marshalsea*, and the *Compter* in *Woodstreet*,  
 “ 50*l.* in Money, or other Provisions and Ne-  
 “ cessaries, *viz.* to every of the same five Prisons,  
 “ 10*l.* at the four usual Feasts, or twenty eight  
 “ Days next after.

“ AND as concerning the other Moiety, dis-  
 “ posed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the  
 “ Corporation of the Mercers, they and their  
 “ Successors yearly shall give and pay, to and for  
 “ the Find and Sustentation of three Persons,  
 “ by them, from Time to Time, to be chosen,  
 “ and meet to read the Lectures of *Law*, *Phy-*  
 “ *sick*, and *Rhetorick*, within his said Dwelling-  
 “ House, the Sum of 150*l.* that is, to every of  
 “ the said Readers, for the Time being, the Sum  
 “ of 50*l.* for their Salaries and Stipends, at the  
 “ two usual Terms of the Year, *viz.* the *Annun-*  
 “ *ciation* of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and St.  
 “ *Michael*. And that the said Wardens and  
 “ Corporation of Mercers, and their Successors,  
 “ shall yearly bestow and expend 100*l.* at four  
 “ several Times in the Year, in and about the  
 “ Expences and Charges of a Feast or Dinner for  
 “ the whole Company, to be had and made in  
 “ the Mercers Hall, in the End of every their  
 “ Quarter-Day, the Sum of Twenty-five Pounds;  
 “ and shall every Year give and distribute to the  
 “ Relief of the poor Persons and Prisoners in the  
 “ Hospitals and Prisons, known by the Name  
 “ of *Christ*, or *Christ's-Church*, lately *Grey Fryars*  
 “ in LONDON, the Hospital of St. *Bar-*  
 “ *tholomew*, near *Smithfield*, the *Spital* and  
 “ *Bedlam*, near *Bishopsgate*, the Hospital for the  
 “ Poor in *Southwark*, and the *Compter* kept in  
 “ the *Poultry*, 50*l.* in Money, or other Provi-  
 “ sions and Necessaries for them; that is, to  
 “ every the said Hospitals and Prisons, 10*l.* at  
 “ the four most usual Feasts, or within 28 Days  
 “ after, &c.

“ AND as concerning his said Mansion-House,  
 “ with the Gardens, Stables, and all and singu-  
 “ lar the other Appurtenances, &c. he willed  
 “ and disposed, that they should remain, and  
 “ the Use thereof be, to the said Mayor and  
 “ Commonalty, and to their Successors: And  
 “ also to the Wardens and Commonalty of the  
 “ Mercers, to have and to hold in common,  
 “ upon Trust and Confidence, that the same  
 “ Mayor and Commonalty, and the said War-  
 “ dens and Commonalty of the Mercers, and  
 “ their Successors, shall permit, and suffer, seven  
 “ Persons by them to be elected and appointed  
 “ in Manner and Form aforesaid, meet, and suffi-  
 “ ciently learned, to read the said seven Lectures,  
 “ to have the Occupation of all the said Man-  
 “ sion-House, Gardens, and all other the Ap-  
 “ purtenances, &c. for them, and every of them  
 “ there to inhabit, study, and daily to read, the  
 “ said several Lectures.

“ AND his Will was, that none should be chosen  
 “ to read any of the said Lectures, after being  
 “ married; nor receive any Fee or Stipend ap-  
 “ pointed for the Reading of the said Lecture.

It is to be noted, That all this was thus dis-  
 “ posed and given only during fifty Years. Then  
 “ after, the Will proceeds: “ That moreover he  
 “ willed and disposed, that if the said Mayor  
 “ and Commonalty, and the said Wardens and  
 “ Commonalty, before the End of the said fifty  
 “ Years, to them in Form aforesaid limited,  
 “ should procure and obtain sufficient and lawful  
 “ Dispensations and Licences, Warrant and Au-  
 “ thority had and obtained, should have and  
 “ enjoy the said *Royal Exchange*, Messuages,  
 “ Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houses, and all other  
 “ the Premises, &c. for ever severally, by such  
 “ Moieties, Rates, and other Portions, and in  
 “ such Manner and Form, as before was limited,  
 “ upon Trust and Confidence, that they severally

“ for ever should do, and perform the Payments,  
 “ Charges, &c. before limited and expressed.

“ AND he required and charged the said Cor-  
 “ porations and chief Governors thereof, with  
 “ circumspect Diligence, and without long De-  
 “ lay, to procure, and so to be done and obtain-  
 “ ed, as they would answer for the same before  
 “ Almighty God. For if they, or any of them,  
 “ should neglect the obtaining of such Licence,  
 “ or Warrant, (which he trusted could not be  
 “ difficult, nor so chargeable, but that the  
 “ Overplus of his Rents, and Profits of the  
 “ Premises would soon recompence the same,  
 “ because to so good a Purpose in the Common-  
 “ wealth, no Prince or Council in any Age  
 “ would deny or defeat the same. And that if  
 “ conveniently, by his Will, or other Convey-  
 “ ance, he might have assured it, he would not  
 “ have left it to be done after his Death) then  
 “ the same to revert to his right Heirs, whereas  
 “ he meant the same to the Commonwealth.  
 “ And then the Default thereof should be to the  
 “ Reproach and Condemnation of the said Cor-  
 “ porations afore God. The proving of this  
 “ Will bore Date, *November 26, 1579.*

THIS noble Gift was afterwards confirmed by  
 Act of Parliament, in the 23d of the Queen, and  
 was intituled, “ An Act for the Establishing an  
 “ Agreement, between Sir *Henry Nevyl*, Knt. and  
 “ Dame *Anne Gresham*, Widow, for the better  
 “ performing of the last Will of Sir *Thomas Gre-*  
 “ *sham*, Knt. deceas'd, and for the Payments of his  
 “ Debts.” The Clause ratifying and confirming  
 the Donation of the *Exchange* for the aforesaid  
 Lectures, was in these Words:

“ AND the Buildings in LONDON, called  
 “ the *Royal Exchange*, and all Pawns, and  
 “ Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements,  
 “ and other whatsoever Hereditaments, Parcel  
 “ of, or adjoining to the said *Royal Exchange* in  
 “ LONDON, some Time the said Sir *Tho-*  
 “ *mas Gresham's*, shall be to the said Dame *Anne*,  
 “ during her Life; and after her Decease, the  
 “ one Moiety thereof to the Mayor, Commonal-  
 “ ty and Citizens of LONDON, by whatever  
 “ special Name, or Addition, the same Corpo-  
 “ ration is made, or known, and to their Succes-  
 “ sors for ever, and the other Moiety thereof  
 “ to the Wardens and Commonalty of the My-  
 “ stery of Mercers of the City of LONDON,  
 “ that is to say, to the Body and Corporation of  
 “ the Company of the Mercers of LONDON,  
 “ by whatsoever special Name, or Addition,  
 “ the same Corporation is made, or known, and  
 “ to their Successors, to the good Uses and In-  
 “ tents, in the said Writing, last Will and  
 “ Testament, limited, or appointed.

So that these Lectures began after the De-  
 cease of the Lady *Anne Gresham*, (which happen-  
 ed in the Year 1596) and so to continue for ever;  
 whereupon the Lecturers were accordingly cho-  
 sen and appointed to begin their Readings in  
*Trinity Term* 1597, which also they do at this  
 Time perform. The Names of the first Professors  
 were *Anthony Wooton* for *Divinity*, Dr. *Matthew*  
*Gwinne*, for *Physick*, Dr. *Henry Mountlow*, for the  
*Civil Law*, Dr. *John Bull*, for *Musick*, *Edward*  
*Breerwood*, for *Astronomy*, *Henry Briggs*, for  
*Geometry*, and *Caleb Willis*, for *Rhetorick*, to  
 the great Delight of many, both learned and  
 Lovers of Learning.

THESE Lectures are read daily in Term Time,  
 by every one upon his Day, in the Morning, be-  
 twixt Nine and Ten, in *Latin*, and in the Af-  
 noon, betwixt Two and Three, in *English*, saving  
 that the *Musick* Lecture is in *English* only, upon  
 two



two several Days, *Thursday* and *Saturday*, in the Afternoons, betwixt three and four o' the Clock.

THE Professors of this College have been Men of excellent Parts, and well qualified to perform the same: But after the great Fire of LONDON, (this College escaping in that Conflagration) the City made Use of it for their Court and Chamber, and for other Publick Uses. The Inner Court-Yard for the Meeting of the Merchants, until such Time as the *Royal Exchange* could be re-built; also, the Galleries above the Court-Yards without, and the Piazza's about the Inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops for those who had been burnt out in the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did, for some Time, impede the orderly Course of the Reading the aforesaid Lectures: But afterwards the antient Practice was renewed.

THIS noble Foundation of Learning, Mr. *Stow* hath given a brief Account of; and Mr. *Strype* adds a few other Things, whereof he is silent. The Lady *Gresham* being dead, at whose Decease the Salaries for the Lectures were to commence from the Rents then growing out of the *Royal Exchange*, and the Mansion-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and the Lecturers being now to be appointed, in the Year 1597; the Mayor therefore, Aldermen, and Commons, considering what a Trust this was committed to them, thought fit to write Letters to the University of *Cambridge*, importing, "How that they might the better discharge the Trust committed to them, both in Conscience, and in regard of their own Credit, as not doubting but the Eye of her Sovereign Majesty, her Honourable Council, and all other of best Judgment throughout this Land, would observe their Doings, with what Care and good Discretion they perform'd this Duty, being Matter of so great Importance to the Church of GOD, and this Commonwealth: And that for themselves, for Want of Judgment to discern Men of most Sufficiency in the said Faculties, they might make Default, and commit some Error in their Election: They thought good therefore to derive their Choice from the very Fountain, and in earnest and hearty Manner to crave the Help and Assistance of their learned Judgments; and to entreat of them the Nomination of two meet Persons, being unmarried, according to the Will of the Testator, of best Knowledge in every Faculty of those four that were referred to the bestowing of the City; being also furnished with good Utterance, and other meet and requisite Parts for the publick Profession of the said Arts, whose several Names they prayed them to set down, and send unto them, under the Signature of the University, that they might make Choice of the fittest Persons in every Faculty, being assisted by so many grave and learned Judgments; wherein, as they should perform a special Part of their own Duty, so they doubted not but that themselves should do a good acceptable Work to Almighty GOD, and bind them and the whole City in mutual Respects, and good Correspondence of like Desire to procure the Good, wherein they might, of that University.

To the like Effect they directed their Letters to the University of *Oxford*.

SOME of the Heads in *Cambridge* were jealous that these Lectures, being to be read in LONDON, might be prejudicial to that University, in hindering many from coming thither to study the Sciences, and drawing them to LONDON. This occasioned Dr. *Fegon*, the Vice-Chancellor, to refrain for a little Time to nominate any, before he had acquainted the

Lord *Burleigh*, their High Chancellor, with it, and had his Allowance for the doing it.

THERE were two Things that those who had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement thereof, were busy about; the one was in concerting, whether the Lectures should be read in *Latin*, or *English*; the other, for the Regulation of the College with good Rules and Orders.

CONCERNING the former, it was much controverted in which of the two Languages the Lectures should be read; and there were two Papers of Reasons assigned; one, Why the Lectures in *Divinity* should be read in *English*, all, or Part: And the other, Why all the other Lectures should be rather read in *English*, all, or Part: But the Judgment of learned Men differ'd, it seems, in this Point; some being for reading in *Latin*, some in *English*; the general Opinion was, That in the three Readings in the Week, the two former should be in *Latin*, and the last in *English*.

THE Reasons given in the aforesaid Papers, were as follow:

I. BECAUSE the Good that would ensue would be more Publick.

AND the Founder seemed to have a more special Respect to the Benefit of the Citizens; of whom few understood the *Latin* Tongue.

THAT there would be more Hope of Contribution from the Citizens for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common Benefit of the People of the City.

THAT it would be less offensive and damageable to the Universities, that this Reading be in *English*.

THAT the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to whom the Ordering these Lectures was committed by the Will of the Founder, thought themselves bound in Conscience to provide that they might be read to the greatest Profit.

THAT if they be read in *Latin*, some of the Learned might probably resort to them, at first, for Novelty's Sake; but in short Time, they would become solitary, and void of Auditors; whereby Occasion would be taken to convert the Revenue to some other Uses, or else to transfer the Lectures to the Universities; both which were contrary to the Founder's Meaning.

THAT the *Grecians* taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; *Varro*, *Cicero*, and *Cæsar*, and other of the wisest and learnedest of the *Romans*, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*: That the vulgar Tongues, at this Time, especially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, both translate out of *Latin* and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all Parts of Learning; which hath much graced and benefited those Countries.

AND Lastly, It will farther the Estimation of Learning among the People, and will give them such a Taste of Learning as not to despise it, as the ruder Sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how necessary it is to have learned Men among them.

II. Reasons why the *Divinity* Lecture should be in *English*; viz.

THAT the former Reasons make most for the *Divinity* Lecture.

THAT the Exposition of the Texts of Scripture is fit for none more than the common People, who may and do mistake many Places of Scripture: And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but shortly and slightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, shall be soundly and largely delivered in *English*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and Dis-proof of the Sophistry of the adverse Party; hereby Knowledge



ledge will come to be well settled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

THAT many, able to understand *Latin* when they read it deliberately, will not be able to understand the Reader when he speaketh it.

THAT it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards learned Ministers, when *Divinity*, and the Study thereof, shall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; since many simple Men and Women take themselves to be great Divines, upon meer Ignorance and vain Presumption.

RECUSANTS, and other secret *Papists*, shall not be so easily able to shake the Faith, and disquiet the Minds of unlearned People, who, for want of Grounds, are snared and confounded with subtle Arguments, as *Papists* furnish themselves withal.

THAT that false and dangerous Opinion, That the Difference between us and the *Papish* Church is about small Trifles, and maintained by our Side for Contention rather than Conscience sake, may be found false and slanderous; and a true and grounded Detestation of *Popery* shall be bred in the Queen's Subjects Hearts.

THAT it may please God to make it a Means of the Conversion of some *Papist*, who, though they refuse to be present at Sermons, yet peradventure, will not shun altogether Scholastical Lectures.

IF it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controversies, or the Reasons of both Sides made known to the People, it may be answered, That the Practice of the Adversaries, who have contrived the Controversies, and framed their Reasons in the *English* Tongue, with as much Subtilty as they can, shew the Necessity of writing and reading Scholastically and Learnedly in *English*; that the People may be able to maintain the Truth professed by Soundness of Reason.

THERE is a Collection of Rules prefaced in these Words: "It is thought good by the Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons of the City; and by the Master, Wardens, and Company of the Mercers, to whom the Election of the said Professors, and the good Government of their said College is wholly committed, by the last Will of the said Founder, to devise and set down certain Ordinances for the good Government of the said College, in Manner following:

BUT the Reader may observe, by what will be said hereafter, that these Orders were never kept up to.

THE first whereof was, for a Priority among the Professors. This Priority to be in the Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, successively; so that these three principal Readers be Presidents in Succession. The *Divinity* Reader to be next the President. The other Readers, after the *Divinity* Professor, to have their Place according to their Seniority within the College.

THE Readers to lodge and common within the House, as Collegiate Persons.

DEPUTY Readers to be allowed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Wardens of the Mercers.

A common Table, or ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Professors, within the College, by a common Charge.

No Stranger to be entertained at their common Diet, above three Meals within one Month.

THE publick Reading to be performed at five Terms; whereof the first to begin the *Monday* before *Trinity Term*, of the *Common Law*, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. the Space of thirty Days next ensuing; after which Term, a greater Vacancy and Intermision is granted to them for their private Study, and other Business; and for avoiding the Concourse of Peo-

ple in the Heat of Summer. The second Term to begin the first *Monday* in *September*, and to continue for a Fortnight. The third Term to begin the *Monday* before *Michaelmas Term*; and to End with the same Term. The fourth Term to begin the *Monday* next after the *Epiphany*, and to continue for two Months, viz. the Space of threescore Days. The fifth Term to begin the *Monday* seven-night after *Easter Day*, and to End with *Easter Term*.

THE *Divinity* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, twice in *Latin*, and once in *English*, between the Hours of eight and nine in the Forenoon, a whole Hour at a Time. The Lecture to be read in *Latin* for the Sake of Strangers (whereby the Memory of the Founder may be divulged) on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays*. To be read in *English*, for the common Benefit of the People of the City on *Fridays*. Which *English* Lecture may be the Effect of the two former *Latin* Lectures.

THAT the *Divinity* Reader employ his Time in handling Controversies that concern the chief Points of Christian Faith, especially those with the common Adversary, the Church of *Rome*. And to endeavour to confirm the true Doctrine established in the Church of *England*; and to bolt out the true State of each Controversy, especially drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined *Popery*; and to overthrow their false Opinions. First, by Scripture, then by Consent of Antiquity; and lastly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers, of their own Side; not intermeddling with Domestick Questions, or intestine Differences, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

THE *Law* Lecture to be read thrice every Week for an Hour; the two former in *Latin*, and the third in *English*, as a brief Recapitulation of the two former. The Days to be *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*.

THIS *Law* Lecture, considering the Hearers, for the most Part, are like to be Merchants, or other Citizens, not to be read after the Manner of the University, upon any Text of the Civil Course, but to cull out such Titles and Heads of Law, as best may serve to the good Liking and Capacity of the Auditory, and are more usual in Practice, which may be handled after the Method of *Waserbekius*, and certain others, by Definition, Division, Causes, Effects, Contraries, &c. To which are added the Heads and Titles of such Matters as were fitted for this Place and Auditory.

THE *Physick* Lecture to be thrice every Week, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, between the Hours of 10 and 11. The two first Lectures in the *Latin* Tongue, and the third in the *English*, as a brief Collection and Recapitulation of the two former.

AND for the Matter of the said Lecture, it is to be wished, that the Reader follow *Fernelius's* Method, by reading *Physiology*, then *Pathology*, and last *Therapeutic*; whereby the Body of the said Art may be better imprinted by good Method in the studious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Exposition of some Part of *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*.

THE *Astronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures to be read likewise, viz. either of them thrice every Week.

THE *Geometrician* to read every *Trinity Term*, *Arithmetick*. In *Michaelmas* and *Hilary Term*, *Theoretical Geometry*; and every *Easter Term*, *Practical Geometry*.

THE *Astronomy* Reader to read, first, the Principles of the Sphere, and Theories of the Planets, &c. then to apply them to Use, by reading *Geography*, and the Art of *Navigation* in some one Term of every Year. The Days for the *Astronomy* Lecture

The *Divinity* Lecture.

The *Law* Lecture.

The *Physick* Lecture.

The *Astronomy* and *Geometry* Lectures.



Lecture to be *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, between the Hours of Two and Three in the Afternoon. For *Geometry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, at the same Hour. The first Reading of the said Lectures to be in *Latin*, the next in *English*, and so following in the same Order.

The Rhetorick  
Lecture.

THE *Rhetorick* Lecture to be read thrice every Week, viz. *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, for a whole Hour in the *Latin* Tongue, with a brief Recapitulation for one Quarter of an Hour in the *English*, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon.

The Musick  
Lecture.

THE *Musick* Lecture to be also read thrice every Week, viz. the *Theorick* Part, for half an Hour in the *English* Tongue, and the *Practick* Part, by Consort of Voices, or of Instruments, the other Half Hour: The Days appointed to be *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, in the Afternoon, between the Hours of Three and Four.

FOR the more Order and Comeliness, the Readers are to read their Lectures as the Manner is in the Universities, viz. in such Hoods, and Habits, as fit their Degree.

THE Keeper of the House, who is to keep the Place of Reading, Cloisters, Garden, and other open and common Places, and to see the Gates be shut and opened in convenient Times, to be appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with the Consent of the said Lecturers; and to have his Lodging within the said House.

IT has been said, That before the Trustees for this Benefaction proceeded to choose the first Professors, they sent Letters to the two Universities, desiring them to recommend to their Choice fit Persons, under the University's Seal: It is not known whether either of the Universities sent such Recommendations, but it is probable they never did, or at least, that the first Choice was made without any Regard to them; for at the first Election, two of the Professors were chosen by Recommendations from the Court, namely, Dr. Matthew Gwinne, Professor of *Physick*, and Dr. John Bull, Professor of *Musick*. The First, viz. Dr. Gwinne, had, by his Interest at Court, been sent into *France*, Physician to Sir Henry Unton, Leaguer Ambassador to the King of *France* from Queen *Elizabeth*; and after his Return, was designed to be made Physician to the Tower of LONDON; but the first Election of the Professors for *Gresham College* happening at that Time, the Lord Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, recommended him, in two Letters, to the Mercers Company, to be chosen *Physick* Professor, which they did accordingly; and he was about the same Time admitted Fellow of the College of *Physicians*. The other, Dr. Bull, *Musick* Professor, had for some Years been travelling into *France, Spain, and Germany*, as Mr. Wood tells us, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and on his Return, was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel, for four or five Years at least, before the Election of the first *Gresham* Professors; and as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the highest Esteem there, for his vast Knowledge in *Musick*, it is very likely he had his Recommendation from thence.

IF the Trustees did not take the Recommendations of the Universities to direct their Choice, yet they seemed to make their Methods and Customs the Pattern by which the *Gresham* Lectures were to be modelled, and accordingly the *Gresham* Professors began, and ever performed their Lectures in a Method and Course, in no material Point differing from the Universities, which appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention of Sir Thomas Gresham, who, as he

founded Professorships in the same Arts and Sciences as are in the Universities, must be supposed to design, that they should be cultivated in the same Manner at LONDON. Thus Sir George Buck, in his Treatise of the third University of *England*, namely, LONDON, says, That all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there professed and taught, and that there are many and daily Lectures thereof read Particularly and Academically in *Gresham-College*, for which Reason, he afterwards styles *Gresham-College*, a little University, *Academie Epitome*. And besides, That the Method of the Lectures themselves, the Times of Reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Measure, conformable to the publick Lectures in the Universities, and in the same Manner performed when the *Gresham* Lectures were first instituted, is beyond Contradiction, plain, from the Conclusion of Dr. Gwinne's second Oration, read in *Gresham-College*, wherein he says, That the Exercises, or Lectures, required of the Professors in *Gresham-College*, are no other than what are required from the Professors in the Schools, and Lecturers in the Colleges in the Universities; and that as they, the Universities, had their Vacation Time, and Recesses between the Performance and Return of their Duty, so had *Gresham-College*; where the Lectures were read only at particular and appointed Times; namely, when such Exercises are usually performed in other the like Places: And that these usual and customary Times of Reading were the Term Times only, is plain from Stow; for it appears from the first Edition of his *Survey*, written the same Year that Dr. Gwinne read the aforesaid Lecture, and not above seven Months after the first Lectures were read, that the first Professors began their Lectures in *Trinity-Term* 1597. That every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, once in *English*, and the other in *Latin*; and the same Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the second Edition of the *Survey*, published by Mr. Stow himself, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected; and it is as plain, that the same Practice continued in the Year 1618, from the third Edition published by Mr. Anthony Monday; and in the Year 1633 from the fourth Edition published at that Time.

IN this Manner these Lectures began to be read; and thus they continu'd without any Interruption till the dreadful Fire of LONDON in 1666, when the *Exchange* of LONDON being consumed, this College was made Use of to supply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in, till such Time as the said *Exchange* could be re-built, as has been said before. After which the Lectures were again renew'd in the Manner they had before been practis'd; and thus continued till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Discouragement the Professors met with from the Trustees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by Re-building the *Royal Exchange* in the sumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to stop the Professors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a sufficient Reason to omit their Duty, but continued in the Discharge of it, notwithstanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with: The Particulars of which Matter were as follow:

IN the Month of *August* 1699, a grand Committee for *Gresham* Affairs was summoned to meet, and the Professors directed to give their Attendance: When the Professors came, the Committee acquainted them, that Sir Thomas Gresham's Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of Re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forced to take up great Sums of

Professors Salaries stopp'd by the Trustees.

Money.



Money upon Interest) was so great, and the Income of the *Exchange* so small, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen off, that the present Profits of the *Exchange* were less than the Interest of the Money borrowed to re-build it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and support the Uses of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Will; wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Professors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in Repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in constant Repair both the publick Rooms of the College, and the private Apartments of the several Professors. The Professors used all possible Endeavours, in the most respectful Manner, to prevail with the Trustees to recede from these Resolutions, but without Success, till the following Year, when they were forc'd to apply to Counsel, to advise what proper Course to take to obtain Redress: The Counsel they apply'd to, were the then Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, and Mr. *Henry Pooley*, to whom they gave a short State of their Case in Substance, as follows:

Sir *Thomas Gresham*, by Will, made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of LONDON, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mentioned in his Will; and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of *Mercers*, on the same Confidence and Trust: One of these Payments directed by the Will, was, that the City should find four Lecturers in *Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick*, for ever, and pay them yearly 50 *l.* a-piece. And that the *Mercers* likewise find three Lecturers for ever, in *Civil Law, Physick and Rhetorick*, and pay them also 50 *l.* a-piece. As to his Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, &c. the Will directs the same to be, and remain to the said City and Company, upon Trust and Confidence, that they permit and suffer the seven Readers aforesaid, there to inhabit, and have the Use thereof to study and read the said Lectures daily. On the next Year, an Act of Parliament passed for the better Performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoy'd this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever since, till of late, which they now refuse to do, alledging, that they were at a vast Expence in Re-building the *Exchange*, and had borrowed vast Sums to do it, and that the Interest thereof being first paid, the clear Profits of the *Exchange*, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Trustees farther pretend, That the Ground Sir *Thomas* built the *Exchange* on, was not his own Ground. On stating their Case after this Manner, the Professors made these Queries, and received the following Advice:

THE first Question is, supposing they [the Trustees] have borrowed Money to build, "Whether they, enjoying the Rents and Profits, as they do, under the Will, so confirmed by Act of Parliament, and the Act for Re-building the City, not appointing in what Manner the *Exchange* should be re-built, are not in all Events to pay the seven Salaries, and the other Charities yearly, and whether they can be now admitted to controvert the Title to the Ground, upon which the *Exchange* was built?

*I conceive this City shall not now be admitted to controvert Sir Thomas Gresham's Right to the Ground on which the Exchange is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in Building the Exchange more sumptuously than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, shall be allowed to them to sink the Rents in Disappoint-*

*ment of the Lecturers, and other Charities. The necessary Charges of Re-building, in such a Manner, as to make it answer a Rent sufficient to answer the Charities, must be allowed; and if after such an Allowance, the rest of the Profits will not be sufficient to answer the Charities, I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, that so the Surplus of Profits may be applied to make up the Deficiency that now is.*

THE second Question is, "Whether the several Readers shall bring in a Bill in *Chancery* for Performance of the Will in their own Names, and for their Salaries only? or, Whether in the Name of the Attorney-General, at their Relation for the Payment of their Salaries, and the other Charities in the Will?

*I conceive it is most proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name, at the Relation of the Lecturers, &c.*

MAY 17,  
1700.

HENRY POOLEY.

UPON this Advice, the Professors, who still sought the Trustees to give them Redress, without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in *Chancery* against the Trustees in *Michaelmas* Term, 1700. This Information was in Substance as follows: "That Sir *Thomas Gresham*, did, in the Reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, at his own Charge, build and erect in the City of LONDON, a Building, which was, by the said Queen, called the *Royal Exchange*; That by his last Will, made 1575, he left one Moiety of the said *Exchange*, &c. to the City of LONDON, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of *Mercers*, upon this special and express Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they should perform the Payments, and other Intents, in that his last Will appointed to be done and performed." Then the Bill recites the several Payments of Salaries and other Charities mentioned in the Will, and proceeds: "That the Overplus of the Rents, and Profits of the Premises, above all the Payments thereout appointed, to issue by the said Will, would soon abundantly recompence such Charge and Trouble as the Trustees should be at: And as to his Mansion-House, now commonly called *Gresham-College*, he gave that, and all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said City and Company, to have and to hold, upon this express Trust and Confidence, that they should permit the said seven Lecturers to have the Occupation of all his said Mansion-House, &c. for them, and every of them there to inhabit, study, and read, &c. That the said Trustees did pay the said Salaries and other Charities, until the 25th Day of *March*, 1699; but since that Time, have stopped further Payment, whereby the Salaries of the Professors are in Arrear from the said 25th of *March* 1699, to the present *October* 1700, altho' Application has been several Times made of late to the Trustees for the Payment of the said Salaries; and when the Performance of the Founder's Will has been earnestly pressed upon them, the Answer was, *There was no Money to make good the said Salaries, &c.* on which Pretence the Trustees do absolutely refuse to perform the Will of the said Testator, by paying the said Salaries, but do convert the Rents and Profits of the Premises devis'd to them, to their own respective Uses, and their Pretence for this Want of Money, is, *That the Royal Exchange, and other Appurtenances devised to them*



“ them in the said Will, were burnt in the Fire of  
 “ LONDON; that they re-built the same at a  
 “ vast Expence, borrowing Money for that Pur-  
 “ pose; and that the Incomes and Profits arising  
 “ from the Exchange, thus re-built, does not an-  
 “ swer the Money that was borrowed to re-build  
 “ the same. Altho’ this was true, the same  
 “ ought not to prejudice the Payment of the said  
 “ Salaries, &c. for that there was no Necessity  
 “ for them to expend such vast Sums in outward  
 “ Magnificence, and besides, they had, for above  
 “ an hundred Years, enjoyed all the Rents and  
 “ Profitsof the Premises, being a very great Re-  
 “ venue, much above the said Payments charged  
 “ on the same: Besides, had not the Trustees  
 “ thought it for their Advantage, and so had re-  
 “ fused to re-build the same, subject to the  
 “ Trusts and Payments in the Testator’s Will,  
 “ some other Ways and Means would have been  
 “ found out, and provided for the Re-build-  
 “ ing, without defeating the several Payments  
 “ appointed; and of this the Trustees are so  
 “ sensible, that they have, ever since the Fire of  
 “ LONDON, continued to pay the same,  
 “ and but lately, as is afore set forth, stopp’d  
 “ Payment; and for some farther Colour to make  
 “ this Stop, do pretend, that, by a late Act of  
 “ Parliament for the Relief of Orphans, &c. the  
 “ Revenues of the City are appropriated to answer  
 “ for ever a Fund of 8000 l. a Year, to pay these  
 “ Orphans Debts, &c. which is only a Pretence  
 “ to defeat the Founder’s Will, since this Act  
 “ cannot affect the Salaries due to the Professors,  
 “ &c. for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir  
 “ Thomas Gresham, but only the Surplus of it,  
 “ after paying the Uses of the Will, can be called  
 “ or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City.  
 “ And so bent are the Trustees to defeat the Will  
 “ of the Testator, that, tho’ by his said Will,  
 “ his Mansion-House is expressly appointed for  
 “ the Habitation of the said seven Readers, yet,  
 “ to force the Readers from thence, they have let  
 “ the said House run to Ruin, and refuse to repair  
 “ and keep in Repair the same. All which Re-  
 “ fusal of Paying the Salaries, &c. and of Re-  
 “ pairing the Mansion-House, is against all Equi-  
 “ ty and good Conscience, and directly against  
 “ the Will and Meaning of the Testator afore-  
 “ said, and a Breach of the Trust reposed by the  
 “ said Will in them. To the end, therefore,  
 “ that the said Trustees may answer the Pre-  
 “ mises, and be decreed to make good the Salaries,  
 “ &c. and to pay the Arrear, and put the said  
 “ Mansion-House, and keep the same, in Re-  
 “ pair, the Lord Chancellor is prayed to grant  
 “ his Writ of *Subpœna* to the Trustees, com-  
 “ manding them personally to appear, &c.

THE Consequence of Filing this Bill, was,  
 That not long after the Trustees met, and directed  
 the Professors to attend, and at their Meeting, or-  
 der’d the Payment of one Year’s Salary, telling  
 them, That they would, in convenient Time, dis-  
 charge the remaining Part of the Arrear, where-  
 upon all Proceedings in *Chancery* were suspended.  
 The Trustees said, likewise, That they had a  
 Proposal to make for the mutual Advantage, both  
 of the Trustees and Professors, to which they de-  
 sired the Concurrence of the Professors: Which  
 Proposal was to bring a Bill into Parliament for  
 the Re-building *Gresham-College* into a Square  
 (to be let out for Rent, for the Use and Advan-  
 tage of the Trustees) and Providing Houses more  
 commodious for the Professors, than the Lodgings  
 they now enjoy; and to this Proposal all the Pro-  
 fessors, save one, gave their Consent, and ac-  
 cordingly the Bill was brought into the House of  
 Commons, in 1701, and carried there; but at the  
 second Reading, in the House of Lords, it was  
 rejected; upon the Petition of Dr. Robert Hooke,

VOL. I.

Geometry Professor, who had before denied his  
 Consent to it. The Contents of this intended  
 Act of Parliament were as follow: In the Pre-  
 amble it sets forth, “ That the *Royal Exchange*  
 “ was given to the Trustees in Trust, to pay out  
 “ 603 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. That this *Exchange*  
 “ was burnt down in the great Fire of LON-  
 “ DON, and so no Revenue left to pay the  
 “ Annual Charge. That the Trustees re-built  
 “ the *Exchange* at the Expence of 80,000 l. or  
 “ thereabouts, and the Trustees lost thereby  
 “ more than 2000 l. yearly, the Trade of the  
 “ *Exchange* decreasing, and many of the Shops  
 “ standing empty, altho’ considerable Abate-  
 “ ments have been made to encourage Tenants.  
 “ That *Gresham-College* is grown old and ruinous,  
 “ and the Repairs thereof have been very Expen-  
 “ sive; but the said College standing upon a  
 “ considerable Quantity of Ground, and great  
 “ Part of it lying Waste, good Improvement may  
 “ be made by Re-building it. That the Trus-  
 “ tees and Professors are agreed upon a Scheme  
 “ of Building seven convenient Houses for the  
 “ Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewise  
 “ Alms-Houses in a more airy and convenient  
 “ Place for the Alms-Folks.

“ WHEREFORE they pray, that it may be  
 “ enacted, That it may be lawful to pull down  
 “ the old College, &c. and to convert the Ma-  
 “ terials to their own Use, and also to let and  
 “ dispose all, or any Part of the Ground belong-  
 “ ing to the said College, except such Part as  
 “ the Lecturers Houses and Hall are agreed to  
 “ be built upon. Provided, however, that the  
 “ Lecturers Houses and Hall be built in the  
 “ Manner specified, and that all those new  
 “ Buildings be liable, together with the *Royal*  
 “ *Exchange*, &c. in the first Place, and before  
 “ all other Charges, to the Payment, of the Uses  
 “ of Sir Thomas Gresham’s Will, and that all  
 “ the Arrears due to the Lecturers, &c. be fully  
 “ paid, clear of all Taxes, either now assessed,  
 “ or to be ever hereafter assessed; and that no  
 “ Stoppage shall be made of the same Payments  
 “ for the future, on Account of Re-building the  
 “ *Exchange*, or otherwise, howsoever, and that  
 “ the Trustees shall support, maintain, and re-  
 “ pair, at their own Costs and Charges, the said  
 “ Lecturers Houses, &c. as often as Occasion  
 “ shall be, and that the Trustees shall on any  
 “ Vacancy of a Lecturer, for the future, come  
 “ to a Choice within two Months.

THE Bill being thus lost in the House of Lords,  
 upon the Petition of Dr. Hooke, the Geometry  
 Professor, the Trustees were much offended,  
 and therefore went no farther in clearing the  
 Arrears due to the Professors, than the above-  
 mentioned Payment of the Year’s Salary, and laid  
 aside this Project of Re-building till the Death  
 of Dr. Hooke, which happened within a Year or  
 two after; soon after which, the Trustees again  
 resumed their Design of bringing their Bill  
 into Parliament, as hoping now for better Suc-  
 cess, when the main Opposer of it was dead;  
 and then again they desired the Professors Con-  
 sent and Concurrence, which they readily had;  
 and accordingly, in the Year 1703-4, they brought  
 into the House of Lords the same Bill as before,  
 where it passed, but with the following Clause  
 added. “ Provided always, that no Person shall  
 “ hereafter be capable of being chosen a Lectu-  
 “ rer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Gradu-  
 “ ate in one of the Universities of this Kingdom.”  
 There was likewise added a Penalty to the Bill,  
 namely, “ That the Trustees should be obliged  
 “ and required to build these Houses, Hall, and  
 “ Alms-Houses, for the Lecturers and Alms-Folks,  
 “ within five Years from the passing of this Act,  
 “ upon the Penalty of 2000 l. to be forfeited to her  
 “ Majesty, or Heirs, or Successors, &c.” But  
 E e when

*Bill for Re-  
 building the  
 College again  
 brought into  
 Parliament.*



Thrown out  
again.

when this Bill came down to the House of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clause, and the Bill being on that Account rejected, hath never since been attempted again in Parliament.

IN the Year 1706, some Persons in Office, in the Parishes of St. Helen's and Broadstreet, did, contrary to all Custom and Usage, assess and tax the several Apartments of the Professors as distinct Houses; whereas the whole seven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the single Mansion-House of Sir Thomas Gresham) had been before taxed but as one House: They likewise endeavour'd to bring the Professors into the Poors Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to subject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other such-like Hardships upon them, nothing of which had ever before been so much as demanded of them. The Professors absolutely refused to comply with any of these Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themselves discharged from these Impositions. The Parish-Officers finding themselves disappointed, and not able to lessen their own Charges, by laying Part of them on the Professors, grew angry, and sought to give all the Molestation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpose they employed Persons of mean and base Condition, perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to satisfy any Curiosity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omission should happen: And these Persons Behaviour was suitable to the Design they were sent to pursue, being always tumultuous and rude, and sometimes abusive to some of the Professors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Professors might have taken just Exception to such an Audience, or have refused to read to Persons so unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their Lectures on this Account, but continued in the constant Discharge of their Duty, to the Disappointment of their Adversaries, who wanted nothing more than a just Occasion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Professors of their real Duty, they had Recourse to an imaginary one, demanding of the Professors to read Lectures on Holidays; nay, of the Divinity Professor to read on Sundays: This they afterwards carried so far, as to insist on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Professors refusing Compliance with these Demands, their Adversaries had Recourse to Clamour and Noise; they printed Representations and Advertisements, that such Lectures were to be read on such Days, namely, on Holidays, when they knew no Lectures would be read, and pasted these up and down in the most publick Places, and by other Means dispersed them, and thus drew many Strangers thither, who being disappointed, and not knowing the Usage and Custom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreasonable Clamours: And among these were several Persons of good Fashion and Education; such, whose Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Professors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundless Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, instead of the known Duty of Reading them only in the Term Times. The Professors refusing to depart from what had been ever the Custom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for Gresham Affairs; and if Redress was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And to make these Complaints more effectual, and pursue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants selected

a Number from among themselves, to meet and consider how to carry on these Designs; at which Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to see if any thing was omitted that they could charge the Professors with, and there finding the Expression of, *Studying and Reading daily*, they fixed upon this last Word, and obstinately contended that nothing else was, or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; they likewise found Fault with the customary Hour of Reading, (two o'Clock) as unreasonable for them to attend, it falling at the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progress of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by using great Industry to get Hands to an Instrument, setting forth these Grievances, in order to be presented to proper Authority to obtain Redress; and accordingly Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for Gresham Affairs.

THE Professors proved, by sufficient Authorities, That from the first Institution, to the present Time of the Dispute, these Lectures were read only in Term Times. The first Author mentioned for Proof hereof, was Dr. Gwinne, in his *Orationes Duæ*; he was, as is before observ'd, chosen Professor of Physick at the first Election, and was directed to begin his Lectures in Trinity Term 1597. The ninth Lecture that he read is printed, and bears this Title, *Prælectio nona, cum resumerentur Lectiones post Natalitia. The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after Christmas.* The Professors observed, from this Citation, that Dr. Gwinne beginning his Lectures in Trinity Term 1597, and his ninth Lecture coming after Christmas, in January, that is, in Hilary Term 1597-8, he could only have read in the Term Times: For just as in the then present Year 1706, so in that Year 1597, there would fall three Saturdays (which are the Physick Lecture Days) in Trinity Term, and five Saturdays in Michaelmas Term, so that he read eight Lectures only in 1597; there being just eight Saturdays within those Terms, and no more; and consequently the ninth Lecture must fall on the first Reading Time after Christmas; that is, on the first Saturday in Hilary Term in 1597-8, exactly, as he says it did, in the Inscription of his Lecture just now quoted. To this evident Proof the Professors added the Citations from the other Parts of Dr. Gwinne's Book.

THE next Author the Professors cited, was Mr. Stow, whose SURVEY was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the first Institution of these Lectures; and he says, Page 57, Line 32, of his first Edition, as he does also in the second Edition, corrected and amended by himself, and published in the Year 1603, Page 76, Line 5; *These Lectures are read Daily, Sundays excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day, &c.* and from thence they inferred, That the Words to read Daily, in the Founder's Will, might be either understood in the Sense of the Universities before-mentioned, or else in this of Mr. Stow, That each Lecturer should read on his particular Day assigned him in the Week; that so the Auditors, who had a Mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be disappointed.

THE next Author was Sir George Buck, in his Treatise concerning the three Universities of England, annexed to Stow's Chronicle, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice Coke, printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the Founding the Lectures; and he says, Page 980, Line 35. *And these Lectures, viz. in Gresham College, must be read only in the Term Time.*

THE



THE next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the third Edition of *Stow, Anthony Monday*, before cited, which he published in 1618, one and twenty Years after the Founding the Lectures, and he says, *Page 123, Line 26, That their Lectures were read daily in the Term Times.* The Professors observed, That this Author had been six and twenty Years one of the City Servants, in sundry Employments, had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Perusal of whatever Helps he wanted, and that this Work was by them approved when finished, which cost him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refused Industry for the obtaining it.

THE next Author was Dr. Holdsworth, who was chosen Divinity Professor in Gresham-College in 1630, thirty three Years after the first Institution; and his Divinity Lectures were published in 1661, by Bishop Pearson. Dr. Holdsworth tells his Auditors, *It was three whole Months since his last Reading. Again, That those Lectures had been omitted for these three Months.* Again, he concludes his Lecture with telling them; *He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that, a Church Holiday.* At the End of another Lecture, he says, *He is sorry he is forced to break off abruptly in his Discourse, which must be the Work of the next Term.* And again, he refers his Audience for the Remainder of the Argument to the next Term; and more to the same Purpose: And this Author continued Divinity Professor for nine or ten Years, with the greatest Applause. The next Author was Howell's *Londinopolis*, who publish'd his Work in 1657, sixty Years after the first Institution: And he says, *Page 21, Line 29, These Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week in Term Time.* The Professors were ready with Proof, that likewise ever since the Restoration, the Lectures were only read in the Term Time; and among other Instances of this Practice, they had the Example of the most celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, who was chosen Geometry Professor in Gresham-College in the Year 1662; being, at the same Time, Fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge: All the while he continued Geometry Professor in Gresham-College, he was Fellow of Trinity; and as he read his Lectures in Term Times in Gresham-College, so in the Vacation Times, he went down to Cambridge, and attended his Duty and Fellowship there: But this, and the rest of their Proofs thereof, were not produced before the Committee, because the Petitioners were willing to allow, that *Termly Readings* only had been the Custom and Practice in Gresham-College, ever since the Restoration.

WHEN the Professors had given in this Proof, they observed, that the Argument by them offered, was of the strongest Nature, because it proved that reading the Lectures (*in Term Times only*) was the Original Practice enjoyn'd by the first Trustees, taken up by the first Professors, and followed by their Successors in all Times, that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the Sloth of the Professors, or the Connivance of the Trustees; but was founded in and continued by the full and free Approbation or Consent of both. They argued farther, That the first Trustees and Professors could not possibly be ignorant of that Expression in the Founder's Will, that say, *The Professors are to inhabit, study, and read Daily*, because that Part of the Will is, at all Elections, read to the Persons elected, in the Presence of the Electors, and if so, it was not conceivable that the first Trustees could understand the Word *Daily*, in the Sense of the Petitioners, to

mean every Day in the Year, since they were so desirous of discharging their Consciences faithfully, as their Letter before-mentioned shews them to be; it is hardly possible they could sit down quiet and unconcerned, when they saw the first Professors begin and continue to read only in Term Time, in direct and open Violation of the Founder's Will, much less could they ever have been brought to give their Direction, or even Consent, that they should do so, nor can it be believed, that, had the first Professors thus understood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continued a Practice directly contrary to their Duty, unless they be supposed to have been Men of the most profligate and shameless Character possible, the very Reverse of which they had, as is before seen of Dr. Gwinne, and might easily be proved of the other Six. In the Conclusion, the Professors brought in the Books they cited, in order to submit their Citations to Examinations, and then called on the Petitioners to shew so much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

THE Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their printed Papers asserted, that at the original Institution, the Professors read every Day in the Year, and amongst these Professors, which they asserted did thus read, had named Dr. Gwinne and Dr. Holdsworth, &c. and had, with all Assurance, said, that their printed Works intimated as much (the direct contrary to which is true) and had farther laid down, that the Interruption of these every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickness, or to the Fire of LONDON, thought fit no longer to insist on these Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted. Mr. Stow, they said, might easily be convicted of Falshood, and mistake even in what he writes concerning this Matter: His Authority was never admitted in any Cause or Court: He and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. Holdsworth, he spoke in his own Cause, and might be convicted of Partiality, &c. and this laid the Professors under a Necessity of doing a needless Work, of justifying the Reputation of Mr. Stow, which, till that Time, had never been questioned; and the rather because one or two of the Committee spoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, useless Author. The Professors referred themselves to Dr. Nicholson, then Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who gives the following Character of Mr. Stow and his Book, in his *Historical Library*, then printed in Octavo, but since, in 1714, in Folio. He says, *Page 18, "John Stow wrote and publish'd "A Survey of LONDON.— The whole is "collected out of our best Historians and most "authentick Records, and discovers a great deal "of Industry and Accuracy in the worthy and "honest Author."* And again, he says, *Page 72, "Industrious John Stow deserves to be remem- "bred with Honour: He was a Member of the "Merchant-Tailors Company in LONDON, "and a special Benefactor to that City, in inqui- "ring after and preserving its Antiquities and "Records. He travell'd thro' a good Part of "England in Search after the Manuscript Histo- "rians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral "Churches, and was very exact and critical in "his Collections, and spent above forty Years in "these Studies. He always protested (and we "may take his honest Word for it) that he never "was sway'd by Favour or Fear in any of his "Writings; but that he had impartially, to the "best of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. "This good Opinion the greatest of our Histo- "rians seem to have of him, since even Sir "Francis Bacon, and Mr. Camden, (not to "mention others of less Repute) have boldly "taken several Things upon his single Credit.*



As to the next Author, Sir *George Buck*, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and also Master of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuscript to be disposed of at his Lordship's Pleasure. The Lord Chief Justice was so well satisfied of his Integrity and his Ability, that he himself directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his special Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

WHAT Character Mr. *Monday's* Work, which was the next Author quoted, deserves, is mentioned before. The Professors on this Head took Notice, how strange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of these Authors an Exception to their Testimony, because their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greatest Strength, since they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themselves liv'd.

THE next Author, who was quoted by the Professors, was Dr. *Holdsworth*, a Man of the strictest Virtue, and most un sullied Reputation; though, at Random, his Character was excepted against, as is said before, by the Petitioners. He was, as the eminent Bishop *Pearson* tells us, the most celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Minister of St. Peter's Poor in Broadstreet, to which Living he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a most faithful Pastor of his Parish, and a most conscientious Man; infomuch, that when the great Sickness happened in 1625, he refused to go into the Country, as most others did, but lived in his Parish, and constantly visited the Sick, despising the Contagion, and preferring the Discharge of his Duty to the Safety of his Person. In the Year 1630, he was, without making any Interest, or using any Solicitation (so great was his Reputation) chosen *Divinity* Professor in *Gresham-College*, of which he was a great Ornament nine or ten Years. He was a Person that so exactly adhered to his Duty, and so fearful of acting in the least against his Conscience, that in the Beginning of the Rebellion he was sequestered, plundered, and imprisoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was released; in every Part of his Life, being of an unblameable Carriage and a most holy Conversation. In short, he was, as Bishop *Brownrig* assures us, a most excellent Preacher, a most faithful Interpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a most charitable Man, of strict Morals, and one of a most holy Life. This was the Character of those Men, whom the Petitioners represented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles, nay of Falshood and Partiality.

FROM thus supporting the Characters of the Authors cited by them, the Professors proceeded to justify themselves, as to the other Parts of the Charge against them. As to the not reading on Holidays, they insisted on their superior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as also on the perpetual Practice of the Universities, and of all their Predecessors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. *Holdsworth*, who says, as is before-mentioned, *He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that, a Church Holiday.* And in this Matter the Trustees were so far satisfied, that in their Order, presently to be mentioned, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not reading in broken Weeks, the Professors justified that from

the Practice likewise of their Predecessors, and also produced Letters from both the Universities, proving, that the *Divinity* Professor always opened the Term. As to the last Part of the Complaint, the Unreasonableness of the Hours, the Professors were indifferent whether they remained the same, or were altered.

AFTER both the Petitioners and Professors were withdrawn, the Trustees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated *October 4, 1706*: The Preamble of which declares, *That Application had been made by several Citizens and others, in relation to the Lectures at Gresham-College, setting forth, that the said Lecturers did not duly perform their Readings in Term Time, for that if any Term did not begin on a Monday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture that Week; and in like Manner, if any Term did not end on a Saturday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture performed; whereby the Inhabitants of this City, and others, were much hindered of the Benefit which they might reap by the said Lectures.* Wherefore they do Order and Direct, *That for the Future, those Lectures shall be performed, by the several Professors, on such Days of the Week as they now read in their several Sciences, at four Terms in every Year, as followeth, viz. The first Term to begin the Monday before Michaelmas Term of the Common Law, and to end with that Term. The second Term to begin the Monday before Hilary Term, and to end with that Term. The third Term to begin the Monday Se'n-night after Easter-Day, and to end with Easter Term. The fourth Term to begin the Monday before Trinity Term, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. eight and twenty Days: And farther, it is ordered by the Committee, That the said Lecturers do begin to read their several Lectures at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and three in the Afternoon precisely.* This Order likewise sets forth, that it was made after consulting the Founder's Will, and Articles that were made soon after the Trust came to the City and Company: The Professors comply'd with this Order, with Respect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading, but finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Custom and Usage, and this also by Virtue of such Articles or Orders, as were never looked upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Counsel, and were advised not to charge themselves with any new Duties, nor submit to the Authority of such Articles, as they had good Reason to believe were never duly signed, or legally ratified, wherefore the greatest Part of the Professors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, the Chairman of the Committee, with it, which was as follows: *Reasons why the Professors have not, in all Points, complied with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated October 4, 1706. First, "We are, " at our being chosen into our respective Places, " directed to perform our Duty, according to " the Custom and Practice of the Place. Secondly, " We are able to give unquestionable Proof, that " the Custom has been, without any Interruption, " to read only in Term Time, and since it has " been so, we are advised to be very careful how " we charge ourselves, or our Successors with unnecessary Burthens. Thirdly, We are informed, that the Ground upon which this Order to " read out of Term is founded, is taken from " some Articles which were never legally ratified, " or admitted, as legally ratified, either by the " then Trustees or Professors. We therefore, " that our Compliance with this Order might " not be looked upon as allowing of the Authority of those Articles, and so subject us to " the rest of them, which, when under Consideration*



“ fideration appeared unreasonable, both to yours  
“ and our Predecessors, have rejected it.” The Professors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine these Articles in the Original, in the Committee’s Books, but could not obtain Leave sufficiently to inspect them; however, when they came to the Lord Mayor, with the afore-mentioned Reasons, why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Trustees, they offer’d likewise to give into the Committee their Exceptions to the Legality and Validity of these Articles or Orders, in Substance as follows:

*First*, They had this to offer, namely, That none of their Predecessors ever acknowledged the Validity of these Articles, or owned the Obligation of them, because they, from the Beginning, acted quite otherwise than these Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Professors shall read three Times in each Week, and that on three distinct Days in the Week; but it has been proved, that from the very Beginning, the Professors never have read otherwise than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the same Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Professors should live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge, but the Professors never had any such common Table, as Dr. Gwinne says, in his afore-mentioned Book, where, speaking of the Professors living together, he says, They live not together so as to have Commons at one Table. And as their Manner of living together, was altogether different from what these Articles direct, so also was their Method of Reading their Lectures; for none of all the Professors Lectures that have ever yet appeared in Print, have followed the Method directed by these Articles. The Articles say, that the *Physick* Professor shall follow the Method of *Fernelius*, by Reading *Physiology*, then *Pathology*, and lastly, *Therapeutics*, but Dr. Gwinne, the first *Physick* Lecturer, read upon the Aphorisms of *Hippocrates*, and Dr. *Winston*, who was chosen in 1616, eight Years after Dr. Gwinne, read *Anatomical* Lectures only. The same Difference may be seen between what these Articles direct the *Divinity* Professor, and what Method Dr. *Holdsworth* follow’d in his *Divinity* Lectures, before quoted, and so between what the Articles direct the *Geometry* Professor, and what Method Dr. *Barrow* and Dr. *Hooke* followed in their Lectures, now printed. From all which it is plain, that the Professors altogether neglected the Direction of these Articles, or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living, and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatsoever.

*Secondly*, The Professors had this farther Consideration to offer, That these Articles were so far from being legally ratified, that they were never duly consider’d, being not so much as even consistent with themselves. For Instance, when they speak of the Times of all the Professors Readings in general, they make five Terms of Reading, but when they speak of the particular Professors Times of Reading, they make but four Terms of Reading; but farther, they enjoin what it is impossible the Professors should comply with, because the Amount of their Incomes could never defray the Expence that their Professorships must put them to, if the Directions of these Orders be comply’d with, since 50 *l.* a-piece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impossible to support themselves, their private Servants, and likewise publick ones, for the Hall, the Kitchen and Cellar, and farther, for an hospitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences these Articles direct, and besides the *Musick* Professor’s

Proportion to this Charge, he must, according to these Orders, be singly at the Expence of Seventy-five publick Concerts every Year, of Vocal or Instrumental Musick, which if properly performed, would so far exceed the Salary of one Professor, that it would hardly be supported by the Income of all seven. Again, a farther Proof, that these Articles are not Authoritative, might be taken from hence, that whereas the Professors at every one of their Elections, have the Founder’s Will, so much of it as concerns them, read over to them, to which they give their solemn Promise to conform themselves, so if they were obliged to any Compliance with the Directions of these Articles, that Part of them that concerns the common Duties of all the Professors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Professor, would at least be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them, at their Elections; but instead thereof, the Professors, tho’ they sometimes apply’d to the Trustees for Liberty, to inspect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them, these Articles then to be sure would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Compliance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty. But, lastly, The Professors were ready to appeal to the Trustees, whether they had not (at a former Meeting some few Years before, at which were present many of the Trustees, and the Professors, living in 1706) themselves disowned the Authority of these Articles. The Trustees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Gresham-College*, in the *Musick* Professor’s Lodgings, about the Affair of Re-building the College, at which Meeting, upon some Discourse then arising, Part of these Articles were directed to be read, whereupon the Professors, then present, asked of the Trustees, whether these Articles had ever been signed by all the first Professors, or whether they were legally ratified by the first Trustees? To which the Trustees answered, Not that they knew of, but said, that they were produced as Papers that were very antient. And this was the Substance of what the Professors had to except against these pretended Orders.

THE Result of all these Complaints and Hearings ended in a fair Justification of the Professors. The Trustees not long after made an Order, that the Professors Salaries should be constantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from Time to Time for particular Orders. And in the Year 1719, upon the Professors petitioning that the Year’s Arrear, then remaining, might be discharged, the Trustees, after some Debate, came to a Resolution, that, tho’ the *Exchange* brought them in Debt, yet that should not tend to the Prejudice of the Professors, but the Inconvenience thereof lie on the City, and Company of *Mercers*, wherefore they then order’d the immediate Payment of the said Arrear, and that the future Payments should be made regularly as they became due.

*The Names of the present PROFESSORS,*  
Anno 1733, are,

Divinity,	John Bridgen, M. A.
Civil Law,	John Cuming, Esq;
Astronomy,	Mr. John Mackin.
Geometry,	Dr. Newland.
Rhetorick,	Mr. John Ward.
Physick,	Dr. Pemberton.
Musick,	Mr. Gordon.



## The ROYAL-SOCIETY.

THERE is a more modern College instituted for Experimental Philosophy, called, *The Royal-Society*, founded also in the City of LONDON, and a great Ornament thereof. The Meeting of the Members of this Society used to be at *Gresham-College*, but is now in *Crane-Court* in *Fleet-street*.

THE Original of the Society was, about the Year 1650, at *Oxford*, and about the Year 1658, in LONDON, when divers learned and judicious Persons, of different Professions, used to have Meetings together, to consider, discover, and take Account of *Philosophical* Experiments, Observations, and Matters; to view and discourse upon the Production and Rarities of Art and Nature; to consider how they may be improved, and what to deduce from them for the Benefit of Mankind, and to make Record thereof for future Ages.

SINCE their first Institution, they have made a great many very delightful and profitable Experiments, relating to Eclipses, Meteors, Comets, and other Cœlestial Phœnomena; likewise to Mines and Minerals; to Animals and Plants; to Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Mountains, Lakes, Tides, Currents, the Depth of the Sea, with Abundance of the like Works of Nature; they have also much advanced the Art of Navigation, so useful to us, and improved that of Architecture, Civil, Military, and Natural. They have also been very industrious in promoting the Planting of Trees, as well for Fruit as for Timber, and other Uses, to the great Benefit of the Nation.

THEIR Experiments have been published from Time to Time, of which there are now 37 Volumes, under the Title of *The Philosophical Transactions*; and likewise an Abridgment of them is published by Mr. *John Lowthorp*, and other Fellows of the Society, in six Volumes in *Quarto*.

AMONG the first Persons that met, which was at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, at the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Bishop of *Chester*, were Dr. *Seth Ward*, afterwards Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; Sir *William Petty*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, Sir *Christopher Wren*, and some others.

By these Meetings for consulting the Matters aforesaid, they gained Applause, not only at home, but in foreign Parts, which augmented their Number, especially about the Year 1658, at which Time they had a Meeting at *Gresham-College*; and the greatest Part of them living in LONDON, they continued their Meetings at the said College, until the Year 1660, being the Time of the Restoration of King *Charles II.* soon after which his Majesty was so well pleased with the Design, that he granted them a Charter, bearing Date the 23d of *April* 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council of twenty, and of Fellows, as many as should be thought worthy of Admission, For promoting the Knowledge of natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments; wherein his Majesty stiled himself the Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society, giving them Power to purchase Lands and Houses; to have and use a common Seal, and Coat of Arms; to have two Secretaries; two, or more, Curators of Experiments; one, or more, Clerks; and two Servants at Mace. He likewise gave them Power to make Laws, Orders, and Constitutions amongst themselves; to have one, or more, Engravers and Printers, with Power to Print whatsoever they shall think good of their own Observations and Remarks; to

take and anatomize dead Bodies, executed by Order of Law; to erect Colleges, &c.

THE Coat Armour granted to this Society by King *Charles II.* is *Argent*, on a Canton *Gules*, three Lions of *England*. The Supporters are two hunting Hounds, Emblems of Sagacity and Search, both *Argent*, and collar'd with Ducal Coronets, Or, Crest, on a Helmet Proper, and a Coronet, as before; an Eagle Proper, supporting with his Right Foot, an Escutcheon as the Canton. The Motto:

*Nullius in Verba.*

UPON their first Meeting in LONDON, their Number was much increased; *Henry* Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, the Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Paul Neal*, *John Evelyn*, Esq; Dr. *Scarborough*, Dr. *Clark*, and divers others, became Members of this Society, which continually augmented, so that at this Day, they are very considerable, according to the List we shall give our Readers.

*The Office of the several MEMBERS of this Society.*

THE President is to call and dissolve the Meetings; to propose the Matter whereon to consult; to put Questions; to call for Experiments; to admit of Members that from Time to Time shall be received into the Society. *The President.*

THE Treasurer receives and disburses all Monies. *The Treasurer.*

THE Secretary reads all Letters and Informations, Replies to all Addresses, or Letters from foreign Parts, or from others; is to take Notice of the Orders, and material Passages at the Meetings; registers all their Experiments and Conclusions; and publishes that which is ordered and allowed by the Society. *The Secretary.*

THE Curators, or Experimentors, are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting to bring all to the Test, and the Society judgeth thereof; whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons, of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatsoever they publish. *The Curators.*

*Of the Election of MEMBERS into this Society.*

THE Manner of electing Fellows, is, according to the *Venetian* Way, by Ballotting. At one Assembly the Candidate is proposed, by some who knows him well; the next Meeting he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major Number of twenty-one Suffrages, at the least, and then at that, or the next Assembly, he may be introduced and solemnly admitted by the President: At his Admission, he subscribes this following Promise:

“THAT he will endeavour to promote the Good of the *Royal-Society* of LONDON, for the Improvement of natural Knowledge.

AFTER this, he may at any Time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying, under his Hand, to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

WHEN any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. afterward 13 s. a Quarter, so long as he continues a Member; and this towards defraying some necessary Expences for making Experiments, &c.

THE *Royal Society* for Advancement of this noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to their Design; towards which, the Lord *Henry Howard*, Earl Marshal of *England*, was pleased to bestow on the Society, his whole Library, then at *Arundel-street* in the *Strand*, (where this Society



Society met for some Time after the Fire of LONDON) with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Design; by which Means, and by other publick Gifts of Books, they will have a compleat Library of all that hath been published in antient and modern Languages, which either regard the Production of Nature, or the Effects of all moral Arts and Sciences.

*The CURIOSITIES of the ROYAL-SOCIETY, which are now removed to their House in Crane-Court, were kept in a Repository in Gresham-College, which was the Gift of Daniel Colwell, Esq; Dr. Nehemiah Grew has given the following Catalogue of them, in a Volume, intituled, Musæum Regalis Societatis.*

#### Several Human RARITIES.

I. AN *Egyptian* Mummy, given by *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, in Length five Feet and a half, defended with Thicknesses of Linnen Cloth, three Degrees of Fineness; on the utmost Cover is laid a white Paint, the Thickness of an Egg-shell, whereon are drawn the Hieroglyphick Figures of Men, Women, and Birds, of several Colours, but with rude Shapes; so mean was the Art of Painting among the *Egyptians* heretofore.

THE inmost Cover is wrapped round the Head, Trunk, each Arm and Leg a-part, like Swathing-Bands; about twenty of the utmost of these Folds are lightly tinged, the others more fully with a blackish gummy Substance, and the Flesh seems to be converted into black Rosin, which being held to the Flame of a Candle, is a little odorous and inflammable, and the Bones are of a black Colour, as if burnt: Whence it is probable, the Way of Embalming among the *Egyptians* was by boiling the Body in a long Cauldron, in some Kind of liquid Balsam; but 'tis likely a better Way would be by soaking the Body in some white Sort of Oil, and such as will dry, made and kept so hot as to evaporate the watery Parts, and the Flesh white and limber, which would be of good Use in the Business of *Anatomy*.

II. THE intire Skin of a *Moor*, tanned with the Hair on, every Part remaining.

III. ALL the principal Veins, Arteries, and Nerves, both of the Limbs and *Viscera*; the Gift of *John Evelyn*, Esq; who saw them taken out of the Body of a Man, and very curiously spread upon four large Tables. The Veins and Arteries are very well done, but the Nerves have been more truly represented by *Dr. Lower*.

IV. THE Skeleton of a Man, wherein the Number of Bones (about two Hundred and fifty) with their Dimensions, Figure, and Articulations, are obvious; given by *Thomas Povey*, Esq;

OF humane Bones are prepared the *Spiritus Oleosus*, &c. which is of undoubted Use in Hyfterical Passions.

V. THE Skeleton of a Woman, of equal Height with the former; by comparing these together, it appears, that the *Os Ilium* is larger, and more outward, in the Female, for the more easy Labour. It is also half an Inch broader in the Female, for the better Sustentation of the *Fætus* in the Womb. The *Vertebræ* of the Loins are larger and stronger in the Male, being thereby better fitted for bearing Burthens; and as in the Male there are thirty two Teeth, and in the Female twenty eight, so the nether Chap in the Male is half an Inch broader than the Female, as being made to accommodate a bigger Muscle for the Motion of those Teeth, and the Angles subjected to the *Os jugale*, are half an Inch more distant; for that a Man, being fitted

in other Respects to undergo more Labour, his Chaps also should be the better made to eat the more: Also the Skull of the Male is much bigger, and so capable of more Brains.

VI. A Tooth taken out of the Testicle of a Woman half an Inch long, pointed like the Eye-tooth of a Man; given by *Dr. Tyson*.

VII. HAIR taken out of the Ovary of a Woman by the same Hand; it is Grey, and one Hair longer than the rest, three Quarters of a Yard.

VIII. A Piece of Bone, voided by *Sir William Throgmorton*, with his Urine, one third of an Inch over.

IX. A Relation of a Bullet voided by the *Penis* with Urine.

X. A Stone voided by the *Penis* of a Man at *Exeter*, given by *Dr. Cotton*, of a Pyramidal Figure, in Length two Inches and a Quarter.

OF human Stones, either of the Kidnies or Bladder, are prepared the ChrySTALLINE Salt, and the Elixir Medicines.

#### Of QUADRUPEDES.

XI. THE Sloath: He comes near the Bear Kind, and breeds chiefly in *Florida* and *Brasil*; it is so slow of Motion, as to be three or four Days in climbing up and coming down a Tree; his Fore-Feet are almost double to those of his Hinder.

XII. THE Foot of a white *Greenland* Bear, six Inches broad.

XIII. THE Trunk of a Tyger, near five Inches, or from the Goom to the Apex near two Inches, an Inch over, and two and a half about. This Tyger weighed 435 Pound.

XIV. A Fore Claw of the same Tyger, in Shape like a Car's, an Inch broad, and two and a half long. Tygers abound in *Mexico*, *Brasil*, and *East India*.

XV. A Stone taken out of a Dog's Bladder, given by *Seth*, late Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, above one Inch and an half thick, two and an half over, and above three Inches long.

XVI. THE great Tamandua, or Ant-Bear, feeds on Ants, he useth his Tail for a Cover, which he flings sometimes over his whole Body, like a Squirrel.

XVII. THE Skull of a River-Horse, or Hippopotamus. If we respect his Figure, he was more properly a River Ox. The same Animal, which in *Job* is called *Behemoth*. This Creature, full grown, is four Yards and a half long, two Yards high, and one Yard and a half broad, short legg'd, cloven hoofed, having four Hoofs, a Tail like a Tortoise, which he twists like a Hog, Head almost like an Ox, his Chaps wide, his Eyes small, his Fore-Teeth very great, some of them half a Foot round, and above three Quarters long; Rings of his Teeth are believed to be effectual against the Cramp. He is found in the River *Nile*, *Bamboth*, and *Cango*.

XVIII. THE Quills of a Porcupine, which on Occasion the Creature can shoot at his pursuing Enemy, and erect at Pleasure; bred in *India*, *Africa*, and *Æthiopia*.

XIX. THE Flying Squirrel, of a dark grey Colour, about five Inches and an half from his Nose to his Buttock; this Creature, for a good Nut-tree, will pass a River on the Bark of a Tree, erecting his Tail for a Sail.

XX. THE Horns of a Roe Deer of *Greenland*, about an Inch long, and half an Inch over. Deer in *New Mexico* are so big, that they breed them to draw as Oxen.

XXI. THE Rock Doe, a Creature of admirable Swiftmess, and whose Horns grow sometimes backward over their Buttocks.

XXII. THE



XXII. THE Horns of a *Spanish* Ram, in Length three Yards, and one Yard between the Tips.

XXIII. THE Tail of an *Indian* Cow, its Hair about one Yard and a Quarter long, near as soft and fine as Womens. This Cow is worshipped by the People near the River *Ganges*.

XXIV. THE Skin of a young Rhinoceros. This Creature is near as big as an Elephant, but not so tall, he will lick a Man to Death by raking away the Flesh to the Bone, with a rough and sharp Tongue. They breed in *India*, about *Bengall*, and the River *Ganges*.

XXV. THE Leg-Bone of an Elephant; it was brought out of *Syria* for the Thigh-Bone of a Giant. 'Tis about one Yard and six Inches long, and above a Foot about in the smallest Part: The Elephant, to which it did belong, might be about five Yards high. These Creatures are brought from *Ceylan*, *Sumatra*, *Cochin*, *Siam*, &c. but they breed most in *Aracan* and *Pegu*, those in the first Place are most docile; the *Ethiopians* behind *Mosambique* eat them, and sell their Teeth; the *Indians* use them to draw and ship their Goods. In Winter, when it begins to rain, they are mad, and so continue from *April* to *September*, chained to Trees, and then become tame again.

XXVI. A round hairy Ball, near three Inches over, taken out of the Stomach of a Calf, also several others.

XXVII. HALF a Fibrous Ball taken out of the Stomach of a Sheep. It consists of most fine herby Threads, or Fibres, very compact, covered with a black, shining and thin Cuticle; a Piece thereof fired, burns like Match-cord, always to Ashes. The hair Balls are supposed to be made by the Motion of the Stomach, as Wool is compacted, by the Hand in making a Hat.

XXVIII. Several Sea and Land Tortoise-Shells. The Difference is, that the Sea Tortoise, has a more rude and softer Shell, and the Feet of him more like the Fins of a Fish, as proper to swim with, also in Bulk; some on the *Brazilian* Shore are sufficient to dine 80 Men, and so great in the Island *Cuba* as to creep along with five Men on their Backs; he squirts the Water out of his Nostrils like a Dolphin. In Generation the Embraces of the Male and Female, are said to continue a Lunary Month. They are catch'd by being turned on their Backs when they come to the Shore as they lie; they will sometimes fetch deep Sighs, and shed abundance of Tears.

XXIX. THE Heart of a Sea Tortoise, about as big as a Lamb's.

XXX. THE Pizzle of a Sea Tortoise; 'tis fourteen Inches long, and two and an half in Circumference, in Substance like a Bull's. Great Efficacy is attributed to it, in curing Fits of the Stone.

XXXI. THE Egg of a Sea Tortoise, white and spherical, about the Bigness of a Hand-Ball, the Shell rather thinner and softer than an Hen's. She lays them in the Sand, where they lie till they are hatched, sometimes above 100 at a Breed.

XXXII. A Camelion's Skin; it is every where rough, as it were, with little round Blisters, or Knobs, those on his Head and Back greater than those of his Legs, Sides and Belly, which gives an Appearance of different Colours, *into which*, some say, *he can turn himself*. His Tail is as long as a Lizzard's, but slenderer. He is said to live by the Air.

XXXIII. A Crocodile about two Yards and a half long. In the Bay of *Panama*, near the *Isthmus* of *America*, are some, affirmed to be 100 Feet long. This is the Animal which in the Book of *Job* is called the *Leviathan*, falsely taken for the Whale, as *Bochart* hath demonstrated: They have no Tongue.

XXXIV. HERE is the Skeleton of a Crocodile four Yards and three Quarters long. The Head two Feet, the Neck near one Foot and an half; the Trunk four Feet; Tail seven Feet; his Teeth about 60.

XXXV. A Scaly Lizzard one Yard and an half long. He is said to be a most tame and innocent Creature; he changeth from green to hairy Colour when angry. In *Brazil* are a Sort five Feet long, and being flea'd and foddren, for Whiteness, Sweetness, and Tenderness, surpass all other Meat.

XXXVI. A Land Salamander; *Bartholine* tells of one that was kept nine Months without Food.

#### Of SERPENTS.

XXXVII. A Snake. In *Barbados* there are some will slide up a Wall of an House; in *Brazil* some are said to be 25 Feet long and upwards.

XXXVIII. THE Cuticula (or thin Skin) of an *English* Viper, which they cast off at Spring and Fall, done in the Space of 24 Hours from all Parts entire.

XXXIX. THE Skin of a *Bocguacu*, a Serpent, of all other Kinds the greatest, but not so venomous as some.

XL. THE Skin of the *Hibaboca*, whose Bite, of all other Kinds, is most pernicious, 'tis healed by a Cataplasm, made of the Head.

XLI. THE Skin of a Rattle-Snake, a Serpent so called from the Rattle at the End of his Tail, that of this is composed of 16 white Bones, very hollow, thin, hard and dry, and therefore very sonorous, and the Tail of every uppermost Bone running within two of the Bones below it, they have not only a moveable Coherence, but multiply the Sound, each Bone cutting against two others at the same Time. This Rattle warns Travellers to avoid them. The largest are in *Panuco* in *Mexico*.

#### Of BIRDS.

XLII. A Batt, or Flitter Mouse, of the *West-Indies*, from his Nose End to his Anus, near a Foot, his Body near three Inches over, his Head two Inches and a half long, and one and a half over, his Nose like a Dog's, the End about half an Inch broad, his Ears extream thin, about three Quarters of an Inch long, and as broad, an Inch and a half asunder, his Eyes one third of an Inch long, he hath 36 Teeth, the Wings extended, are two or three Inches above a Yard wide, from End to End.

THE *Chineses* esteem them as delicate Meat.

XLIII. The Head of an Ostrich. It is the greatest Bird in the World when he holds up his Head and Neck, near two Ells high; he flies not, because his Wings are short, but with the Help of them can out-run a Horse; a Powder of his Stomach dissolves the Stone, saith *Schroder*.

XLIV. A Cassowary, the greatest Bird next an Ostrich, his Bill almost like a Goose's, and hath three Toes without a Heel.

XLV. The Head of a Sea-Eagle. The Eagle is said to build Yearly on the Rocks of *Snowdon*, in *North Wales*, and *Anno* 1668, an Eagle's Nest was found on the Peak in *Derbyshire*, flat, about two Ells Square, and a young one in it.

XLVI. The Bird of Paradise; they breed in the *Molucca Islands*, and are worshipped by the Natives, for their Beauty, and because they know not from whence they come.

XLVII. The great red and blue Parrot, sent thither from *Java*, there are above 20 Sorts; the greatest called Cockatoone, the middlemost, Papijays, and the least Parroquets, they breed very



very numerously in both the *Indies*, and fly in great Flocks in *Barbados*.

XLVIII. The Bill of a Bird, called, in *Brasil*, *Coa*, in Shape and Bulk like a Parroquet: He feeds on all Kind of venomous Things, but is himself a Cordial.

XLIX. A young Linnet, preserved in rectified Spirits of Wine seventeen Years; given by the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, the first Inventor of that Way of preserving Animals.

L. The Head of the horned Crow, or Rhinoceros Bird, and the Beak, which is a precious Antidote against all Manner of Poison.

LI. The Leg of a monstrous Bird, half a Foot long, two Inches and a Quarter about, and hath five Toes, and great black Spurs.

LII. Two Heads of the Grosbeak; his Beak is so strong, that he can crack an Olive Stone.

LIII. A Humming-Bird, from the Top of his Breast to the End of his Tail, two Inches; a Bird of radiant Colours: This Bird and Nest is said to weigh but twelve Grains; his Feathers, set in Gold, sell at a great Rate.

#### WATER-FOWLS.

LIV. The Jabirus's Head; he is bigger than a Swan; the Bill is above a Foot and a half long, his Beak bending upward.

LV. The Horn of the Unicorn-Bird; he is headed and footed like a Dunghill-Cock, tailed like a Goose, with a Horn on his Forehead, somewhat as the Unicorn is pictur'd; his Spur grows on the Fore-Joint of the Wing.

LVI. The Head of a Shoveler; he is like a Hern, only his Bill is flat like a Shovel; he feeds on Shell-Fish, wherewith having his Crop full, he lets them lie warm there till they open, and then disgorging, picks the Meat out of the Shell.

LVII. The Sea-Curlew, whose Colours so alter, that he is at first Black, then Ash-coloured, next White, after that Scarlet, and last Crimson, which grows the richer the longer he lives.

#### The PALMIPEDES, or Web-footed BIRDS.

LVIII. The Phœnicopter; there are many of them in *Peru*, and in Winter in *France*; his lower Beak is longest, the Tongue was a delicious Morfel among the *Romans*.

LIX. The Loon; his Legs are broad and flat, his Claws like a Man's Nail, he is as big as a Goose; they breed in *Farra* and other *Scotch* Islands.

LX. A Shag's Foot; he is a little bigger than a tame Drake; he and the Cormorant are the only Palmipedes that sit and build in Trees.

LXI. The Pelican; which makes a Noise like an Ass; from the End of its Bill to its Rump, an Ell long, tho' the Trunk of its Body is not a Foot; its Crop extends to the End of its Bill, and, 'tis probable, that the Meat herein warmed, is partly disgorged by the Female to feed her Young, which might give Occasion to the Fiction of her feeding her Young with her own Blood.

LXII. The Soland-Goose, about the Bigness of ours, but larger Wings; she is said to find out the most agreeable Fish to carry to her Young, by swallowing and disgorging several. Out of the Fat of this Bird the *Scots* make an Oil for the Gout; their Young are a great Dainty.

LXIII. The Penguin; his Wings are so short he cannot fly, but swims fast; they work themselves, as the Conies, deep Burrows by the Sea-side.

LXIV. The Puffin; when they fight, they will hold so hard by their Bills, as to break one another's Necks; what they eat in the Day they disgorge a good Part of it in the Night, into the Mouths of their Pullen.

N<sup>o</sup> 9. VOL. I.

LXV. The Tropick-Bird, so called, because never to be seen but between the *Tropicks*.

#### EGGS, and Nests of BIRDS.

LXVI. Ostrich Eggs, about five Inches and a half Diameter.

LXVII. That of a Caslowary, a perfect Oval, at both Ends alike; Diameter about three Inches and a half.

LXVIII. The Egg of a Red-shank, acutely Conical, as big as a Rook's.

LXIX. The Egg of a Swan, with another within it; given by Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Norwich*, who has observed the like in Hens and Turkeys. It is observed, that Nature is so intent on finishing her Work, that she is oftner known to over than underdo it, as you may find twenty Eggs with two Yelks, or twenty Animals with two Heads, for one that has none.

Also 'tis observed, that the Figure of the Egg answers to that of the Trunk of the Bird whence it comes.

LXX. Here are some Eggs perfectly Spherical; and there is an Account also of the Nests of several foreign Birds, and several other Eggs.

#### FISHES, Viviparous, or that bring forth their Young alive.

LXXI. The Rib of a Triton, or Merman, about the Length, but thicker than a Man's; the Fish was taken near *Brasil*.

LXXII. A Bone, said to be taken out of a Mermaid's Head.

LXXIII. One Joint of the Back-bone of a Whale; (called a *Vertebra*) it weighs near thirty Pounds *Averdupois*.

LXXIV. The Pizzle of a Whale, in Length above a Yard, and, near the Root, half a Foot round; but its very End scarce an Inch.

LXXV. Part of the Ear-Bone of a Whale, as big as a Man's Fist, and as hard as any Bone. *Wormius* mentions a Manuscript, accounting for twenty two Kinds of Whales; and the last, save one, said to be near a hundred and thirty Ells long; but the last of all liker an Island than an Animal. In *Iceland* they are so common, that the hard Bones are used for impaling Gardens, &c.

LXXVI. The Horn of the Sea-Unicorn; given by Sir *Joseph Williamson*, eight Feet long, trait and white, with spiral Furrows; the greatest Circumference about seven Inches: The Horn, with the Flesh itself, is described by *Wormius* to be thirty Ells long.

To shew that it expells Poison, he mentions this to be given a Dog, after a Dose of Arsenick, and to another twelve Grains after a Drachm of *Nux-Vomica*, both which lived, whereas two other Dogs, having the same Doses without the Horn, died: This is attested by several Physicians of Note. The Sea-Unicorn, he says, is a less Whale.

LXXVII. A Saw Fish; also the Saw, or spired Snout of a Saw Fish, four Feet long; the Fish to which this belonged was five Yards, and, had it lived, would have been eight Yards in Length.

LXXVIII. The Head of the Rapier Fish; he grows sometimes to the Length of five Yards; he preys on Fishes: The Whale, to shake off the Sword-Fish and Theshal, his two mortal Enemies, leaps sometimes more than his own Length above Water.

This Fish is taken in the *German Ocean*, *Black Sea*, and the *Danube*.

LXXIX. The Head of the Manati (or Sea-Cow) like that of an Ox; the Body long like that of an Otter; the two Feet like an Elephant's; sometimes she is about twelve Yards long, and four broad; she feeds on the Grass on the Banks of the Sea; calves, and suckles her Young, as

Gg

some



some other Fishes, with two Dugs. An *Indian King* is said to keep and feed one of them with Bread 26 Years, in a Lake near his House, cross which it would carry 10 People on its Back with Ease.

LXXX. The Balance Fish; his Head like the Beam of a Balance, his Eyes being at the two Extrems; they breed near *Smyrna*.

LXXXI. The Morfe's Skull; he sometimes grows to be bigger than an Ox, has four Feet, and breeds about the Isle of *Madagascar*.

LXXXII. A Piece of a Morfe's Hide, above half an Inch thick.

LXXXIII. The Male, or White Shark, two Yards long, they are sometimes seven or eight Yards long, their Teeth standing in a six-fold Row, and their Throat being as wide as their Body, they sometimes bite off a Limb, or swallow Men whole.

LXXXIV. The Spotted Hound Fish; the Female often brings forth twice in a Month.

LXXXV. The Head and Tail of a Dolphin; that, to which this Head belonged, was above two Yards and a half long; he is said to swim faster (by the Help of his Tail) than all other Fishes.

LXXXVI. The Skeleton of a Porpus, or Sea Hog; the Bones of the Fore Fins resemble Hands and Fingers, the Tail Fins like those of two Feet conjoined, he is about one Ell long, the Guts are 11 Times the Length of the Fish.

LXXXVII. The Sea-Calf, or Seal; this is about one Yard long, his Fore Feet are fit for going, his hinder Feet like Fins, he is all over Hairy, and Mr. Ray says, some are as big as a Heifer of two Years old.

LXXXVIII. A Sturgeon; he is said to be sometimes six Yards long, has a long Snout, and a very little Mouth, also two Moon Fishes, and some others.

Oviparous FISHES, or those that bring forth by Egg or Spawn.

LXXXIX. A Shiphalter; this Fish, by the Help of a Coronet, or Sucker, on his Head, can stick fast to a Ship, or even to a Stone, so as to pull one of 12 or 14 Pound from the Ground, and is said to stop a Ship under Sail, as the Remora.

XC. The Globe Fish, like a Hedge-Hog; he is found in the River *Nile*; also two Sea Porcupines.

XCI. The Star-Gazer, so called, because he looks directly against the Sky; also several Coney Fishes, and some others.

#### SCALED FISHES.

XCII. The Cucupu Guacu, as the People of *Brazil* call it, two Yards long, his Mouth, open, makes a Circle of about a Foot Diameter, likely the biggest of scaled Fish, except the Sturgeon.

XCIII. The File Fish, so called from his Likeness to a File, if the last and least of his Fins be depressed, two others will be so also, but not otherwise.

XCIV. The Snipe Fish, a small Fish, with a long Bill and large Eye Orbits.

XCV. The Swallow Fish, so called from the Length of his Gill Fins, extending like Wings to the End of his Tail, his Body like a Herring; they often fly above Water to avoid being preyed on.

XCVI. Kite Fish, another Flying Fish, with shorter Wings but broader.

XCVII. The Needle Fish, so called, as being long and small; and some other scaled Fish.

*Exanguious (or Bloodless) FISH.*

XCVIII. Horned Lobsters. All Lobsters use their Tail as Fins, wherewith they swim back-

ward, reaching sometimes 10 Yards at a Jirk or Spring.

XCIX. The Claw of a great Lobster, above a Foot long, so that the Lobster must have been a Yard long. *Aristotle* notes, that the right Claw of all Lobsters and Crabs is biggest.

C. The Preke, or Poulps, they have eight Fingers or Arms, wherewith they swim and attack their Prey, and if they are pursued, they presently cast forth a black Liquor, and so darkening the Water make their Escape.

CI. Several Star Fishes, all have their Mouth in the Middle, some have five Rays, by the Help of which they swim very swiftly, but there are others also with six, and with 12 Rays or Arms.

#### Whirled and single SHELLS.

CII. Several Wilks, one above a Foot in Length.

CIII. The Conical Snails, &c. It is affirmed by *Aristotle*, that the Rounds in the Wilk's Turban shews the Years he is old: A Wilk being burnt, powder'd and mixed with cold Oyl, to the Consistency of Glew, is an admirable Remedy against Baldness, the Head being shaved and rubbed therewith: Also Milk drank out of these Shells, is observed to be good against a Chin-Cough.

CIV. The Slick Sailer; two here, one near a Quarter of a Yard long; the Animal is of Kin to the Polypus, famous for the Art of Navigation; he rises to the Top of the Water with his Shell inverted, and being there returns it, then having a thin Membrane spread against the Wind for a Sail, two Feet for a Rudder, and two for a Helm, he sails along, and in case of Danger fills his Shell with Water, and sinks himself to the Bottom of the Sea.

CV. The Pearly Sailor, so called from his Colour on both Sides, like Pearl; hereof Necklaces are made.

CVI. Several *Venus* Shells, so called from their Beauty, the *Italians* use them in polishing Paper, &c. the *Egyptians* their Linnen, &c. good to cure Ulcers in the Corners of the Eyes.

CVII. The Sea Ear, from its being shaped like a Man's Ear. The Goldsmiths in *France* split them into thin Plates, wherewith they beautify Cabinets.

CVIII. The Conick and other Limpets, headed and horned like a Snail; they are used by our Fishermen for Baits, but when they are touched will stick so fast to the Rocks, as hardly to be loosed without cutting.

#### SHELLS, Double and Multiple.

CIX. A Sea Wing, a Quarter of a Yard over, and two Feet long.

CX. A Sea Oyster. *Rondeletius* says, that in *India* some are 2 Feet long.

CXI. Escallop-Shells; some are taken near *Portland* and *Purbeck*; *Rondeletius* prefers them before Oysters; and *Linscholen* saith, That by *Malacca* (in the *East-Indies*) Shells like these are found, that two strong Men can scarce draw.

CXII. Black gaping Cockle, swimming open on the Water, use one Shell as a Boat, the other as a Sail, and scour along.

CXIII. Mother of Pearl, so called from its Colour; the Shell is said to be found near the Island *Borneo*, (in *East-India*), some weighing 47 Pounds.

CXIV. Great waved Muscle, three Quarters of a Foot, some are a Foot in Length.

THE Natives of *Brazil* use Muscle-Shells for Spoons and Knives, these, and those of all Sorts of Shell-Fish, being burnt, are of a Caustick Nature, their Powder is a good Dentrifice.

#### INSECTS



## INSECTS with naked WINGS.

CXV. Several Bees; their under Wings are least, for their easier Flying. The Honey-Bag is their Stomach, which having filled more than to satisfy, they vomit up the greatest Part of the Honey to be preserved against Winter.

AUTHORS who have writ on their Policy, Generation, Conservation, Diseases, and Use, are, *Aristotle*, *Moufet*, *Butler*, and *Rusden*; but what is said of their spontaneous Generation is fabulous. The Ashes of Bees are put into most Compositions for breeding Hair.

CXVI. Several Sorts of Flies; the Hair of the Head often wet with the Water of common Flies, distill'd in *Balneo Mariæ*, will grow to a very great Length. Flies swallowed, cause violent Vomiting; and Butterflies are Diuretick.

## INSECTS with sheathed WINGS.

CXVII. The Tingle Worm, that with the least Touch drops a Kind of Oily Liquor from his Mouth, and being bruised, yields a fragrant Smell; they are numerous in *Germany*.

CXVIII. The great Bull Chafer, the biggest of Insects yet known; Length of this, about five Inches, over his Back above two Inches and a Quarter.

CXIX. The Toddy Fly, whose utmost Length is about five Inches, but not so broad as the last; they will drink themselves drunk with the Liquor of a Toddy-Tree, whence their Name.

CXX. A Stag Beetle, from his Horns, branched like those of a Stag, his utmost Length about three Inches, his Horns wore in a gold Ring, are said to be good against the Cramp.

## Creeping INSECTS.

CXXI. The smallest Ant, or Emmet, hardly bigger than a Flea; they are said to build their Nests with Clay and Lome, as big as a Bee-Hive, in several Cells; they are numerous throughout all *India*, so that they are forced to set the Feet of their Cupboards and Chests in Cisterns of Water, to preserve their Cloaths and Victuals. Concerning their Species, Nature, Generation, Use for Feeding Pheasants, and Partridges, see *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 23, and 64. The Liquor of Ants is commended by *Schroder*, for a most excellent Ophthalmick (or Remedy against Sore Eyes.)

CXXII. The Webb of a *Bermuda* Spider, so strong as to snare a Bird as big as a Thrush. Spiders, saith *Aristotle*, cast Threads, not from within, as Excrement, but from without. Of the History of Spiders, see the Observations of Mr. *Lister*, *Lib. de Araneis*.

CXXIII. The Silk-Worm Bombyx; the full History hereof is written by *Malpighius*, as to the Manner of his Feeding, the several Changes he undergoes while a Worm, and while transformed into an *Aurelia*, and thence to a Butterfly, with the Generation afterwards, &c.

CXXIV. The Bags of the *Virginian* Silk-Worm.

CXXV. The Palmer Worm, so called, for that he has no certain Home or Diet.

CXXVI. The Hair Worm, little thicker than a Horse-Hair, and about three Quarters of a Foot long; also Water Scorpion, Water Worm, and some others.

## WOODS, BRANCHES, and LEAVES.

CXXVII. A Piece of the Wood of the Cove Tree.

CXXVIII. Part of an Arm of the Stinking Tree, smelling like human Excrement.

CXXIX. A Piece of Serpent Wood, an excellent Remedy against the Biting of Vipers.

CXXX. Part of the Trunk of a young Mountain Cabbage. 'Tis said, by Mr. *Stubbs*, *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 36, That it is one Sort of a Palm Tree; it grows in *Jamaica*, and *Barbados* also, where it is confidently reported, there was one of about 300 Feet high; the Sprouts of one Year are eaten both boiled and raw, being good Meat both Ways.

CXXXI. A Piece of a Branch, naturally shaped like a *Penis*, with Testicles annexed.

CXXXII. A Pipe made of a hollow Branch, and twisted into a loose Knot, in which one Part of the Branch is incorporated with the other.

CXXXIII. Two large Branches, incorporated in the Form of a Saltire Cross.

CXXXIV. Two Branches growing together like a long Cross, or our Saviour's Cross.

CXXXV. A Palmeto Leaf, one Yard and a half long.

CXXXVI. Another Sort of Palm Leaf, of half a Yard long, and seven Inches broad at one End, in some Places one third of an Inch thick, of a wonderful Substance; Leaves are used in some Places, where they grow, for Garments, and thatching Houses, they lop the Wine Palm above two Feet above the Ground, and of the Liquor that runs from it make an excellent Wine, called Mignol, like white Champaign; the fruitful Kinds flourish chiefly in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, the hottest Part of the *Indies* and *Canary* Islands, of which one is the Palm Island, the barren Kind in *Italy* and *Sicily*.

CXXXVII. The Palm Net, or Bag, some Part of it hath been cut off, yet it is above two Feet long, and a Foot broad at the Bottom.

## FRUITS, as the APPLE, PEAR, and PLUM-kinds.

CXXXVIII. A Male, a Female, and a crown-ed Orange.

CXXXIX. An Hermaphrodite Lemon, exhibiting the *Pudenda* of both Sexes.

CXL. Stones of Fruit above two Inches long; the Mamma Stone, two Inches and a half long, and two Inches and a half over; another pointed Stone, three Inches and a half long, and one and a half over, on one Side very convex, on the other almost flat; another as big as a Pullet's Egg, many of these described, and likewise some *India*, &c. Fruit.

## CALIBASHES, and some other like FRUITS.

CXLI. Calibashes of several Kinds.

CXLII. A great belly'd *Baobab*, 13 Inches long, one Foot and a half in Compass; it grows in *Zeilan*, and in *Egypt*, the Juice thereof is of an acidulated Taste very grateful, of which the *Egyptians* make much Use, especially when they travel, to quench their Thirst.

CXLIII. The Genipat, about the Bigness of a Walnut, it grows on a tall Tree; the Natives of *Brasil* use this Fruit against Diarrhoea's, and also to paint themselves; they chew the Pulp, and then squeezing the Juice out rub it upon their Body, as it dries it turns to a blackish Blue; this they do when, on any solemn Occasion, they would be fine.

## NUTS and divers other like FRUITS.

CXLIV Cocoa-Nuts, three; the biggest of them about one Foot in Length, and one and three Quarters in Compass; they grow on the Tops of tall Trees in the *East* and *West Indies*; some are Elliptical, other more Orbicular. The Cocoa is one of the most useful Trees in the World; of the Husk, or Cover, all manner of Ropes are made; of the Shells are made Ladles, Wine Bottles, and other Vessels, the inmost Cover next the Kernel is a pleasant Meat, and of the Liquor thereof they make a good Drink (call-  
ed



ed *Sura*) and other Liquors, of the Blossom of which they also make Vinegar in *India*, of the Kernel they make a Milk, which they eat there with their Rice Meat; also Oil, both to eat and burn; of the Leaves of the Tree they make Sails for their Ships, Covers for Houses, and Hats; and of the Wood they make Ships.

CXLV. Several Yecotle Fruits; and,

CXLVI. Palmacoco's.

CXLVII. A Butter-Nut, from the Oil that comes from the Kernel.

CXLVIII. The Purging Chesnut.

CXLIX. A Vomiting Nut; with several other Nuts and Acorns described.

#### BERRIES, CONES, LOBES, and other Parts of TREES.

CL. The Berries of the Mastick-Tree; it flourishes in *Italy*, *Spain*, and other Places.

CLI. Aromatick (or Spice Smelling) *Indian* Berries.

CLII. A Cane of the Cedar of Mount *Lebanon*; some on this Mount are said to be twelve or fourteen Fathoms in Circumference.

CLIII. Several Canes of the wild Pine; of this they make Pitch in *Burgundy*, &c. Shrubs and Arborefcent Plants.

CLIV. The Berries of the *Indian* Jessamin.

CLV. The Beidel Ossar, *i. e.* The Egg or Cod of the Ossar; this Shrub grows near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. One Plant, at an Incision of the Bark, will yield four Pounds of Milk, a Drachm and a half of which will purge a Man to Death; but outwardly, is an excellent Remedy for the Itch.

CLVI. A Cod, with the Wool and Seed of the Cotton Shrub.

CLVII. The Rose of *Jericho*, an Aromatic, found on the Banks of the *Red-Sea*.

CLVIII. Poison Berries of *Bermudas*.

CLIX. The Stalk of a Plant like a Net: Prince *Maurice* brought it with him from *Brasil*.

CLX. Several Spikes of Mayz, or *Indian* Wheat; the Plant grows to the Height of six or eight Feet, on which Spike grow several thick Husks, which preserve it from Birds and Weather; the Stalk and Husk are Fodder for Cattle, the latter are also wove into Baskets, and the Corn, while tender, is a pleasant Food; they eat it when ripe, either boiled or parched. The *English* make good Bread thereof, (but mix it not near so stiff as our Wheat Meal) also Beer. The *Indians*, who eat it much, are seldom troubled with the Stone; but the best Food they make thereof they call Samp.

CLXI. A Sort of Mambu, or great *Indian* Cane, of a Straw-colour; some of them grow ten Yards high, and proportionably thick, and jointed: About *Malabar* in *Bantam*, the Cane is much used in Buildings.

CLXII. The Sugar Cane; also the Cod and Seed of the greater Cardamum; it grows in *Java* two Yards high. The *Indians* season their Meat therewith.

CLXIII. Paper Reed; it grows in *Sicily* and the *Nile*, three Yards above the Water, which is said to be that which *Moses* was hid in by his Mother. It was formerly made into Paper fit to write on, and used for dilating Fistula's, &c.

#### STALKS and ROOTS.

CLXIV. A Sort of Snake-weed, whose Root is used for the Biting of the Rattle-Snake: The *Virginian* is excellent in some Fevers.

CLXV. The Root Ninsin, much relied on in Fevers in *East India*, and so valued in *China*, that one Pound is sold for three Pounds Weight of Silver.

CLXVI. The Root of an *Egyptian* Arum; this Root where it grows, is annually renewed out of the Stalk; the *Egyptians* eat it several Ways.

CLXVII. A Pair of large Ginger-Roots, the best grow on the Coast of *Malabar*.

#### FRUITS.

CLXVIII. A warted Gourd, (and several others) this is one Foot in Length, and two in Compass.

CLXIX. Also the Cods of *Guinea* Pepper, Dog's-Bean and Woad, the Water-Calthrop, several Sorts of foreign Beans, Pease, Vetches, Seeds, &c.

#### MOSESSES, MUSHROOMS, &c.

CLXX. About twenty four Species of Mosses, gather'd mostly in a Wood in *Surrey*, and given by *John Evelyn* Esq; and some Foreign, Woody, and Cortical.

CLXXI. A great Fistular-Mushroom, given by Sir *Robert Southwell*, half a Cone; the Diameter of the Base, near half a Yard, and a Quarter in Height.

CLXXII. A Cork Mushroom, eight Inches Diameter; Colour of a Cork.

CLXXIII. Kermes-Berries and Cochineal; a Scruple of the latter, added to an Ounce of Saccharum, makes a most curious Purple.

#### SEA-PLANTS, (of two Sorts, Woody, and Horny) and SPONGES.

CLXXIV. A Horny Shrub, with loose Branches, a Yard and a half high, bends like Whalebone, and stinks like Horn in burning; and (as many others described) Semi-perspicuous, growing mostly in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

CLXXV. A great Sea Fan (so in Shape) three Quarters of a Yard high, near one and a half broad; and several others, like Nets, open and closer; they grow in the *American* Sea; they receive their Nourishment from the Sea-Water, and such nutritive Bodies wherewith it is impregnated.

CLXXVI. The Horn-Plant, two Yards three Quarters high; at the Bottom, not above two Inches about, whence it grows all the Way to the Top, where it is seven Inches in Compass. The *Indians* make Horns thereof for Hunting, &c.

CLXXVII. A Tuft of Coralline; the inward Plant is Fibrous: It is esteemed an excellent Remedy against the Worms.

CLXXVIII. Several Sea Wracks; the beard-ed one grows in *East India*; of excellent Use for making Tinctures, both for Painting and Dying.

CLXXIX. A great Sponge of a flat Oval Figure, near one Yard and a half in Compass; and several Kinds of Sponges. The famous ones are found about the Islands of *Fero*.

#### ANIMAL-BODIES petrified.

CLXXX. Part of the Upper-Jaw; and three very great double Teeth, with Fragments of other Bones, (all supposed to be of the same Animal) found seventeen Feet Under-ground, near *Canterbury*.

CLXXXI. A petrify'd Crab, very hard, and as heavy as a Peeble; but dissoluble with Acids.

CLXXXII. A Fish Mould.

CLXXXIII. A Stone, like the *Vertebra* of a Fish; given by Sir *Philip Skipton*.

CLXXXIV. The Tooth of a Tyger, growing to a Kind of Lime-Stone.

CLXXXV.



CLXXXV. A great double Tooth, about five Inches long, and two broad, twice as big as a Sea Horse's, as hard as Flint.

CLXXXVI. The Shark's Tooth, (in every Respect like it) yet if it be such, then that to which this belonged, must, in Proportion, be thirty six Feet long.

CLXXXVII. The Hermaphrodite; a black Stone, not much broader than Half a Crown, dissoluble by no Acid, accounted an Amulet in Hysterical Fits.

CLXXXVIII. Several Sorts of Thunder-Stones (supposed by some, to fall with the Thunder) and Helmet-Stones.

CLXXXIX. A Cornu Ammonis, of an Ash-Colour, about two Yards in Circuit.

CXC. A petrified Oyster, and Wilk, growing together.

CXCI. A petrified Cockle, immersed in a Flint.

CXCII. A toothless Muscle bedded in a Lump of Irish Slate, but not petrified, &c.

*Vegetable BODIES petrified, and other like Stones.*

*They represent Fruit, Parts of Flowers, Leaves, Branches, Stalks, Trunks, and Roots.*

CXCIII. A petrified Catharine-Pear, or a Stone very like one, natural in Colour, &c.

CXCIV. A petrified Damascene Plum, of a black Colour.

CXCV. Petrified Nux Vomica, exactly respondent to that of the Shop, &c.

*CORALS, and other like Marine Productions.*

CXCVI. Several Sorts of Coral; a Joint of the shallow-jointed Coral, near one Inch and a half Diameter, two and a half long, solid, heavy, and white.

CXCVII. The crowned ocular Coral, given by Sir John Hoskins. Coral is fished for from the Beginning of April to the End of July, in the Mediterranean Sea only. The Honourable R. Boyle affirms, That while it grows it is often found soft and succulent, (Kircher.) That it lets fall a spermatic Juice, which propagates on steady Bodies. Of Coral, are chiefly prepared, the Powder, ground on a Marble; the Magisterial Salt, and the Tincture, to good Purpose in some Fevers, &c.

CXCVIII. The rubbled Alcyon, given by Capt. Tho. Fissenden; it looks not much unlike Linnen-Cloth.

CXCIX. Several Fungites, or spongy Substances, one given by Sir R. Murray; they are found in the Indian Sea.

#### G E M S.

CC. A Rock of Diamonds, given by Sir Robert Murray; they cut Glass very deep and easily. The principal Diamond Mines, now known, are four, viz. That of Raolconda, discovered 250 Years since; these are the clearest and best. A 2d, called Gams, found about 150 Years since, sometimes above 60,000 Men, Women and Children work in it: This Place affords the largest Diamonds, but not so clear as the others; there was one here found that weighed 900 Carats. A 3d, That of Govel, in Bengala, they are fair pointed. The 4th, Those of Succadan in Borneo. Rough Diamonds are often figured naturally into triangular Plains. Diamonds receive no Hurt, but are rather mended by the Fire; some being rubb'd, attract vigorously, and by Water, made a little more than lukewarm, will shine in the Dark, (Mr. Boyle.) The Water of those which are drawn not from the Rock, but the Ground, partake of the Colour of the Soil or Ground, and some are found as yellow as a Topaz; they are split by a small Wire, daubed with

Oyl and Powder of Diamonds, drawn to and fro, like a Saw. Of the Bastard Diamonds in England, the Cornish are best.

CCI. Several Chrystals. A Chrystal Column, an Inch Diameter, and half a Foot long.

CCII. A Massy Piece of Chrystal, bigger than any Man's Head, very clear, beyond that of Ice, of the same Thickness, Weight 39 Pounds and a Quarter, Avoirdupoise. A Drachm of the Powder of Chrystal, with Oyl of Sweet Almonds, is a present Remedy for those that have taken Sublimate, and also for Bilious and Chylous Diarrhæas; when calcin'd (by some called *Pulvis Cæsaris*) of excellent Use against the Epilepsy, or Convulsions.

CCIII. And several other Chrystals in different Figures. Chrystal grows in most Countries.

CCIV. An Amethyst found growing in Scotland, given by Sir Robert Murray; they grow chiefly in India, Bohemia, and Saxony.

CCV. Two Sapphires polished into a flat oval Figure; the best grow in Bismagar.

THE Sapphire (saith Boetius) being applied to any bruised Part, prohibits the Inflammation.

CCVI. Several Granates, from the Size of a Pea to a Mustard Seed. The Spanish exceed the Oriental of Calecut, Cambia, &c.

CCVII. Several Topazes; the best are found in India.

CCVIII. The Agate, so called from the River *Ashates*, in Sicily, near which it was first found; they grow in India, Bohemia, and Germany.

CCIX. The Onyx, so called, because the Colour is not unlike the Nail of a Man's Finger; here are 11; they grow both in the East and West Indies, and Europe.

CCX. The Sardonyx, as it were compounded of the *Sardus* and *Onyx*, found in several Parts of Asia; also Jaspis and Jaspers, several Sorts, and Nephritick Stones.

CCXI. The Turcois, as brought from Turkey; the best are the bluest.

CCXII. Several Sorts of regular Stones, as the Eagle Stone of several Kinds, the Male and Female, more or less solid, from the Bigness of a small Walnut, to that of a large Apple; they are so called from the vulgar Opinion, That when she sits she carries it to her Nest, to keep her Eggs from being Addle: This Stone is found in *Apu-lia*, Germany, *Misnia*, &c. much accounted by some, as an Amulet (or to be worn about the Neck) against Abortions.

CCXIII. The Tode Stones, and also the Knit Bone; found most in Saxony, and the Palatinate. This Stone is esteemed for expediting the Coalition of broken Bones; also several Sorts of Stalactates and Belemnites, the Worm Stone, Netted Stone, Bolthead, &c.

CCXIV. And these more accumulative, as the Grape Stone, Star Stone, Sieve Stone; also Spars, or Gem like Stones, as the Silver Ore, Mother Spar, Metallic Spar, Shod, Yellow, Tin Spar, Iron Spar, Copper Spar, Mundic Spar, Talks, and Lead Spar.

CCXV. Bonoman Stone; given in Powder is a strong Emetic.

CCXVI. Slate, waxen Vein Stones, Thrum Stones, and the Amianthus.

CCXVII. The Blood Stone; found in Germany, Bohemia, and Silesia, among Iron Mines, of a dull red Colour, celebrated against an Hæmoptoe, or large Flux of Blood, &c. So much for Gems and Stones semiprecious.

#### STONES IRREGULAR.

*As Gems are chiefly distinguish'd by their Colours; and all other Stones regular by their Figure, so these by their Degrees of Hardness.*

CCXVIII. Emery, Smiris; of a kind of blackish Iron Colour, the hardest of unfigured Stones, and



and is therefore used for polishing and cutting all Gems, except Diamonds, &c.

CCXIX. Flints of all Colours; some so clear, that Jewellers cut and sell them for *Bohemick* Diamonds.

CCXX. A Piece of *Egyptian* Marble, consisting of blackish Ground, as it were, inlaid with little green Pieces, and other Species of Marble.

CCXXI. *Lapis Lazuli*, or Blue-Stone, vein'd with yellow: This Stone is usually found in Gold Mines in *Africa* and *Asia*. There are those fixed, which keep their Colour, being put into the Fire: Also the unfixed, of which Knife-hafts and Spoons are sometimes made; but especially that excellent Blue, called *Ultra-Marine*. The Powder is an excellent Cathartic, sometimes works by Vomit. It hath been successfully used in Quartans and Malignant Fevers, and yields a Narcotic, or stupifying Oil.

CCXXII. Load-stone, *Magnes*, from *Magnesia*, a Country between *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, where it is said to be first found; here are several, both great and small, one weighing about sixty Pounds, given by Dr. *Edward Cotton*, dug out of the Ground in *Devonshire*; it moves a Needle at nine Feet Distance: The Power dependeth not on its Bulk, some have taken up sixty, some eighty Times their own Weight. It is found true by Experience, that the more they are used the stronger they attract, and, found also, rubbing the Parts attracting and attracted together, effects the same.

CCXXIII. Several Sorts of Alabafter; a Scruple given in Milk, is affirmed to be a certain Cure of a Dysentery, or Bloody-flux.

CCXXIV. Also Drop-stone, Glists, Soap-stone, Pumice-stone, Cynder from Mount *Aetna*, &c.

#### GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER.

CCXXV. Gold Ore, and golden Sand, from the River *Tagus*, with a Lump of pure Gold, melted out of the Sand; also Grain Gold, taken out of the River *Danube*, and given by *John Vandenbempde*, Esq; &c. The Ductility of Gold is admirable; one Grain is extended to above fifty Inches Square in Leaves; and one Ounce, employ'd in gilding small Hair-wire, will be extended to almost a hundred Miles, as Mr. *Boyle* observed.

THE Uses of Gold are infinite; Gold hung over Vinegar produces a Blue, preferred by some Painters to *Ultra-Marine*.

CCXXVI. Pure plated and capillary (or hairy) Silver and Ore, white, yellow, blue, purple, green, black, &c. For refining Gold and Silver Ore, see *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 142.

CCXXVII. Several Sorts of Copper Ore, good for the Eyes; as observed of the Labourers in those Mines.

#### TIN, LEAD, and IRON.

CCXXVIII. Several Sorts of Tin Ore; Tin is mixed with Copper in making Metal for Bells, Organ-Pipes, &c. Proportion about two Parts to seven.

CCXXIX. Several Sorts of Lead Ore, some will cut Glass. See *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 28.

CCXXX. Lead, besides its common Use, is for refining Gold and Silver.

CCXXXI. Brush Iron, Brush Ore, mixed Ore, and ordinary Ore.

CCXXXII. Two Bones (Part of a Man's Foot) turned into Iron Stone. A good Account of Iron Mines, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 137.

Several Medicinal Uses of IRON, or STEEL, ANTIMONY, MERCURY, and other METALLICK BODIES.

CCXXXIII. Styriated (or fibrous) Antimony, grain'd Antimony, and Antimonial Ore.

ANTIMONY is of excellent Use for refining of Gold; Founders add a little to their Bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; also used in casting Iron Bullets, to make the Metal run the better: Its cathartic Property was first observed by *Paracelsus*.

CCXXXIV. Mercurial Ore; with this the Tin-Foil is made to stick to the Back-sides of Looking-glasses. It is used also Medicinally.

CCXXXV. Several Pieces of Cinnabar, or red Mineral-stone; Marchasites, or those partaking of the Nature of Metal; a Fire-stone and Mundic (or hard stony Substance, found in the Tin) Ore.

#### SALTS.

CCXXXVI. Natural Salt Armoniack; Salt from *Teneriffe*, Sal Gemma, Sal Fossilis, &c.

CCXXXVII. Several Sorts of Vitriols, Verdigrease, Ore of Copperas, &c.

CCXXXVIII. Aluminous Earth; Nature of Alum, see *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 103. The Alum-stone is found in some Hills in *Yorkshire*, and near *Preston* in *Lancashire*.

#### SULPHURS.

CCXXXIX. A Piece of opacous, (or dark) yellow Amber, half a Foot long; given by *Thomas Henshaw*, Esq; found in *Holstein*, eighteen Feet under Ground; also other Pieces of Amber, some semiprecious. Amber is found in *Pomerania*, the Coast of *Prussia* in the *Baltick* Sea; the King of *Prussia* farms it out for 20,000 Crowns per Annum: It is used Medicinally. Oil of Amber against *Hemorrhoides*. (Mr. *Boyle*, &c.)

CCXL. Pit Ebony; native Sulphur (or Brimstone) of several Colours; and Sulphur Ore. For Sulphur, Copperas and Alum, see *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 104.

#### EARTHS.

CCXLI. Two Parcels of Earth rained on the *Archipelago*, upon the Eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, December 1631; given by *John Evelyn*, Esq; It began to rain about ten at Night, and continued 'till two next Morning, so that it lay two Inches thick on the Deck of Captain *Badily's* Ship, who sent this Relation: While it rained no Wind stirred, and fell in several Parts 100 Leagues distant. See *Philosoph. Trans.* N<sup>o</sup> 21.

CCXLII. Other Earth rained on *Teneriffe*, of a pale Clay Colour.

CCXLIII. Fine Sand from a Pit near *Buley* in *Kent*. Of this is made the clearest and best *English* Glass, and other Sorts of Sand.

CCXLIV. *Melita* Earth, *Samos* Earth, Stone Marrow, Boles Red *Lemnos* Earth, Green Earth, Blue Earth, Brown Earth, Black Earth, *Irish* Slate, &c.

THINGS relating to CHYMISTRY, and other Parts of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

CCXLV. The Oil, Spirit, Volatile, and fixed Salts, both of the Serous and Gumous Parts of Human Blood, and that of an Ox.

CCXLVI. The Oil of Tobacco; one or two Drops of it put on a Cat's Tongue, killed her in less than a Minute before the *Royal Society*: In Lint, held between the Teeth of those that smook, gives Ease, or cures the Tooth-ach, but



but apt to make those sick who do not take Tobacco; also Oils of Lawang Bark, Camphire, Mace, and several Salts.

CCXLVII. Sal Armoniack sublimated, also the Spirit thereof.

CCXLVIII. A Phosphorus (Hermetick) which is a mixed Matter, and being exposed about half a Minute to the Sun, Day-light, or Candle, or Fire, will shine in the Dark for some Minutes; this made by Dr. *Slare*. Mr. *Isaac* experienced, That if he exposed it to the Light a little before Sun-rise, it presents a bright rosy Hue, and advances in fiery Colour as the Sun approaches the Meridian, and after Sun-set, declines to a pale Wan Colour.

#### INSTRUMENTS relating to NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

CCXLIX. An Air-Pump, contrived by the Hon. R. *Boyle*, Esq; an Engine to exhaust the Air out of any Vessel.

CCL. The Condensing Engine, (whereby much Air is crowded into a little Room.)

CCLI. A Weather Clock, by Sir *Christopher Wren*; augmented by Dr. R. *Hook*.

CCLII. An Instrument whereby the Quantity of Rain that falls in any Time on any Piece of Ground is measured: Contriv'd by Sir *Christopher Wren*.

CCLIII. The Model of an Instrument to fetch Earth, and other Bodies, from the Bottom of the Sea; contrived by Dr. *Hook*.

CCLIV. A Lamp Furnace, by the same Gentleman, designed for the Hatching of Eggs, in order to observe the Process of Generation, as also Digesting of Liquors. Also, by the same Author, a Pair of Semicylindrical Lamps, which is to feed the Flame, to secure it that it never desert the Flame, and also to keep it of equal Strength.

CCLV. The Model of an Eye, in which the Humours are represented by Glasses of an answerable Figure.

CCLVI. A Burning Glass, half a Foot Diameter.

CCLVII. Another, *i.e.* two thin Concave Glasses set together, and so to be filled up with Water when used; contrived and given by Bishop *Wilkins*.

CCLVIII. A large Microscope with three Glasses fitted for all manner of Positions; it magnifies to 100 Times the Area's Appearance; also a less.

CCLIX. An Otocoustick to help the Hearing, given by Bishop *Wilkins*; this is of Ivory, there is another of Copper, funnell'd and belly'd in the Middle. A third of Tin, Conical, with a Cochlea within it, the best is the first.

CCLX. A Pair of Hydrostatick Scales, used to examine the Specifick Gravity of Bodies, &c.

CCLXI. A Box of Anatomick Instruments, *viz.* Saws, Knives, Chizzels, Forceps, Laver, Tenter, Syringe, Pipes, Probes, and Needles.

#### THINGS relating to MATHEMATICKS and MECHANICKS.

CCLXII. A reflecting Telescope, contrived by Sir *Isaac Newton*; one of which, less than a Foot long, magnifies as much as another of six Feet long, and the Object much more clearly represented.

CCLXIII. An Instrument for working Questions by Multiplication and Division; contrived by Dr. *Hook*.

CCLXIV. A better Sort, made to work in a Coach, given by Bishop *Wilkins*.

CCLXV. The Model of a Geometrick flat Floor; contrived by Dr. *Willis*.

CCLXVI. The Model of the Hull of a double bottomed Ship, contrived by Sir *William*

*Petty*, with two Heads, two Rudders, two Holds, two Keels, &c.

CCLXVII. An Instrument invented by Sir *Christopher Wren*, to demonstrate how far a Ship, against the Wind, may sail.

CCLXVIII. An orbicular Load-Stone, immersed in the Center of an Horizontal Table, like a Globe, with the Poles in the Horizon, together with 32 Needles upon the Margin of the Table, by which the different Respect of the Needle to the several Points of the Load-Stone, and other Particulars, may be observed; contrived by Sir *Christopher Wren*.

CCLXIX. Two Dipping Needles, designed for taking of Longitudes.

CCLXX. A Canoo, or Boat, in the Shape of a Shuttle; given by Mr. *Hocknell*.

CCLXXI. A Gun, affixed to an Iron Triangle; contrived by the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, for the making Experiments of the Recoiling of Guns.

CCLXXII. An Assayer to try the Strength of Gunpowder; contrived by Prince *Rupert*.

CCLXXIII. A Wind Gun; given by the famous Bishop *Wilkins*.

CCLXXIV. A Gun which discharges seven Times one after another presently; given by *Dudley Palmer*, Esq;

CCLXXV. An *Indian* poisoned Dagger, Length about 14 Inches, and one Inch broad, the Scabbard one intire Piece of Wood, &c.

CCLXXVI. A *Brazilian* fighting Club, of *Brazil* Wood, an Ell long, Diameter at one End four, at the other two Inches and a half, and in the Middle two.

CCLXXVII. A *West India* Target, also a Bow, Arrows and Quiver.

CCLXXVIII. A Pot of *Mæassar* Poison, wherewith to poison Arrows; given by Sir *Ph. Vernatti*.

CCLXXIX. A *Siam* Drum; given by Mr. *John Short*.

CCLXXX. Assay Scales included in a Case, with Glass Pannels, to weigh with out of the Air.

CCLXXXI. A *China* Statera, by which they weigh their Gems, &c.

CCLXXXII. A Pair of wooden Bellows, contrived to save Leather; given by Sir. R. *Murray*.

CCLXXXIII. A Rupee, and a half Rupee; (both given by *George Ent*, Esq;) and several other Sorts of Money of *East-India*.

CCLXXXIV. A Saffron Kiln; given by *Charles Howard*, Esq;

CCLXXXV. A Machine for Plowing, equal Sowing and Harrowing, all at once; given by *John Evelyn*, Esq;

CCLXXXVI. A Cyder Press, contrived by Dr. *Hook*, for better Dispatch and Breaking of Apples.

CCLXXXVII. A Cup turned out of *Sassafras*, and a Box turned out of a Nut-shell.

CCLXXXVIII. An *Indian* Pail and Potager, made out of the Bark of a Tree.

CCLXXXIX. An *Indian* Rush-basket, and another made there, of Porcupine Quills.

CCXC. An *Indian* Peruke, made of Feathers of several Colours, and an *Indian* Mantle made of Feathers.

CCXCI. An *Indian* Bracelet, for the Wrist, made of the Feathers of the *Indian* Sea Curlew.

CCXCII. A Pair of *Iceland* Gloves and Boots, given by Mr. *Henshaw*, made of Deer Skin.

CCXCIII. An *Indian* Scepter, made of a Sort of Cane, one Yard long.

CCXCIV. The Fan of an *Indian* King; given by Mr. *Whistler*.

CCXCV. Three Landskips, and a Catoptrick Paint; given by Bishop *Wilkins*.

CCXCVI.



CCXCVI. An Instrument, wherewith to draw Perspective; contrived by Sir *Chr. Wren*.

CCXCVII. An Optick Box, used as a Help in Drawing.

CCXCVIII. The Pictures of a Musk Deer of *Java*, of a Basilisk, a Plant called *Minfin*, and several *Indian* Plants; also of the Clove, Nutmeg, &c. Trees.

CCXCIX. An armed Soldier, with the Prospect of an Army; given by Mr. *William Brownettall*, very curiously drawn with his Pen.

CCC. A *Jewish* Phylactery.

CCCI. Examples of *China*, *Arabick*, and *Malabarine* Letters and Languages.

CCCII. Two carved Shells of Mother of Pearl, where *Andromeda* is chained to a Rock; *Perseus* on a *Pegasus*, *Neptune*, *Diana*, &c. are finely represented.

CCCIII. Thirty-six other Pieces of Ivory, with Images carved on each, &c.

CCCIV. A Box of Cups (Turn'd Work) from *Norimberg*, being 100, one within another, the Bowl of the utmost, being about two Inches Diameter; given by *Dudley Palmer*, Esq;

CCCIV. A solid Triangle, and the Head of a Princess with her Hair, both turned.

CCCVI. Two half Bodies in Armour, and the Head of Sir *R. Murray* in Wax-work.

CCCVII. The Effigies of *John Howard*, the first Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom the present Duke is the 11th Inclusive; also the Pedigree of the Family.

CCCVIII. A *Roman* Urn of Glass, with a Handle, above 1500 Years old, given by Sir *Christopher Wren*.

CCCIX. Stones, seeming a Sort of coarse Marble, long since found near the Foundation of *Charing-Cross*; given by Sir *Joseph Williamson*.

CCCX. Mosaick Work, found under Ground in *Holborn*, and near the *Bath*.

CCCXI. Several Examples of Mortars of old Castles, and *Roman* Buildings, given by *John Aubrey*, Esq; for comparing them with those now in Use.

CCCXII. A *Roman* Money Pot, given, with several *Roman* Coins, found in the Year 1651, in *Weekfield*, in the Parish of *Hedington*, in *Wiltshire*, half full of *Roman* Coins, Silver, and Copper, of several Emperors, near the Time of *Constantine*.

CCCXIII. A Burning Glass contrived, and given by that most excellent Mathematician and Philosopher, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Knt. composed of seven circular fine Glasses, each about a Foot Diameter, and a little Concave placed, one in the Centre, and six round that, with their Edges close together, set in Cork, and all fixed in a Wainscot Frame, that in the Center, somewhat deeper than the rest; it melts any Kind of Metal, and even vitrifieth Brick or Tile.

The Metal is held in the Focus, 22 Inches from the Centre of the middle Glass.

CCCXIV. A Swimming Stone, about one Foot and a half, solid.

CCCXV. A Cane, 26 Feet long.

CCCXVI. Also a *Pegue* Hat, and Organ, the former of Cane of a red Colour, curiously manufactured.

CCCXVII. A Pair of Ox Horns, about two Yards between the Tips, measured close to the Scalp; given by Mr. *Houghton*.

CCCXVIII. A Colt with two hinder Legs only, the Skin stuffed; here is also the Skeleton.

CCCXIX. The King of the Birds of *Paradise*.

CCCXX. A *Chusan* Chair, of natural Growth, as well as Shape, a very extraordinary Curiosity, given by the Lord *Somers*, Anno 1702, as brought from *China*; it has the Rails, Pillars or Feet, Back and Elbows appearing on a transient View,

or at some Distance finely carved (tho' no Tools seems, when you are near, to have touched it) in the Figures or rough Designs of Cupids, Crocodiles, &c. The Wood is very hard, ponderous and of a whitish Colour, and is said to be the Root of a Tree: Some will have it to be a Tea Tree, but whether its Bulk be not too great for that (as being so large that a Person of a middle Size may sit in it) ought to be considered.

CCCXXI. An *East India* Snake, and Rattle Snake.

CCCXXII. A Skeleton of an Ostrich; a Dog without a Mouth.

CCCXXIII. The Model of the Temple at *Jerusalem*, given by Mr. *Povey*.

CCCXXIV. A large Cylindrical Piece of a petrified Tree about 14 Inches Diameter, and the like Depth; brought from *Antigua*, and given by *Benjamin Middleton*, Esq; 1695, &c.

To this Repository many Curiosities, of Nature and Art, have been since added by the worthy Members of the Society, and other ingenious Persons, whereof we shall not pretend to give our Readers a Catalogue, which is indeed not easy to come at; the Rarities are at present in some Confusion, being taken down to be cleaned, and set in Order.

THERE is also another Servant, besides what are before-mentioned, belonging to the Society, who is called the *Operator*, and is to provide proper Matters, wherewith to make Experiments and to expose the *Museum* to Strangers.

THE Time of the Society's Meeting is on *Wednesdays*, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and the Time of electing Members for the Council, out of the Fellows, is upon the Feast of St. *Andrew*, the 30th of *November*, in the Morning, after which they all dine together at a Venison Feast. Of the Council, eleven, that is, the President and ten more, are elected every Year out of the old ones, and the other ten out of the rest of the Fellows.

---

The following is a LIST of all the FELLOWS of the ROYAL SOCIETY, in the present Year 1733.

His Sacred Majesty King GEORGE II.  
PATRON.

His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

His Royal Highness FRANCIS Duke of LORRAINE.

The Present COUNCIL.

Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. Pr. Col. Med. & Med. Reg. PRESIDENT.

Andrews Joseph, Esq;  
Carpenter Lord George.  
Eames John.  
Folkes Martin, Esq;  
Fortescue-Aland Sir John, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas.  
Gale Roger, Esq; TREASURER.  
Graham George.  
Hadley John, Esq;  
Halley Edmund, LL.D. Ast. Reg.  
Jeffreys John, Esq;  
Jones William, Esq;  
Lethieullier Smart, Esq;  
Machin John, Ast. Pr. Gr. Secr.  
Mead Richard, M.D. Med. Reg.  
Mortimer Cromwel, M. D. Secr.  
Percival Lord Viscount John.

Rand



Rand Isaac.  
 Richmond Duke Charles.  
 Theobald James, Esq;  
 West James, Esq;

N. B. *This COUNCIL is to be continu'd till  
 St. Andrew's Day, 1733.*

## F E L L O W S.

Allen Edmund, Esq;  
 Allen John, M. D.  
 Amyand Claudius, Esq; Chirurg. Reg.  
 Arbuthnot John, M. D.  
 Armstrong Colonel John, Surveyor-General of his  
 Majesty's Ordnance.  
 Atwell Joseph, B. D.  
 Ayloffe Sir Joseph, Bart.  
 Bacon Thomas, Esq;  
 Bacon Vincent.  
 Balle Robert, Esq;  
 Baltimore Lord Charles  
 Bamber John, M. D.  
 Banks Joseph, Esq;  
 Barker Robert, M. D.  
 Barry Edward, M. D.  
 Bates Thomas, Esq;  
 Bathurst Benjamin, Esq;  
 Beard Richard, M. D.  
 Beckett William.  
 Beighton Henry, Gent.  
 Belchier John.  
 Bentley Richard, D. D.  
 Bevan Silvanus.  
 Billers Sir William, Knt.  
 Blackwell Jonathan, Esq;  
 Bogdani William, Esq;  
 Boylston Zabdiel.  
 Bradley James, M. A. Astr. Pr. S.  
 Brigstoke Owen, Esq;  
 Brown Littleton, M. A.  
 Browne John.  
 Buccleuch Duke Francis.  
 Buiffiere Paul.  
 Byrd William, Esq;  
 Byrom John, M. A.  
 Cadogan Lord Charles.  
 Campbell Colin, Esq;  
 Campbell George.  
 Campbell James, M. D. Med. Reg. Scot.  
 Carr William, Esq;  
 de Castro Sarmiento Jacob, M. D.  
 Cavendish Lord Charles.  
 Cavendish Lord James.  
 Chambers Ephraim, Gent.  
 Chandos Duke James.  
 Chase Stephen, M. D.  
 Chefelden William, Esq; Chirur. Regin.  
 Cheyne George, M. D.  
 Clarke Samuel Esq;  
 Clerk Sir John, Bart. one of the Barons of the  
 Exchequer of Scotland.  
 Clifton Francis, M. D. Med. Princ. Wall.  
 Cockburn William, M. D.  
 Colerane Lord Henry.  
 Collinson Peter.  
 Colson John, M. A.  
 Conduit John, Esq;  
 Cotefworth Caleb, M. D.  
 Cowper Earl William.  
 Craufurd Earl John.  
 Cruwys Samuel, Esq;  
 Cuming Sir Alexander, Bart.  
 Danvers Joseph, Esq;  
 Degge Simon, Esq;  
 Delafaye Charles, Esq;  
 Delawar Lord John.  
 Dereham Sir Thomas, Bart.  
 Derham William, D. D.  
 Desaguliers John Theophilus, LL. D.

Dickins Ambrose, Esq; Chirurg. Reg.  
 Dillenius John James, M. D.  
 Dixon William, Esq;  
 Dod Peirce, M. D.  
 Douglas James, M. D. Med. Regin.  
 Douglas John.  
 Douglas Walter, Esq;  
 Dry Henry, Esq;  
 Du Bois Charles, Esq;  
 Dudley Paul, Esq;  
 Dugood William  
 Dummer Thomas Lee, Esq;  
 East William.  
 Edwards Sir James, Bart.  
 Ellys Anthony, D. D.  
 Evelyn Sir John, Bart.  
 Eyre Kingmill, Esq;  
 Fairfax Capt. Henry Colepeper  
 Fellows William, Esq;  
 Foley Lord Thomas  
 Folkes William, Esq;  
 Freke John, Esq;  
 Fuller John, Esq;  
 Fuller John, Jun. Esq;  
 Fuller Rose, M. D.  
 Fullerton William, M. D.  
 Gage Lord Viscount Thomas  
 Gay Robert, Esq;  
 Georges John, Gent.  
 Gibbs James, Esq;  
 Glover Phillips, Esq;  
 Grame William, M. D.  
 Graham Richard, Esq;  
 Gray John  
 Green William.  
 Greene Thomas, Esq;  
 Guise Col. John  
 Hales Stephen, B. D.  
 Hall Fayr, Esq;  
 Hanbury William, Esq;  
 Hanczewitz Ambrose Godfrey.  
 Harris Samuel, D. D. Reg. Prof. Mod. Hist.  
 Cant.  
 Hassel Richard, Esq;  
 Heathcote George, Esq;  
 Hickman Nathan, M. A.  
 Hill Thomas, Esq;  
 Hoadley Benjamin, M. D.  
 Hodges Thomas, Esq;  
 Hodgson James, Schol. Reg. Math. Præcept.  
 Hollings John, M. D. Med. Reg.  
 Holloway Benjamin, LL. B.  
 Hope Lord John  
 Horsfeman Stephen  
 Houftoun Robert, M. D.  
 Howard Hugh, Esq;  
 Hucks Robert, Esq;  
 Hughes Edward, Esq;  
 Hunter Robert, Esq;  
 Hutcheson Archibald, Esq;  
 Jacobsen Theodore, Esq;  
 Jeffreys Walter, Esq;  
 Inglis John, M. D.  
 Jurin James, M. D.  
 Justice James, Esq;  
 Kendall John, Esq;  
 Ketelbey Abel, Esq;  
 Ketelbey Ro. Johnston, Esq;  
 Knight John, Esq;  
 Lamotte Charles, D. D.  
 Mac Laurin Colin, Math. Pr. Edinb.  
 Lawson Sir Wilfrid, Bart.  
 Leycester Ralph, Esq;  
 Lloyd Philemon, Esq;  
 Lobb Theophilus, M. D.  
 Long Roger, D. D.  
 Lucas Richard, M. A.  
 Lucy Sir Berkley, Bart.  
 Macclesfield Earl George  
 des Maizeaux Peter, Esq;



Manningham Sir Richard, Knt.  
 Markham Sir George, Bart.  
 Martyn John.  
 Masley R. Myddleton, M. D.  
 Matthew William, Esq;  
 Meres Sir John, Knt.  
 Miles Thomas, M. A.  
 Miller Phillip.  
 Moivre de Abraham.  
 Moleworth Lord Richard.  
 Moleworth Coote, M. D.  
 Molyneux Sir Thomas, Bart.  
 Monro Alexander, Prof. Anat. Edinb.  
 Montagu Duke John.  
 Montrose Duke James.  
 Moore John, Esq;  
 More Robert, Esq;  
 Morland Benjamin, Gent.  
 Morland Samuel, M. B.  
 Mortimer John, Esq;  
 Nesbitt Robert, M. D.  
 Newey John, A. M.  
 Nicholls Frank, M. D. Anat. Prof. Oxon.  
 North and Grey Lord William.  
 Nourse Edward.  
 Oliver William, M. D.  
 Ord Robert, Esq;  
 Oxford and Mortimer Earl Edward.  
 Paisley Lord James.  
 Palmer Samuel, Esq;  
 Palmer Thomas, Esq;  
 Papillon David, Esq;  
 Patoun Archibald.  
 Paul Robert, Esq;  
 Pawlet Edward, Esq;  
 Pearce Zachary, D. D.  
 Pellet Thomas, M. D.  
 Pemberton Henry, M. D. Med. Pr. Gresh.  
 Petre Lord Robert.  
 Philips Erasmus, Esq;  
 Plumptre Henry, M. D.  
 Pockock Thomas, M. A.  
 Poley Richard, Esq;  
 Pye Sir Robert, Bart.  
 Ranby John, Esq; Chirurg. Reg. ad Fam.  
 Rawlinson Richard, LL. D.  
 Rea Lord George.  
 Richardson Richards, M. D.  
 Robartes John, Esq;  
 Robins Benjamin.  
 Robinson Richard, M. D.  
 Robinson Tancred, M. D.  
 Robinson Sir Thomas, Bart.  
 Roxburghe Duke John.

Rudge Edward, Esq;  
 St. John Oliver, Esq;  
 Sanders Samuel, Esq;  
 Sanderfon Nicholas, LL. D. Mat. Pr. Lu.  
 Sandilands Alexander, M. D.  
 Savile Sir George, Bart.  
 Schamberg Meyer, M. D.  
 Senex John.  
 Shelburn Earl Henry.  
 Sherard James, M. D.  
 Shippen Robert, M. D.  
 Sloane William, Esq;  
 Smith Robert, LL. D. Astr. Prof. Plum.  
 Sprengell Sir Conrad, Knt.  
 Stanhope Charles, Esq;  
 Stanley George, Esq;  
 Stanley Sir John, Bart.  
 Stanyan Temple, Esq;  
 Stephens William, M. D.  
 Stirling James.  
 Stone Edmund.  
 Strachey John, Esq;  
 Strathmore Earl James.  
 Stuart Alexander, M. D. Med. Regin.  
 Stuart Charles, M. D.  
 Stubs Philip, S. T. B. Archd. Div. Alb.  
 Stukely William, M. D.  
 Swinton John, M. A.  
 Taylor Charles, Esq;  
 Teissier George Lewis, M. D. Med. Reg. ad Famil.  
 Tempest William, Esq;  
 Thornhill Sir James, Knt.  
 Thorpe John, M. D.  
 Trevor Lord John.  
 Tuffnel Samuel, Esq;  
 Venables James, Esq;  
 Vernon Edward, D. D.  
 Walker Thomas, M. A.  
 Warburton John, Somers. Her.  
 Ward John, Rhet. Pr. Gr.  
 Welsted Robert, M. L.  
 Wheeler Granville, Esq;  
 White John, Esq;  
 White Taylor, Esq;  
 White Thomas, Esq;  
 Williams Moses, M. A.  
 Wilmot Edward, M. D. Med. Regin.  
 Woodford Thomas, Esq;  
 Woolhouse John Thomas, Esq;  
 Wollaston Francis, Esq;  
 Worsley Henry, Esq;  
 Wray Daniel, Esq;  
 Wren Christopher, Esq;

### PERSONS of other NATIONS.

**D** S. Mohammed Ben  
 Cyriacus  
 Cassem Aga  
 J. Gul.  
 Johannes  
 Nich. Ayerbe D.  
 Josephus  
 Jo. Ant. Comes  
 ——— Baro  
 H. Berenger de  
 Jac. Barth.  
 Bernhardus  
 Johannes  
 Vendraminus  
 Ludovic. Frid.  
 Hermanus  
 Dominicus  
 Joh. Philippus  
 Wilhelmus  
 Mauritius Ant.  
 J. Bapt.

Ali Abgali, Mauritanus.  
 Ahlers, Hanov.  
 Algiada, Tripolitanus.  
 Alruz, M. D. Hanov.  
 Ammam, M. D. Scaphusinus.  
 Aragona, Princ. Cassan.  
 Averanius, Prof. Jur. Pis.  
 Baldini, Venetus.  
 Bassand, Sacr. Cæs. Maj. & Duc. Lotharingæ Medicus.  
 Beaufain, Gallus.  
 Beccari, M. D. Ph. & Med. Prof. Bonon.  
 Belidor, Prof. Math. Ferenf.  
 Bernoulli, Prof. Math. Basil. Acad. Paris. Soc.  
 Bianchi, Nob. Patav.  
 Bonetus, Borussus.  
 Boerhave, Prof. Med. Ludg. Bat. Acad. Paris. Soc.  
 Bottonus, M. D. Messan.  
 Breynius, M. D. Gedan.  
 Buys, Belga.  
 Cappeler, M. D. Lucernens.  
 Carbone, Astronom. Ulfipon.



Ds. Jacobus

Ant. Comes de  
 Nicolaus  
 Franciscus  
 Andreas Hen. de  
 Nicolaus  
 Antonius  
 Thomas  
 Conradus Det. à  
 ——— *Baro* de  
 Carol.  
 David  
 Rynaldus de  
 Justus van  
 Giul. Carlo Comes de  
 Daniel Gabriel  
 Nicolaus  
 Dominicus  
 Fr. Wicardel de  
 Sigismund. August.  
 Jac. Croissant  
 Laurentius  
 Claud. Joseph  
 Henr. Gualt.  
 Hieronym.  
 Guido  
 Guliel. Jac.  
 Petrus  
 Joh. Henric.  
 Laurentius  
 Freder.  
 J. Aug.  
 ———  
 Johan. Adolph.  
 Jos. Nicolaus de  
 Antonius de  
 Bernardus de  
 Joh. Georg.  
 Petrus  
 Philippus Comes  
 Jac. Theodor.  
 Samuel  
 ———  
 ——— de  
 Georgius  
 Joh. Henr.  
 ——— de  
 Eustachius  
 Anthon Adam *Baro* de  
 Petr. Ludov. de  
 Petrus de  
 Petr. Antonius  
 J. Privat. de  
 ——— de  
 Salvator  
 Jo. Bapt.  
 Ger. Fred.  
 Lud. Antonius  
 Ludovicus de la  
 Caspar  
 Joseph. *Marchio*  
 ——— *Baro*  
 Joh. Patricius  
 J. Ludovicus  
 Johannes *Marchio*  
 Andreas Michael  
 Gio. Batt.

Paulus Antonius.  
 Iver *Baro* de  
 Adianus Van  
 Melchior de  
 Paulus de  
 Samuel  
 Joh. Jac.  
 Joh. Dan.  
 Albertus  
 Jacobus  
 Jo. Adamus

Cassini, Acad. Paris. Astr. Prim.  
 Castel, Mathemat. Paris.  
 Comitibus, Nob. Venet.  
 Cruquius, Ludgd. Bat.  
 Cornaro, Nob. Ven. Eq. Aur.  
 Cronhelm, Hanov.  
 Cyrillus, M. D. Reg. Prof. Med. Neap.  
 Deidier, M. D. Prof. Chym. Monsp.  
 Delbene, Florent.  
 Dehn, S. Rom. Imp. Comes. Ord. Dan. Eques.  
 Diesco, Saxo.  
 Dufay, Reg. Scient. Acad. apud. Paris. Soc.  
 Durand, Eccles. Gallic. Lond. Pastor.  
 Duliolo, Prof. Med. Bonon.  
 Effen, Hag. Com.  
 Fagnani, Patr. di Sinigaglia.  
 Fahrenheit, Gedanens.  
 Fatio de Duillier, Gallus.  
 Ferrari, LL. D. Neapolitanus.  
 Fleury, Eques Sabaudus.  
 Frobenius, M. D. Franco.  
 Garangeot, Chirurg. Parisiens.  
 Garcin, M. D. Novocastro-Helvet.  
 Geoffroy, Reg. Acad. Scient. Paris. Soc.  
 Gerdes, S. T. D. Eccles. Luth. Lond. Pastor.  
 Giuntini, M. D. Pisan.  
 Grandi, Abb. Camald.  
 'sGravesande, J. U. D. Pr. Phil. & Math. Lugd. Bat.  
 Grimani, Venetus.  
 Hampe, M. D. Franco.  
 Heister, Prof. Anatom. & Med. Helmstad.  
 Hoffman, Com. Pal. Cæs. Prof. Math. Hale Sax.  
 Hugo, Med. Reg. Hanov.  
 Heuchere, Med. Reg. Polon.  
 Jacobæus, Danus.  
 L'Isle, Prof. Astr. Petropol. Ac. Paris. Soc.  
 Jussieu, M. D. Paris. Botan. Prof. Reg. Pr.  
 Jussieu, M. D. Paris. Botan. Prof. Reg.  
 Keyser, Hanov.  
 Kinkius, M. A. Norveg.  
 Kinsky, Sac. Cæs. Maj. Legat.  
 Klein, Reip. Gedan à Secrer.  
 Klingenshierna, Prof. Math. Upsal.  
 Kreienberg, Hanov.  
 Lagny, Geom. Acad. Paris.  
 Liebknecht, Math. Prof. Gießen.  
 Linckius, Lipsiensis.  
 Louville, Eques. Acad. Paris. Astr.  
 Manfredi, M. D. Math. Prof. Bonon. Ac. Paris. Soc.  
 Mansberg, Hanov.  
 Maupertuis, Geom. Acad. Paris.  
 Mellarede, Consil. R. Sardin.  
 Michelotti, M. D. Trident.  
 Molieres, Prof. Reg. Philos. Paris.  
 Montesquieu, Præs. Parliam. Aquitan.  
 Morand, Acad. Parisiens. Soc.  
 Morgagni, M. D. Prof. Anat. Patavin. Ac. Paris. Soc.  
 Muller, Prof. Hist. Petropolit.  
 Muratori, Biblioth. Duc. Moden.  
 Nauze, Parisiens.  
 Neuman, M. D. Chym. Prof. Berolin.  
 D'Orci, Senat. Bonon.  
 Pfutschner, Consil. Intimus Duc. Lotharing.  
 Piers de Girardin, Paris.  
 Petit, Acad. Paris.  
 Polenus, Prof. Astr. Patav.  
 Ramsay, Eques Sanct. Lazar. Parisiens.  
 Recanati, Nob. Venet.  
 Roleserius, Consiliar. Cæsar. Transilvan.  
 Rolli, Romanus.  
 Rosenkrantz, Danus.  
 Royen, M. D. Prof. Botan. Lugd. Bat.  
 Ruuscher, Hamburg.  
 Saint Hyacinthe, Parisiens.  
 Scheurer, P. P. Bern.  
 Sceuchzerus, M. D. Tigur.  
 Schöpslin, Prof. Hist. Argentin.  
 Seba, Amstelod.  
 Serenius, M. A. Eccles. Suec. Lond. Pastor.  
 Stampfer, Stiriens.



Ds. Jo. Georgius  
Fredericus de  
Michael Angelus  
Bruno  
Martinus  
Nicolaus  
Otto Christianus  
Abrahamus  
Joh. Frider.  
Christian. Frederic.  
Christianus  
Philip. Henr.

Steigertahl, Arch. Reg. Prof. Helm. Col. Lond. Soc. Hon.  
Thom. Legat. Saxo Gothanus.  
Tilli, Prof. Bot. Pifan.  
Tozzi, Abbas Valumbr.  
Triewald, Direct. Mechan. Regis Suecia.  
Tron, Venetus.  
Volkra, S. Rom. Imp. Comes.  
Vater, M. D. Prof. Anat. Vitemb.  
Weilder, LL D. Math. Prof. Primar. Vitemberg.  
Weichman, Hamburg.  
Wolfius, Prof. Math. Marpurg.  
Zollman, Franco.

WE think it not improper to take Notice in this Place, as others have done, of

*The Learned Society of ANTIQUARIES,*

which had great Honour while it continued; but is now extinct.

IT was begun in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by several Persons of Honour and Learning, and was called the Society, or College of *Antiquaries*, of which Dr. *Gibson*, the present Bishop of LONDON, gives some Account in his Life of the learned *Camden*, who was one of the Society.

THEY met one Day in the Week at *Darby-House*, where the Heralds Office was, and still is kept; and their Business was to confer together concerning the *Antiquities* of this Land; and at each Meeting two Questions were propounded to be the next Week discussed, each shewing their Opinions of them; and that which seemed most material, was, by one appointed for that Purpose, entered into a Book, that it might be of Use afterwards, and remain to Posterity. This Society increased daily, many Persons, both learned and noble, joining themselves as Members thereof, but at length it flagged, and so was discontinued for twenty Years; but was revived again, by divers ingenious Gentlemen, in the Year 1614. Some of the Members were Sir *James Ley*, Knt. Attorney of the Court of Wards, afterwards Earl of *Marleburgh*, and Lord Treasurer; Sir *Robert Cotton*, Knt. and Baronet; Sir *John Davies*, King *James's* Attorney for Ireland; Sir *Richard St. George*, then *Norroy*; Mr. *Hackwel*, the Queen's Solicitor; Mr. *Camden*, Clarencieux; Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knt. and some others, whereof the two last were of the original Foundation.

THESE prudently began this Society, by drawing up some Rules of Government and Limitations to be observed among them; whereof this was one, That for avoiding Offence, they would meddle neither with Matters of State, nor Religion. At one of these Meetings they agreed upon two Questions, according to their former propounded Method, one whereof was touching the Original of the Terms, of which Sir *Henry Spelman* saith, That it being obscure, and generally mistaken, he took some Pains about it. But before the next Meeting, understanding the King took some Dislike to the Society, and being informed, that they had resolved to decline all Matters of State (which very Caution might have given the King some Jealousy) they forbore to meet any more; and so this brave Society sunk: But some Benefit of it remained; namely, what that learned Knight had prepared concerning the History of our Terms. It remained in MS. in the *Bodleian Library* at Oxford; since printed, tho' not correct.

To this Society of *Antiquaries*, *Camden* refers himself, when *Brookesmouth*, York Herald, made Exceptions to several Genealogies of Noblemen, in his *Britannia*, as false, in a Treatise of his, printed Anno 1599, called, *A Discovery of Errors*, &c. In Answer to which, that learned and modest Man vindicates himself, in a few Sheets at the End of the Edition of his *Britannia*,

Anno 1600, from the Calumnies of that Herald, and at last refers the Accounts he had given of those ancient Pedigrees excepted against, either to the Earl Marthal, or to the College of Heralds, or to the College of *Antiquaries*: *Qui statis Temporibus conveniunt, & de rebus antiquis conferunt: Quorum plerique etiam in Genealogiis sunt exercitati: i. e.* "Who at set Times meet, and confer concerning Antiquities, divers of whom are skilled in Genealogies.

*S I O N C O L L E G E.*

THIS College is situated near the North-East Angle of *Philip-Lane*, by *London-Wall*, near *Cripplegate*, adjoining to St. *Alphage* Church: It was anciently a House of Nuns, afterwards, Anno 1329, an Hospital was founded here by *William Elsing*, Mercer, for 100 blind Men, and called *Elsing Spittle*; the same Person, in the Year 1332, founded here a Priory for Canons Regular, which was surrender'd to Henry VIII. Anno 1530, and about 100 Years after, the Rev. Dr. *White*, Residentary of St. *Paul*, and Vicar of St. *Dunstan's in the West*, founded the present College and Hospital.

IT consists of a handsome Hall, the President's Lodgings, with Chambers for Students, and a spacious Library. Over the outer Door-Case, toward *London-Wall*, which is adorned with two Columns, their Entablature and pitch'd Pediment, of the *Tuscan* Order, is this Inscription, in Letters of Gold.

*Collegium Sionis*

*A Thoma White, S. T. P.*

*Fundatum Anno Christi MDCXXXI.*

*In Usum Clerici Lond.*

*Bibliotheca*

*A Johanne Simson, S. T. B.*

*Exstructa, à Diversis Benefactor.*

*Libris Locupletata & in posterum*

*Locupletanda.*

*Vade & fac similiter.*

THIS College was purchased, at the Charge of about 3000 *l.* for the Use of the Clergy of LONDON, by the Executors of Dr. *White*, before-mentioned. He gave also to the said College and Alms-Houses for 20 poor People, viz. 10 Men, and 10 Women, 160 *l.* per Annum for ever, of which 120 *l.* per Annum is for the Maintenance of the Alms-People, and 40 *l.* per Ann. to bear the Charges of the Foundation; and for four Dinners for the Clergy, who are to have four *Latin* Sermons in the Year, one every Quarter; and upon these Days are to dine together in the College.

IN the Year 1631, the 6th of Charles I. the Clergy of LONDON were incorporated under the Great Seal of England: By which all the Rectors



Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers and Curates are constituted Fellows of this College, which is governed by the President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are yearly elected every third *Tuesday* after *Easter*, when there is an Election Sermon preached at the Church of *St. Alphage*.

*The FOUNDATION.*

THE Will of the Founder, Dr. *Thomas White*, bore Date, *Anno 1623*; he made two Executors, Mr. *John Simson*, Rector of *St. Olave's Hart-Street*, in *LONDON*, who died 1633, and *John Keeling* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; It was several Years before all Things were adjusted and a Place found out and appointed for the Situation of this intended College.

*Anno 1627*, the Place on which the College now stands was purchased: It was a religious House, as is before-mentioned, and was founded to the Honour of the *Virgin Mary*, for one Master and four Secular Priests; afterwards settled on *Augustin Fryars*, *Anno 1340*. Upon the Dissolution, 31 *Henry VIII.* it was granted to *John Williams*, Esq; (afterwards Lord *Thame*) reserving a Quit-Rent to the Crown of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* per *Ann.* His only Daughter *Margery* was married to *Henry Norris*, who in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*, conveyed it to Sir *Rowland Havard*, Alderman of *LONDON* for 700 *l.* and afterward Sir *John Havard*, Son of Sir *Rowland*, sold it to *Robert Parkhurst*, except the abovesaid Quit-Rent, and 4 *l.* per *Annum* for ever, left by his Father to the Poor of *St. Alphage*, to be distributed in Bread. *Parkhurst*, 3 *Car. I.* sold it to the Executors of Dr. *White*, who, in Pursuance of their Trust, conveyed it to the President and Fellows of *Sion College*.

AFTER their being incorporated, the Governors and Clergy being summoned, *Anno 1632*, agreed upon a Common Seal, which had round it *Scillum Collegii de Sion Londini*; and upon it the Good Samaritan, with this Inscription, *Vade & fac similiter. St. Luc. 10. 37.*

THE Bishop of *London* is Visitor; but no Bishop ever visited it till *July* the 16th 1695, when Dr. *Compton*, Bishop of *LONDON* visited it.

*The ALMS-HOUSE*

consists of twenty distinct Rooms for ten Men within the College, and ten Women without. They are to be nominated, four by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Tailors* Company; six by the Parish of *St. Dunstan's*, where he was Minister 49 Years; and two by *St. Gregory's* Parish, where he had lived about twenty Years; except any of the Kindred of either of his Wives appeared, who were first to be considered, not exceeding four at a Time. All which are to give Security, at their Admission, that they be no Charge to the College, nor the Parish of *St. Alphage*. The College appoints one to take Care of them; to distribute the Charity, and to eject in Case of Delinquency.

BESIDES the Munificence of the Founder, one Mr. *Brewer*, by his last Will, made in the Year 1684, gave them a Farm in *Hertfordshire*. They are paid Quarterly by the College: Formerly their Allowance amounted to 6 *l.* per *Ann.* each, but this is somewhat abated by the Value of Rents being sunk, as one Manor in the Hundreds of *Essex*, from 120 *l.* per *Ann.* to 70 *l.* per *Ann.*

*The LIBRARY.*

This was not appointed by the Founder, but was erected, by Mr. *Simpson*, one of his Execu-

tors, at his own proper Cost and Charges. It is a spacious Room 121 Feet in Length, and 30 Feet broad, furnished with Wainscot Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other necessary and useful Ornaments. It contains Books on the following Subjects, each Class marked, and the Title of the Subjects which the Books therein consist of, are;

CLASSES on the West Side.

Marks.	Titles.
A.	Biblia Sacra.
C. B.	{ Lib. Rabinici. Lib. Liturgici.
E.	Commentatores.
G.	Patres Græci.
I.	Lib. Juridici.
L.	Theol. Scholast.
N.	Theol. Polemici.
P.	Lib. Theolog.
R.	Medicinal.
T.	Lib. Historici.
W.	Geograph.
Y.	Lib. Philologici.
A. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
I. B.	Lexicographi.
U. B.	Catalogi.

CLASSES on the East Side.

Marks.	Titles.
A.	Biblia Sacra.
D.	Commentatores.
F.	Commentatores.
H.	Patres Latini.
K.	Concilia.
M.	Theol. Casuistici.
O.	Theol. Concionat.
Q.	Lib. Theolog.
S.	Histor. Ecclesiast.
U.	Lib. Histor. & Polit.
X.	Lib. Philosoph.
Z.	Lib. Philologici.
E. B.	Lib. Miscellan.
O. B.	Lib. Mathemat.

The BOOKS in this LIBRARY were given by several Benefactors, the chief of which were as follow:

SIR *Paul Bayning*, Knt. and Bart. Baron of *Horkefley*, and Viscount *Sudbury*, in the Year 1629, gave 50 *l.* to purchase Books; the Lady *Anne*, his Wife, after his Decease, gave 50 *l.* more.

SIR *George Crooks*, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of his Pleas gave 100 *l.*

*George Walker*, B. D. Rector of *St. John the Evangelist*, gave and procured 110 *l.*

*Rebecca*, Lady *Romney*, Widow to Sir *William Romney*, late Alderman of *LONDON*, in the Year 1630, gave 100 *l.*



Mr. William Gonnell, late Citizen and Girdler, and Merchant-Adventurer of LONDON, gave, by his Will, 100 l. and Mr. John Greenough, late Citizen and Woolman of LONDON, gave 50 l. both in the Year 1631.

Richard Watson, D. D. of St. Mary Aldermary, was likewise a Benefactor, in the Year 1632; as was John Harper, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, in the Year 1633. The same Year Mr. Robert Parkhurst, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, gave 50 l.

Sir Paul Pindar, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir John Jacob, Knights, and John Harrison, Esq; chief Farmers of his Majesty's general Customs, gave 100 l. Anno 1635.

THE first of these, viz. Sir Paul Pindar, gave divers Manuscripts.

BOOKS were likewise given by Henry Fetherston, Michael Spark, John Day, Stationers, and divers City Ministers, whose Names are gratefully preserved in a large Vellum Book in the College, given by the aforesaid Mr. Simpson, where the Names of the Benefactors, with their several Gifts, are recorded.

THIS Library was also much augmented by the Library of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, which was carried to Camden-House, and thence brought to the College, Anno 1647.

BUT in the Year 1666, the dismal Fire, which consumed this famous City, burnt also this College, with the Library, and a third Part of the Books, as also the Hospital for twenty poor People, many convenient Chambers for Students, besides those that were reserved for the Meeting of the Governors and Fellows, and for the Clerks and Library-Keeper to dwell in; the whole Fabrick, at a moderate Estimate, being worth 4000 l. There were also lost the Rents of several Chambers within, and certain Tenements without the College, to the Value of 106 l. 6 s. per Annum.

BENEFACTORS since the Fire were in the Year 1667, Sir John Shaw, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Robert Vyner, Sir Edmond Turner, Knights and Aldermen, Edward Backwel, and Francis Millington, Esqs; chief Farmers of his Majesty's general Customs, who gave 300 l. Griffith Owen, Citizen and Brewer, 100 l. Edward Lord Bishop of Norwich; Dr. William Sancroft, Dean of St. Paul's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Robert Pory, Residentiary of St. Paul's; Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Residentiary of St. Paul's; Dr. Simon Patrick, Rector of Covent-Garden; Dr. John Lake, Rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate; Dr. William Bell, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, and divers other Reverend Divines of the City.

IN the Year 1670, Daniel Mills, D. D. Rector of St. Olave's Hart-street, President this Year, gave 40 l. He also caused to be set up nineteen compleat Stalls, or Desks, and three half ones, wherein Books are placed for publick Uses: He wainscotted the upper End of the Library, and set up a Repository for Books, wherein now standeth the great Bible of France, in many learned Languages, and whereon is placed the large Registry of Benefactors: He also, by himself, and Procurement of others, was very beneficial in re-building of the College and Library.

THIS Library was also enlarged by the Jesuits Books that were seized Anno 1679; and, at the Motion of the Governor, what were not before embezzelled were granted by King Charles II. to the College, as also by the Benefaction of the Lord Barkley, who gave half his Uncle Cook's Books to this Library, and promised the other half at his Death. Many others gave Books, whose Names are inserted in the Catalogue of

the Benefactors, and set down according to Order, in every Book they gave. Mr. Brewer's Name must not be forgotten, tho' his good Intention succeeded not, who left his Books to the Library, but his Executors pretended there were not Assets sufficient to satisfy his Debts. Mr. Wynn, Citizen and Dyer, gave 100 l. the Interest to be laid out Yearly in Books. Mr. Calfe 20 l. per Annum, for the same Use, payable by the Leather-sellers Company.

THIS Library is to be survey'd twice a Year; and had, at first, a Library-Keeper, an Under Library-Keeper, and an Ostiary; now one serves for all, who is the Reverend Mr. William Reading. This Gentleman, with a great deal of Care and Industry, made a Catalogue of the Books, which he printed by Subscription in the Year 1721, under the following Title:

*Bibliothecæ Cleri Londinensis in Collegio Sionensi Catalogus, duplici forma concinnatus. Pars prior exhibet Libros juxta ordinem Scriniorum distributos, & ad proprias Classes redactos. Pars altera omnium auctorum nomina, & rerum præcipuarum capita, ordine Alphabetico complectitur. Auctore GULIELMO READING, Bibliothecario.*

WHICH Work was recommended to the Publick, by the under-written Certificate, signed by three of the Governors, and the Register.

At a Court at Sion College, Monday, November 6, 1721.

“ WHEREAS Mr. Reading, Keeper of  
“ the publick Library in Sion College,  
“ has, pursuant to an Order of former  
“ Governors of this College, bestowed very much  
“ Time and Pains in preparing for the Press, a  
“ double Catalogue of all the Books contained  
“ in the said Library, answerable to the Title  
“ herein above recited: And whereas, by Reason  
“ of the Smallness of his Salary, and a heavy  
“ Debt, which has lain upon the College ever  
“ since the Re-building of it after the Fire of  
“ LONDON, there is no possible Way for  
“ the Library-Keeper to print his Catalogue,  
“ and get something for his laborious Work,  
“ (which by the Estimate of a skilful Person,  
“ will make a Book of two Guineas Price in  
“ Sheets) but by the Assistance of about two  
“ hundred Subscribers, advancing a Guinea a  
“ piece. We the present Governors of Sion  
“ College, do very heartily recommend this Undertaking to all the Clergy and Gentry, who  
“ may have Occasion for it, being persuaded, that  
“ it will be useful, not only in the Library,  
“ for readily finding the Books there, but likewise in the Studies of all Lovers of Learning,  
“ for their Information of many excellent Authors, which are here to be met with, upon  
“ the most important Subjects.

William Strengfellow, President.  
Richard Sear,  
Edward Waddington. } Assistants.  
Thomas Sheppard, Register.

THIS whole College being consumed by the Fire, the Re-building of the Alms-House, and the Library, cost above 1300 l. the Hall, and all the other Buildings cost above 2000 l. more, as was computed in the Year 1688. The Wainscoting of the Hall cost 140 l. and as for the Chambers of the Students, which before the Fire were wholly for such, no Women being then permitted to inhabit there, and amounted to a considerable Revenue to the College of about 54 l. per Ann. the Ground was let out to build upon at Ground-Rents.



The present GOVERNORS of Sion College, who were chosen on Tuesday the 17th of April last, 1733, are as follow :

PRESIDENT.

Dr. Joseph Watson, Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook.

DEANS.

Dr. Edward Arrowsmith, Rector of St. Olave's Hart-street.

Dr. Anthony Ellys, Rector of St. Olave's Old Jury.

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. Crow, Rector of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate.

Dr. William Berryman, Rector of St. Mary Ax.

Dr. Joseph Trapp, Vicar of Christ Church.

Mr. Thomas Moore, Minister of St. Botolph's Aldersgate.

CHELSEA COLLEGE.

BESIDES Sion College, there was another College for Divines, situated in a Place adjacent to the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, called Chelsea College.

It was built on a Piece of Ground in the Parish of Chelsea, called Thame-Shot, containing about six Acres, and founded about the Beginning of King James I's Reign; endowed liberally, but not sufficiently, by Dr. Matthew Sutcliff, Dean of Exeter, for a Provost and Fellows, who were to devote themselves to Polemical Divinity, to vindicate the Reformation of Religion, from Time to Time, against all Popish Writers. In this College also were to be maintained two Historians, to record and publish all Matters worthy of Remark in this Church and State. Dr. Sutcliff, the worthy Founder, who had earnestly employed his Pen, in Behalf of Religion, against Parsons the Jesuit, did, in his Life-time, settle four Farms in Devonshire, on this College, to the Value of 300 l. per Annum, and upon his Death, by Will, dated November 1, 1628, bequeathed unto Dr. Prideaux, and Dr. Clifford, as Feoffees in Trust, the Benefit of an Exent on a Statute of 4000 l. acknowledged by Sir Lewis Steukley.

KING James I. approved of this Design, and, when the Building began, laid the first Stone himself, and gave all the Timber requisite to it, to be fetched out of Windsor Forest. Mr. A. Monday, in his Edition of Stow's Survey, gives the following Account of this College :

"NOT far from Westminster, by the River, there is erected a goodly Building, not yet finished, for Students in Divinity, commonly known by the Name of Chelsea College, whereof I thought fit to make mention, because I find an Act of Parliament, made in the seventh Year of King James I. in the Behalf of the same College; as also a Declaration published by Authority, in the Year 1616, containing the Reasons that moved his Majesty and the State to erect the same; which here followeth :

"WHEREAS his Majesty, of his most Royal and Zealous Care for the Defence of true Religion, now established within this Realm of England, and for the Refuting of Errors and Heresies repugnant unto the same, hath been graciously pleased, by his Letters

" Patents under the Great Seal of England; to Found a College at Chelsea, near LONDON, and therein to Place certain learned Divines; and to Incorporate the same by the Name of, The Provost and Fellows of the College of King James in Chelsea, near LONDON, of the Foundation of the same James King of England; and hath of his most gracious Bounty and Goodness, not only endowed the same with certain Lands, Privileges, and Immunities; but hath also, for their further Maintenance and Sustentation, given unto them a Capacity and Ability, to receive and take from his Majesty, or any of his loving Subjects, any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Gifts, Benefit, and Profits whatsoever, not exceeding in the whole, the Yearly Value of three thousand Pounds, as in and by the said Letters Patents doth more at large appear. And whereas also, it is manifest and evident, that the bringing in of fresh Streams of running Water into the City of LONDON, is very convenient, necessary, and profitable, as well for the private Use of such as shall Rent the same, as a Help for cleansing the said City in the Time of Sickness, and preserving the same against all sudden Adventures of Fire: It is therefore enacted, &c. That it shall, and may be lawful to the said Provost and Fellows, their Successors, Deputies, and Assigns, at all and every such Place and Places, in the open Fields or Marshes, lying between the Bridge called Lock-Bridge, in or near the Parish of Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, and the Bridge called Bow-Bridge at Stratford Bow, in the Parish of Stepney in the said County, (as by the said Provost and Fellows, their Successors, Deputies, or Assigns, by, and with the Consent and Allowance of the Occupiers and Owners of the Soil in the said Place or Places, and in Default of such Assent and Allowance, by such Composition, first to be made with the said Occupiers and Owners of the said Soil, as by the Commissioners, by Virtue of this Act to be in this Behalf appointed, shall be thought fit and convenient) to dig or cut from, and out of the main River of Lee, on that Side or Bank of the same River which is next unto the City of LONDON, a Ditch, or Trench, not exceeding in Breadth ten Feet, or to scour, cleanse, or enlarge unto the Breadth aforesaid, any old Ditch, or Trench, there already made; and the same Ditch, or Trench, either old or new, so to be made, or to be cleansed, to convey by and thorough the said Fields and Marshes, in all Places convenient, in such Sort as the same may again be returned, and made to open itself into the main River, within such convenient Distance from the Mouth thereof, as to the said Commissioners shall (for the Intents and Purposes hereafter expressed) be thought fit: Upon which Ditch, or Trench, or Places near adjoining thereunto, it shall and may be lawful to the said Provost and Fellows, their Successors, Deputies, or Assigns, to erect, or cause to be erected, certain Engines, Water-Works, or Water-Wheels, as also Houses or Coverings requisite for the same, where, by the Assent of the said Commissioners, the same shall be agreed upon, to be no Lett or Hinderance to the ordinary Passage of Barges, Boats, or other such Vessels, upon the said River of Lee, and by and through the said Ditch, or Trench, to carry and convey so much of the Water of the said main River, as by the said Provost and Fellows, their Successors, Deputies, or Assigns, shall be thought requisite and necessary to be used for the Working or Motion of the said Engines or Water-Wheels, and shall also



" also by the said Commissioners be thought to  
 " be no Prejudice or Hindrance to the ordinary  
 " Passage of Barges, Boats or other Vessels, upon  
 " the same River: And that it shall and may  
 " be lawful to and for the said Provost and Fel-  
 " lows, their Successors, Deputies, and Assigns,  
 " (in all Places apt and convenient within a con-  
 " venient Distance of the said Engines, or Wa-  
 " ter-Works) to dig for the taking and further  
 " opening of Springs of fresh Water there found,  
 " or to be found on the West Side of the said  
 " River, next unto the City of LONDON,  
 " and the Water of the said Springs to carry and  
 " convey by and through certain little Gutters,  
 " or Trenches, or Pots, or Pipes, under the  
 " Ground, into one Pit, Pond, or Head, of con-  
 " venient Largeness to be made, by the said Pro-  
 " vost, and Fellows, their Successors, Deputies,  
 " or Assigns, in some Places apt for the same:  
 " And that it shall and may be lawful to and for  
 " the said Provost and Fellows, their Successors,  
 " Deputies, and Assigns, having by Art, and  
 " Slight of Engines, and Water-Works, or by  
 " any other Means, or Device, raised the Water  
 " of the said Springs, and so much of the said  
 " Water, there running, in the said Ditch or  
 " Trench, as shall be thought necessary, to such  
 " Height, and into such Place, Pond, Head, or  
 " Receipt, (as to them shall seem in that Behalf  
 " requisite) to convey and carry the same into  
 " close Pipes under the Ground from the said  
 " Water-Works, and the said other Places of  
 " Receipt, unto the City of LONDON, and  
 " the Suburbs thereof, for the perpetual Main-  
 " tenance, and Sustentation of the said Provost,  
 " and Fellows, and their Successors by the Rent  
 " to be made of the said Waters, conveyed as  
 " aforesaid; and that for the Convenience of the  
 " said Water, it shall and may be lawful, to and  
 " for the said Provost and Fellows, their Succe-  
 " ssors, Deputies, and Assigns (in all Places con-  
 " venient between the said Water-Works, and  
 " the said City of LONDON) to dig, cut,  
 " and open the Ground to such Depth and  
 " Breadth, as shall be convenient for the laying  
 " in the said Pipes, or Pots, through which the  
 " said Water shall pass, and for making little  
 " Conduit-Heads, for Vents unto the same, for  
 " the better Passage of the said Waters, and the  
 " same Ground so opened for the Purpose afore-  
 " said, (after the said Pipes or Pots are laid in  
 " and placed) the said Provost and Fellows, their  
 " Successors, Deputies, and Assigns, shall with  
 " Turf, Earth, Gravel, and other Materials,  
 " again fill up and cover.  
 " AND be it, &c. that it shall and may be  
 " lawful to and for the said Provost and Fellows,  
 " their Successors, Deputies, and Assigns, from  
 " Time to Time, and at all Times convenient,  
 " with their Men, Horses, Carts, or other Car-  
 " riages, to have free Entry and Passage, by, over,  
 " and through any Ground or Land, in Places,  
 " and at Times meet and convenient for the do-  
 " ing and performing of any Thing, requisite, for  
 " the making of the said several Passages of Wa-  
 " ters, or for the doing of any other Act or  
 " Thing, concerning the same, authorized by  
 " this Act, as also for the continual Preservation  
 " and Reparation of the said Works, as often as  
 " Need shall require. And be it, &c. that the  
 " Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great  
 " Seal of England, for the Time being, by Com-  
 " mission under the Great Seal of England, at  
 " the Request and Charges of the said Provost  
 " and Fellows, their Successors, Substitutes, and  
 " Deputies, or upon the Complaint, or Petition,  
 " of any Person, or Persons, whom it may con-  
 " cern, shall nominate, appoint and authorize by  
 " Commission, or Commissions, under the Great  
 " Seal of England, seven discreet and sufficient

" Persons, whereof two shall be Justices of the  
 " Peace, of the County of *Middlesex*, and two of  
 " the City of LONDON, and three others at  
 " the Choice and Appointment of the said Lord  
 " Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, every of the said  
 " Persons having Lands and Tenements, of the  
 " clear yearly Value of 40 *l.* at least, which said  
 " seven Persons or any four or more of them shall  
 " have Power to order and set down what Rate  
 " or Rates, Sum, or Sums of Money shall be paid  
 " by the said Provost and Fellows, as well for  
 " Satisfaction and Recompence of Damages, in  
 " making the fore-cited Works, or any Thing be-  
 " longing to the same, as also for any Manner of  
 " Damages to be sustained, in the Mending or  
 " Reparation thereof, from Time to Time, or  
 " any other Costs or Charges sustained, by Rea-  
 " son of the same, to the Lords Owners, and  
 " Occupiers of the Ground and Soil, or to others  
 " interested in the said River, or Waters, for  
 " which Composition is to be made by the Intent  
 " of this Act, if the Parties cannot of themselves  
 " agree, and in what Manner the same shall be  
 " paid. And that for the Recovery of such Mo-  
 " ney as shall be so ordered and set down by the  
 " said Commissioners, or any four or more of  
 " them, the Party or Parties to whom the same  
 " Money shall be due and payable, by the true  
 " Intent of the said Order, shall or may recover  
 " the same, together with the reasonable Costs  
 " and Damages for the Forbearance thereof,  
 " against the said Provost and Fellows, by Action  
 " of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in any of his Maje-  
 " sty's Courts at *Westminster*, wherein no Essoign,  
 " or Protection, shall be allowed. Provided al-  
 " ways, and it is further enacted, &c. That the  
 " said Water shall not be conveyed through the  
 " House, Garden, or Orchard, of any Person,  
 " or Persons, or through any Part thereof, or  
 " through any Corn Field, while the Corn is  
 " growing, or standing, in the same, without the  
 " Consent first had of the Owners and Occupiers  
 " of the said Houses, Gardens, Orchards, and  
 " Corn Fields, *Anno 7 Jac. Cap. 9.*

*The following is a brief DECLARATION of the  
 Reasons that moved his Majesty and the State  
 to erect a College of Divines, and other learned  
 Men at CHELSEA.*

" UNDERSTANDING by Experi-  
 " ence, that want of Information hath  
 " hinder'd Mens Devotion in contri-  
 " buting toward the Erection and Donation of  
 " *Chelsea College*, we have thought it very fit,  
 " together with his Majesty's Letters, seconded  
 " by the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to de-  
 " clare the Reasons that caused this Work to be  
 " undertaken; and to add such Motives, as we  
 " have supposed may be most effectual to give  
 " Satisfaction to his Majesty's Desire, and Per-  
 " fection to this Honourable Design.  
 " First, It was considered, That the Pope's  
 " Agents travelled by Sea and Land, wrote Books  
 " in Favour of their Faction, devised Lies and  
 " Slanders, to bring Religion and the Professors  
 " thereof into Hatred, and not sparing any stand-  
 " ing in their Way, by Falshood and Treachery  
 " oppugned Kings and Princes, that could not en-  
 " dure the Pope's Tyrannical Government. And  
 " for this End, Men of ready Wits, good Speech,  
 " long Experience, and competent Learning,  
 " have been maintained in Colleges, furnished  
 " with Books, holpen with Counsel and Direc-  
 " tions, bound with Laws and Oaths, to uphold  
 " the Papal Hierarchy and Heresy; and, which  
 " moveth much, encouraged with great Promises,  
 " and large Rewards.  
 " WHEREUNTO, albeit, private Men, piously  
 " affected, have from Time to Time opposed

them-



“ themselves ; yet because they wanted Encouragement to undertake so great a Labour, Counsel of their Antients to direct them, Books and Libraries to instruct them, Forms of proceeding to keep them in Compass, and Rewards to maintain them, those excepted that are due for Ecclesiastical Cures : It was further advised, That to make a sufficient Defence for the Truth of Religion, and Honour of the State, and a strong and continual Opposition against the continued Lies, Slanders, Errors, Heresies, Sects, Idolatries, and Blasphemies of our Adversaries, it was necessary to unite our Forces, and to appoint special Men, that without other Distraction might attend the Cause of Religion and the State, being furnished with Directions, Instructions, Counsel, Books, Presses, competent Maintenance, and other Necessaries.

“ THIS then was the Reason why this College, by his Majesty and the State, was first designed, and a Corporation granted with large Privileges, *viz.* That a select Number of Divines, and others, should be gathered together into one Body, and united with one Form of Laws, and there maintained, who, being furnished with Books, and directed by Men of Experience and Action, might always be ready to maintain our Christian Faith, to answer the Adversaries Calumniation, as well against Religion as the State ; to defend the Majesty of Kings and Princes against the Usurpation of Popes ; the Liberty of Christians against the Yoke of Superstition ; to supply the Defect of Teaching, where Appropriations have devoured the Ministry ; by Teaching and Conference, to convince the obstinate *Papist* and *Atheist*, and by all lawful Means to maintain Truth and discover Falshood.

“ THIS is the College commended by his Majesty, and intended by the State, and easy to be perfected, if it please all true Christians to further it with their Help and Favour, according to some Proportion of their Means.

HIS Majesty's Letters, directed to my Lord of *Canterbury*, were in these Words :

*Right Trusty, and well-beloved Counsellor, We Greet you well.*

“ WHEREAS the Enemies of the Gospel have ever been forward to write and publish Books for confirming erroneous Doctrine, and impugning the Truth ; and now of late seem more careful than before, to send daily into our Realm such their Writings, whereby our loving Subjects, tho' otherwise well disposed, might be seduced, unless some Remedy thereof should be provided : We, by the Advice of our Council, have lately granted a Corporation, and given our Allowance for erecting a College at *Chelsea*, for learned Divines to be employed to write, as Occasion shall require, for maintaining the Religion professed in our Kingdoms, and confuting the Impugners thereof. Whereupon, Dr. *Sutcliff* designed Provost of the said College, hath now humbly signified unto Us, That upon divers Promises of Help and Assistance towards Erecting and Endowing the said Collège, he hath, at his own Charge, begun, and well proceeded in the Building, as doth sufficiently appear, by a good Part thereof already set up in the Place appointed for the same. We therefore being willing to favour and further so religious a Work, will and require you to write your Letters to the Bishops of your Province, signifying unto them in our  
N<sup>o</sup> 10. VOL. I.

“ Name, That our Pleasure is, they deal with the Clergy, and other of their Diocese, to give their charitable Benevolence for the perfecting of this good Work, so well begun : And for the better Performance of our Desire, We have given Orders to the said Provosts, and his Associates, to attend you and others, unto whom it may appertain, and to certify Us, from Time to Time, of their Proceedings.  
*Thetford, the 5th of May, 1616.*

THESE Letters the Archbishop of *Canterbury* sent Abroad to the Bishops of his Province, and seconded them in these Terms :

“ Now, because it is so Pious and Religious a Work, conducing both to God's Glory, and the saving of many a Soul within this Kingdom, I cannot but wish, that all devout and well-affected Persons should, by your self and the Preachers in your Diocese, as well publicly as otherwise, be excited to contribute, in some measure, to so holy an Intendment now well begun. And altho' these and the like Motions have been frequent in these latter Times, yet let not those whom God hath blessed with any Wealth, be weary of well-doing ; that it may not be said, that the idolatrous and superstitious *Papists* be more forward to advance their Falshoods, than we are to maintain God's Truth. Whatsoever is collected, I pray your Lordship may be carefully brought unto me ; partly that it pass not through any defrauding Hand, and partly that his Majesty may be acquainted what is done in this Behalf.

*Your LORDSHIP's*

*very Loving Brother,*

G. CANTERB.

THE like Letters were written to the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Mayor of LONDON.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the Pains and Endeavours that were taken, and the Encouragement given to bring this good Work to Perfection, there was only one Range of Building erected, and that hardly finished, which cost 3000 *l.* as Mr. *Fuller*, in his *Church History*, saith he was informed. This was begun and done chiefly by Dr. *Sutcliff*, but was scarce an eighth Part of the intended Edifice, which was to have been a double Quadrangle, besides Wings on each Side : However Provosts and Fellows were appointed from Time to Time. The first Provost, and Set of Fellows, nominated by the King himself, were,

*Matthew Sutcliff*, Dean of *Exeter*, PROVOST.

The seventeen FELLOWS.

*John Overal*, Dean of *St. Paul's*.

*John Morton*, Dean of *Winton*.

*Richard Field*, Dean of *Glocester*.

*Robert Abbot*, S. T. P.

*John Spencer*, S. T. P.

*Miles Smith*, S. T. P.

*William Covitt*, S. T. P.

*John Howson*, S. T. P.

*John Layfield*, S. T. P.

*Benjamin Charrier*, S. T. P.

*Martin Fotherby*, S. T. P.



*John Boys*, S. T. P.

*Peter Lilie*, S. T. P.

*Fra. Burley*, S. T. P.

*Ric. Bret*, S. T. P.

*Will. Hellier*, Archid. *Barnstable*.

*John White*, Soc. Coll. *Manchester*.

*William Camden*, Clarencieux,

*John Haywood*, Leg. Doct. } Historians.

NONE, who were actual Bishops, were capable of Place in this College, and when some of these were afterwards advanced to Bishopricks, others translated to Heaven, King *James*, by his Letters Patent 1622, Nov. 14, substituted others in their Rooms, amongst whom the Archbishop of *Spalato* (but then no more than Dean of *Windsor* in *England*) was most remarkable.

To advance this Work, the King, 1616, sent his Letter to *Abbot*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* (as was mentioned before) to stir up all the Clergy in his Province to a liberal Contribution. He accordingly wrote his Letters to the Bishops to deal with their respective Clergy and others of Ability, to give their charitable Benevolence for perfecting so pious a Design. But the Collections came in but slowly and sparingly, so that finally the Building stopt and went not forward,

and so by little and little fell to Decay and Ruin. And at last there was a Decree in *Chancery*, made by *Coventry*, Lord Keeper, that three of those four Farms formerly given to the College, should return again to the Possession of the Heir general of *Dr. Sutcliff*; and this by the Consent of *Dr. Featly* the third Provost of the College, and *Dr. Prideaux* surviving Trustee. Suits were also commenced about the Title of the very Ground it stood on, between *William Lord Mounson*, who married the Widow of the Earl of *Nottingham*, that granted the Lease of the Land, and the fourth Provost. This Provost was *Dr. Samuel Wilkinson*, living about the Year 1654 or 1655, when *Dr. Fuller* wrote his History, to whom the said Provost imparted the Records of the said College.

At last, there remaining not Fellows enough to continue the Corporation, the Land on which the College was built fell to the Crown; after which it was leased out, and King *Charles II.* after his Restoration, gave it to the *Royal Society*, who bought out the remaining Term of the Leases, and having kept it some Years to little Purpose, sold it to *Sir Stephen Fox*, who probably purchased it for the said King *Charles II.* and he founded it a-new, though not for the same, but for another Good, as will be spoken of hereafter.

## CHAP. XII.

### Of the INNS of COURT and CHANCERY.

HAVING done with the Colleges founded for *Divinity*, and *Philosophy*, we come of Course to the Houses of the Law: Whereof there were very lately fourteen, but the Lease of *Sergeant's-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, from the Dean and Chapter of *York*, being expired, the Judges and other Gentlemen of the Law are removed from thence; so that, at this Day, there remain but thirteen, eight of which stand in the Liberties of the City, and five in the Suburbs thereof; which are as follow,

Within the Liberties.	{ <i>Sergeant's-Inn</i> in <i>Chancery-Lane</i> , for Judges only.	
	{ The <i>Inner-Temple</i> , } Houses of Court.	
Without the Liberties.	{ The <i>Middle-Temple</i> , }	
	{ <i>Clifford's-Inn</i> , in <i>Fleetstreet</i> ,	
	{ <i>Thavies-Inn</i> , in <i>Holborn</i> ,	
	{ <i>Furnival's-Inn</i> in <i>Holborn</i> ,	
	{ <i>Barnard's-Inn</i> , in <i>Holborn</i> ,	
	{ <i>Staple's-Inn</i> , in <i>Holborn</i> ,	
	} Houses of Chancery.	
Without the Liberties.	{ <i>Gray's-Inn</i> , in <i>Holborn</i> ,	
	{ <i>Lincoln's-Inn</i> , in <i>Chancery-Lane</i> ,	
Without the Liberties.	{ } Houses of Court.	
	{ <i>Clement's-Inn</i> ,	
	{ <i>New-Inn</i> ,	
	{ <i>Lion's-Inn</i> ,	
	} Houses of Chancery.	

THERE was in antient Time, in *Scroop's* Court in *Holborn*, an Inn also for Sergeants only; and where *Somerset-House* now stands, an Inn, called *Chester's-Inn*, from its Nearness to the Bishop of *Chester's* House; but more commonly *Strand-Inn*, in the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which was pulled down with many other Buildings, in the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* to make Room for the House of *Edward Duke of*

*Somerset*, Protector of the Realm, who had also his Materials from *St. John of Jerusalem*, which, being looked upon as little better than Sacrilege, many of those Historians who delight in Judgments, make to be the Cause of the Sentence that was passed upon him, to be beheaded, and the Infatuation of himself and his Counsel, who forgot to demand his Clergy, which by the Laws of *England* might have saved him.

*Justice Fortescue*, in his Book of the Laws of *England*, makes mention of a 10th Inn of *Chancery*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* but does not name the Place where it stood.

THE Houses of Court are filled partly with young Students, and partly with Graduates and Practisers of the Law: But the Inns of *Chancery*, being as it were Provinces, severally subjected to the Inns of Court, are chiefly furnished with Officers, Attornies, Solicitors, and Clerks, who follow the Courts of *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*.

AND yet there are some other, being young Students, that come thither sometimes from one of the Universities, and sometimes immediately from Grammar Schools. And these having spent some Time in studying upon the first Elements and Grounds of the Law, and having performed the Exercises of their own Houses, called *Boltas*, *Moots*, and *Putting of Cases*, they proceed to be admitted and become Students in some of these four Houses or Inns of Court, where continuing the Space of seven Years, or thereabouts, they frequent Readings, Mootings, Boltings, and other learned Exercises; whereby, growing ripe in the Knowledge of the Laws, and approved withal to be of honest Conversation, they are either by the general Consent of the Benchers, or Readers, being the most antient, grave and judicious Men of every Inn of Court, or by the special Privilege of the present Reader there, selected and called to the Degree of *Utter-Barristers*; and so ena-



enabled to be common Counsellors, and to practise the Law, both in their Chambers and at the Bars.

OF these, after they have made one farther Step of Preferment, and are become *Benchers*, there are two chosen every Year to be Readers there, who make their Readings twice in a Year also, *viz.* in *Lent*, and in the Beginning of *August*.

FOR the Help of young Students in the Inns of *Chancery*, they likewise choose out of every Inn of Court, a Reader there, being no *Bench*er, but an Utter-Barrister, of ten or twelve Years Continuance; from those of the said Degree of Counsellors, or Utter-Barristers, having continued therein the Space of fourteen or fifteen Years, the chief and best learned, are elected by the Benchers, to increase the Number of the Bench among them; and so, in their Time, become first single, and then double Readers to the Students of those Houses of Court: After which last Reading, they become Apprentices of the Law; and in Default of a sufficient Number of Sergeants at Law, these are, at the Pleasure of the Prince, to be advanced to the Places of Sergeants; out of which Number of Sergeants the vacant Places of the Judges are commonly filled, altho' sometimes they are raised, by special Favour, to the Dignity both of Sergeant and Judge at the same Time.

THESE Sergeants may plead in any of the Courts, and none but Gentlemen of that Degree in the *Common Pleas*: The Judges being commonly chosen out of the Sergeants, do therefore call them Brothers, and hear them with much Respect; and from the Time of their being called to this Dignity, they hold no Room in the Inns of Court, being translated to the *Sergeants Inn*, where none but the Sergeants and Judges dwell together.

THE Study of the Law hath not been allowed to be in any other Places than these Inns of Court; for some Schools being once set up in the City, for reading and teaching the Laws, the King thought fit to have them restrained by Proclamation, as appears by this Record, about the 28th of *Henry III.*

*Mandatum est Majori, & Vicecomiti, LONDON, &c. i. e.*

“COMMAND is given to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, That they cause Proclamation to be made thro' the whole City, and firmly to forbid, that any one should set up Schools of the Laws in the said City, and teach the Laws there for the Time to come: And if any shall set up such Schools there, that they cause them to cease without Delay. Witness the King, at *Basing*, December 11.

THESE Houses are call'd *Inns*, being the old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, and which is of the same Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel* at *Paris*. Of each House in particular, more will be said in its proper Place.

THE Inns of *Chancery* were probably so called, because they, for the most Part, consisted of such Clerks as did chiefly study the Forming of Writs, which belonged to the *Cursitors*, who are Officers of *Chancery*; but are now taken up by Attornies, Solicitors, and such as belong to the Courts of *Common-Pleas* and *King's-Bench*; but formerly were preparatory Houses for younger Students, as well as for the forming of Writs, as aforesaid: And many were enter'd here before they were admitted to the Inns of Court; as some are at this Day.

THE Inns of Court were so named, as some say, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because these Houses antiently received the Sons of Noblemen, and Gentlemen of the better Sort, which is the Opinion of *Fortescue*.

THESE Societies are no Corporations, nor have any judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which, by Consent, have the Force of Laws. For slight Offences they are only excommunicated, that is, put out of Commons; which is, not to eat with the rest in their Halls: And for greater, they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the House; and being once expelled, they are not to be admitted by any of the other three Societies.

THE Members, when they meet in Chapel or Commons, or when they attend the Courts at *Westminster*, wear decent black Gowns; but out of those Places, go habited like other Gentlemen.

THESE Societies have no Lands or Revenues, except their Houses; nor have they any thing to defray the Charges of each House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers, with the Purchase Money for Chambers, when any fall to the House.

THE Gentlemen in the Societies are divided into four Classes: 1. Benchers: 2. Utter-Barristers. 3. Inner-Barristers; and 4. Students.

BENCHERS are the Seniors, to whom the Government of the House, and ordering Matters thereof, is committed: And out of these a Treasurer is annually chosen, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Money belonging to the House.

UTTER-BARRISTERS are such, as for their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers, to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots*, from *Mooting*, the old *Saxon* Word for assembling together, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word; and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit outermost on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar. Out of these *Moot-men* are chosen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where, in Term Time, and grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attornies and Clerks.

ALL the rest of the Society are accounted Inner-Barristers, who for want of Learning or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*; and yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of these Inner-Barristers, sitting on the same Form with the Utter-Barristers, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the Pleading of the same *Moot* Case, in *Law French*, the one taking the Part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

THEY divide the Year into three Parts.

I. THE Learning Vacation.

II. THE Term Times.

III. The dead, or mean Vacation.

THEY have two Learning Vacations, *viz.* *Lent* Vacation, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continues three Weeks and three Days; and Summer Vacation, which begins the *Monday* after *Lammas Day*, and continues also three Weeks and three Days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences, and Exercises of Study, in the following Manner.

THE Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Barristers to read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath Notice half a Year before; he then, the first Day, about eight o' Clock, makes Choice of some Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such Mischiefs and Inconveniences as were not provided against before the same Act; and



and then recites certain Doubts and Questions which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declares his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barristers repeats one Question propounded by the Reader, and, by Way of Argument, labours to prove the Reader's Opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barristers and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same, and then the Reader, who put the Case, endeavours to confute the Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own Opinion. After which the Judges and Sergeants, if any are present, declare their Opinions; then the youngest Utter-Barrister again rehearſes another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continues daily three or four Hours. Out of those who have read once in the Summer Vacation, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to read in *Lent*, who observes the same Method and Order as the former. Out of these Readers, Sergeants at Law are usually chosen.

*The Manner of MOOTING in the INNS of COURT.*

IN these Vacations, after Supper in the Hall, the Reader (with one or two of the *Benchers*) comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barristers propounds some doubtful Case, which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly, by him that moved the Case, the Benchers sit down on the Bench at the upper End of the Hall; and upon a Form in the Middle of the Hall sit two Utter-Barristers, and on both Sides of them, on the same Form, sits one Inner-Barrister, who in *Law French* doth declare to the Benchers some kind of Action; the one being (as it were) retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant: Which ended, the two Utter-Barristers argue such Questions as are disputable within the Case. After which, the Benchers do likewise declare their Opinions, as how they take the Law to be in these Questions.

*The Manner of MOOTING in the INNS of CHANCERY.*

IN the Learning Vacations, each Utter-Barrister, that is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each of the Inns of Court, who, sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, hear and argue the Case.

IN Term Time the only Exercises of Learning, is Arguing and Debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same Manner as in the Vacations.

THE Time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the Mean Vacation; during which Time, every Day after Dinner, Cases are argued as at other Times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barristers; in the Presence of the Utter-Barristers, who sit there in the Room of the Benchers, and argued by them, as the Benchers do in Term Time, and Learning Vacations.

EVERY Quarter, commonly the Benchers cause one of the Standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of Benchers, and Utter-Barristers, who are called the Sage Company, and meet in a Place called the Parliament Chamber, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such Things as they shall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent*,

and the Summer Vacation elected; also a Treasurer is chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished. In these four Inns of Court are reckoned about 800 Students.

DURING the Time of Reading above-mentioned, which used formerly to continue three Weeks and three Days, the Reader was wont to keep a constant and splendid Table, entertaining the Nobility, Judges, Bishops, principal Ministers of State, and sometimes the King himself; inasmuch that it hath cost a Reader above 1000*l*.

AFTERWARDS, he, who hath been Reader, wears a long Robe differing from other Barristers, and is then in a Capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law.

*The Manner of electing and calling the SERGEANTS at LAW.*

WHEN the Number of Sergeants is small, as Sergeant *Benlows* was once the only one, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of the other Judges, signifies the same to the King, and who are fit for that Degree, or else presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who, by the King's Writ, sends to each of them to appear on such a Day before the King to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law.

At the appointed Time, being habited in Robes of two Colours, viz. Brown and Violet, they come into *Westminster-hall*, accompanied by the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, they were usually Mus-colour on the right Side, and Murrey Colour on the Left; here they take a solemn Oath, perform the antient Ceremony of Counting, and have their Coifs of white Linnen or Silk put on, without any black ones over them, afterwards they give Rings to the several Judges and Sergeants, besides others to the Nobility and many of their Friends, some of 40*s*. and some of 20*s*. Value, whom they also entertain with a magnificent Dinner.

IT was formerly usual for the new Sergeants to walk two and two, Arm in Arm, to *Westminster-Hall* from the Place where the Feast was intended to be kept; but that Custom has been long discontinued, as well as the Words that were wont to be spoke by the Judges upon the appearing of the Sergeants upon a Call, i. e. *Metbinks I see a Brother*.

THE Gentlemen of this Degree were heretofore called *Narratores* in *Latin*, and in *French* *Countors*, i. e. Pleaders. According to the Opinion of Sir *Edward Coke*, *Rep. Lib. 9*, they are upwards of 1100 Years standing, and we find the Degree mentioned in a Stat. 3. of *Edward I.* Chap. 29.

*Of the ELECTION of JUDGES.*

OUT of these Sergeants Judges are chosen; and therefore it is that they wear always the white Linnen Coif, which is the principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he wears even in the Presence of the King.

WHEN any of the Judges are wanting, by Death, or otherwise, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes Choice of one of the Sergeants to supply his Place; and by Letters Patent sealed by the Chancellor, who, sitting in the Midst of the rest of the Judges in open Court, declares to the Sergeant the King's Pleasure, and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing or supplying the Bench with such able and honest Men, as that Justice may be done impartially.



ally and expeditely to all his Subjects: And then causes the said Letters Patents to be read. And being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest: And having taken the Oath, "Well and Truly" to serve the King, and his People, in the Office of Justice; to take no Reward; to do "equal and speedy Justice to all, &c." he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Judge's Oath.

His Salary.

THE Sergeant being thus advanced to a Judge, hath great Honour, and a very considerable Salary of 1500 *l.* per Annum, besides great Perquisites.

AND now, in some Things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered. His long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same: But there is besides, a Cloak put over him, which is closed on his Right Shoulder; and his *Caputium* is lined with Miniver; that is, divers small Pieces of white rich Furr; but the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars, turned up with Ermine.

Of the Manner of keeping Christmas in the  
INNS of COURT.

IF the House (a little before Christmas) is furnished with such a Number of Students, and of such Quality as are fit to keep a solemn Christmas, then they meet together, and hold a Parliament, as they call it, and there choose and appoint certain Officers of their own Students, in Imitation of the King's Court, viz. a Comptroller, and a Treasurer, with other great Officers; and these bear Rule in the House during the whole Time of Christmas, and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the King's House.

DURING the Time of Christmas, they used to have several Diversions, as Feasting every Day, Musick, Singing, Dancing, and Dicing; to which last all Comers were admitted, and was so high, that the Box-Money has amounted to 50 *l.* a Night, which, with a small Contribution from each Student, has defrayed the Charges of the whole Christmas. These Revellings gave Occasion to so much Mischiefe, by Persons losing their Money, and by Apprentices robbing their Masters, &c. that they are prudently laid aside.

SOMETIMES, when they had a young Gentleman who would be profuse, they created him Prince, and he had all his Officers, and a Court, suitable to one with that Title. At such Times most of the principal Nobility, Officers of State, &c. were splendidly entertain'd. These Sports and Feastings used to last from All-Saints Day to Candlemas, in each House; and some young Student was chosen Master of the Revels.

ALL these Inns of Court and Chancery, being not far distant from one another, make as it were an University of Lawyers, the most famous in the World, consisting of so many Persons, eminent for their sound Judgment and fine Parts, as well as, many of them, for their Births, being the Sons of Gentlemen of great Estates and Quality.

THE Fees, in old Times, from a Client to a Sergeant at Law, for Advice in his Chamber, or for Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was but 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* which is more than is now given in our neighbouring Nations; but, at present, in England, it is usual to give the Counsellors 10 *l.* or 20 *l.* at the Pleading of any considerable Cause; so that there are some Lawyers who gain 3000 or 4000 *l.* Yearly in Fees, purchase great Estates in a small Time, and are sometimes advanced to the Peerage. After the Inns of Court and Chancery, it cannot be improper to come next to

DOCTORS-COMMONS:

OR the College of Civilians in LONDON, which is situated on the West Side of St. Bennet's Hill, or on the South Side of Great-Knight-Rider-street, almost over-against the College of Herald's. This College is called *Doctors-Commons*, because several learned and grave Civilians reside here in a Collegiate Manner, commoning together, and is the chief Place in his Majesty's Dominions for the Practice of the Civil Law; and all Persons who have Business relating to that, or to the Ecclesiastical Laws, or have Occasion to consult with learned Men in that Faculty, may repair hither, where their several Chambers, Apartments, and Offices are.

HERE is also a spacious Room for a Library, replenished with a great Number of Books of all Sorts, but especially of History, and of that Faculty, given by divers of this College: And among the rest, the whole Library of Sir John Gibson, Knight, some Time Chancellor to Archbishop Grindal; and his two Successors of York, and Judge of the *Prerogative-Office*, Ancestor to James Gibson, Esq; the late Town-Clerk, who bestowed it. This Library is, and will be, in a growing Condition, every Archbishop and Bishop, at their Confirmations, presenting 20 *l.* or more, to the said Society, to buy Books: The last Archbishop of Canterbury gave 50 *l.* for that Use.

As to the original Foundation of this Place, Dr. Henry Harvey, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Master of Trinity-Hall in Cambridge, Prebendary of Ely, and Dean of the Arches, a learned and good Man, purchased and provided this House for the Civilians and Canonists to dwell in, being then an old Stone Building belonging to St. Paul's Church, but let out. Before which Time they lodged in *Pater-Noster-Row*, in a meaner and less House; afterwards, and still, a Tavern, known by the Sign of the *Queen's Head*; which had some Time been a House for a Residentiary of St. Paul's.

THE Causes whereof the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law take Cognizance, are, Blasphemy, Apostacy from Christianity, Heresy, Schism, Ordinations, Institutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Matrimony, Divorces, Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incests, Fornications, Adulteries, Solicitation of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Right of Pews, and other such like Matters.

Causes belonging to the Civil Law.

THE Courts belonging to the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law are divers.

Courts:

I. The Court of Arches; which is the highest Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Judge of which is called, the *Dean of the Arches*, and the Jurisdiction of this Judge extends thro' the whole Province of Canterbury; and upon any Appeal, he forthwith sends out his Citation to the Judge and Appellee. To his Office of Dean of the Arches, or Official of this Court, is joined a peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in LONDON, termed a Deanary belonging to the Archbishop, and exempt from the Authority of the Bishop of the Diocese of LONDON. This Court was formerly kept in Bow-Church in Cheapside; and the Church and Tower thereof being arched, the Court was from thence called the *Arches*, and is so still. Besides the Judge afore-mentioned, this Court hath a Register, or Examiner, an Actuary, a Beadle or Crier, and an Apparitor, besides Advocates, and Procurators, or Proctors.

Court of Arches.



IN the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Whitgift* being Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Dr. Cofins* Dean of the *Arches*, a Paper was drawn up by Order, wherein it was written, That there should be, as by antient Usage and Custom, Time out of Mind, but twelve Doctors of Law admitted, who were called *Advocates*, to Plead; and ten *Proctors*, to be as Attornies; tho' there were then treble the Number. These, after they are once admitted by Warrant and Commission, directed from the Archbishop, and by the Dean of the *Arches*, may then exercise as Advocates and Proctors there, and in any other Court.

Court of Audience.

II. The Court of Audience. This was also a Court of the Archbishop's, which he used to hold in his own House, where he received Causes, Complaints, and Appeals, and had learned Civilians living with him, who were Auditors of the said Causes, before the Archbishop gave Sentence. This Court was kept in later Times in *St. Paul's*. The Judge of this Court was stiled, *Causarum, Negotiorumque Cantuarien. Auditor Officialis*. It had also other Officers as the other Courts.

THERE were antiently Complaints made of this Court, once in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* on Account of the Troubles and Inconveniences it caused both to the Clergy and Laity, Men being forced up to LONDON, oftentimes from the remotest Parts, for a slanderous Word, or any trifling Thing: And therefore there was a Convocation that took Notice of this Court, and made Complaint of it to that King, and urged, That the Archbishop's Court of the *Arches*, kept at LONDON, besides his other Courts kept within his own Diocese, was sufficient, being authorized to hear and determine all Causes and Complaints appertaining to a Metropolitan. It was also complained of in regard to the Place where it was kept; namely, in LONDON, within the Church and Jurisdiction of another Bishop: But this Stir seemed partly to be moved out of an Ill-will in the *Po-pish* Clergy towards *Cranmer*, who was then Archbishop. They suggested also, That the Archbishop kept his Court, as he was Legate of the See of *Rome*, inasmuch as no Archbishop within *Christendom*, ever had any Authority to keep any such Court, but only Legates of the See of *Rome*: And that therefore if the King thought fit to continue the Use of it, it would be advisable he should give it to somebody else, by Special Commission from himself, and at his Pleasure. Whereupon the Archbishop was fain to enter his Protest, That he kept not his Audience Court by Virtue of his Title of *Legatus ratus*; and pleaded, That the Parliament had confirmed the former Privileges of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, whereof this Court was one. And so this Court continued long after: But after the Civil Wars under King *Charles I.* it was disused.

Prerogative Court.

III. The next Court for Civil Causes belonging to the Archbishop, is the *Prerogative Court*, wherein Wills and Testaments are proved, and all Administrations taken, which belongs to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, by a Special Pre-eminence, that this See hath in certain Causes above ordinary Bishops within his Province: This takes Place where the Deceased hath Goods to the Value of Five Pounds out of the Diocese; and being of the Diocese of LONDON, to the Value of Ten Pounds. If any Contentions grow, touching any such Wills or Administrations, the Causes are debated and decided in this Court.

To this Court belongs a Judge, who is stiled, *Judex Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis*, and a

Register, who hath convenient Rooms in his Office, for the disposing and laying up safe all original Wills and Testaments; and whither any may have Recourse, that have Occasion to search such Wills: And for a Shilling may read any one of them over; and for other moderate Prices, at so much a Sheet, may have the whole, or some Part of any of them, transcribed and copied for his Use. This Register also hath his Deputy, besides several Clerks.

THIS *Prerogative Office* is now kept in the Dean of *St. Paul's* Court.

To these add, *Fourthly*, The Court of *Faculties* and *Dispensations*; whereby a Privilege, *The Faculty Court.* or Special Power is granted to a Person by Favour and Indulgence, to do that which by Law otherwise he could not; as, To eat Flesh upon Days prohibited; To marry, without Banns first asked in the Church three several *Sundays*, or Holydays; the Son to succeed his Father in his Benefice; For one to have two or more Benefices incompatible; For Non-Residence; and in other such like Cases.

THIS Authority was given to the Archbishop by the Statute of 25 *Henry VIII. Cap. 21.* And the Chief Officer of this Court is called *Magister ad Facultates*.

THERE is a Register also belonging to this Court.

IN these Dispensations the Archbishops have always used to be very tender, and to refuse many that come for them, unless upon very good Reasons and Considerations.

BESIDES these Courts peculiarly pertaining to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there is,

*Fifthly*, The Court of *Admiralty*, which was *Court of Admiralty.* erected in *Edward III's* Time. This Court belongs to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, who hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Causes relating to Merchants and Mariners. He takes Cognizance of the Death or Maim of any Man, committed in the great Ships riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges of the same next the Sea. Also, he hath Power to arrest Ships in great Streams, for the Use of the King, or his Wars. And in these Things this Court is concerned.

THE Judge of this Court must be a Civilian; and his Title is, *Supremæ Curie Admiralitatis Angliæ Locumtenens Judex*. The other Officers of this Court, are, a Register, and a Marshal, who carrieth a Silver Oar before the Judge; besides an Advocate, and Proctor of the Admirals.

THE Judge, Clerk, and Sergeant of this Court, used to have the Goods and Chattels of all attainted for Pyracies for their Trouble in keeping of Sessions: But about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign the Lord Admiral pass'd all his Interest in the Goods of Traitors and Pyrates to that Queen.

*Dr. David Lewis* was Judge of the *Admiralty* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Anno 1573*, and in the Year 1580, that Office decaying much, he made a Complaint to the Lord Treasurer, shewing him by what Means it came into so low a Condition, which was in these Words:

"*First*, There is no standing Fee incident to the same. The Commodities thereof do grow only by the Great and Little Seals, and by such Instruments and Decrees that do pass in Causes depending there. The Judge, Clerk, and Sergeant, were wont to have the Goods and Chattels of all attainted for Pyracies, for their Travail in keeping of Sessions: Which they have not now, by reason that the Lord Admiral hath of late passed all his Interest in the Goods of Traitors and Pyrates, in her Majesty.



“ THE Cafes that are treated of in the Court  
 “ of *Admiralty* do proceed only of Things done  
 “ upon, and beyond the Seas ; and yet the Judge  
 “ cannot enjoy the fame, by reason of *Prohibi-*  
 “ *tions* out of her Majesty’s Bench, denied to  
 “ none that will sue for them. By reason where-  
 “ of, and that the Suitors of the Court of the  
 “ *Admiralty* be many Times vexed with Actions  
 “ upon the Cafe, for suing their Merchants and  
 “ Mariners, be so terrified, as they have for-  
 “ faken the Court of *Admiralty* ; and do now  
 “ sue for Things done beyond and upon the Sea,  
 “ at the Common Law, in her Majesty’s Bench,  
 “ and in the *Guildhall*, LONDON : And the  
 “ fame are maintained there, by furnishing the  
 “ Matters to be transacted in some Place upon  
 “ the Land ; where in Truth the fame was  
 “ done beyond and upon the Sea : And there  
 “ may no Traverse be admitted touching the  
 “ Place.

“ Finally, The Company of Merchants trading  
 “ in *Spain* and *Portugal*, have of late obtained  
 “ Privilege of her Majesty, under the Great  
 “ Seal, not only to make Laws and Ordinances,  
 “ but also to hear and determine all Quarrels,  
 “ Suits and Strifes happening between any of  
 “ the said Company, or between any of them  
 “ and any other, tho’ he or they be not of their  
 “ Company ; and to punish such, as will not  
 “ obey them therein, by Imprisonment. Where-  
 “ by the Judge of the *Admiralty* shall not here-  
 “ after have to do with any Matter happening  
 “ between the said Merchants, either upon, or  
 “ beyond the Sea. Whereas before, the Court  
 “ of *Admiralty* stood chiefly by such Causes as  
 “ grew in *Spain* and in *Portugal* : And now the  
 “ fame being transferred to the Knowledge of  
 “ Merchants, the Court of *Admiralty* is brought  
 “ to utter Ruin ; so that the fame is not worth  
 “ the keeping.

THE said Dr. *Lewis*, in the said Year 1580,  
 gave this Account of himself : That he had served  
 in that Court of *Admiralty* then Twenty-two  
 Years ; and before that, was an Advocate about  
 eleven Years, having withal the Officialty of  
*Surrey*. That he continued an Advocate after  
 he became Judge, five or six Years, so as to make  
 a competent Living thereby : But afterwards  
 when Sir *William Peter* and Dr. *Wotton* began to  
 withdraw themselves from this Court, the said  
 Judge was driven to give such Attendance there,  
 that he was forced to forego both his Officialty  
 and Advocateship. And yet, so long as he en-  
 joyed his Office of *Admiralty* whole, and without  
 Impair, he took this Hindrance in good Part, in  
 Hopes of Recompence some other Way : And  
 hereupon he grounded his Complaint.

THIS Court, in antient Times, was kept at  
*St. Margaret’s-Hill* in *Southwark*, but is now  
 held in the Hall in *Doctors-Commons*, where the  
 other Civil Courts are kept ; only upon the  
 Trial of Pyrates, and Crimes committed at Sea,  
 the Court often sits at the Sessions-House in the  
*Old-Bailey*.

THE next is the Court of *Delegates* ; to which  
 High Court Appeals do lie from any of the for-  
 mer Courts. This is the highest Court for Civil  
 Causes. It was established by an Act in the  
 25th of *Henry VIII.* Cap. 19. wherein it was  
 enacted, “ That it should be lawful, for Lack of  
 “ Justice, at or in any of the Archbishops Courts,  
 “ for the Parties grieved to appeal to the King’s  
 “ Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*. And that  
 “ upon every such Appeal, a Commission under  
 “ the Great Seal should be directed to such  
 “ Persons as should be named by the King’s  
 “ Highness, like as in Case of Appeals from  
 “ the *Admiralty* Court, to determine such Ap-  
 “ peals, and the Causes concerning the fame,

“ and no farther Appeals to be had or made  
 “ from the said Commissioners for the same.”

THESE Commissioners are appointed Judges  
 only for that Time, and are commonly of the  
 Spirituality, as Bishops ; of the Common Law, as  
 Judges of *Westminster-Hall* ; as well as those of  
 the Civil Law ; and these are mixed one with  
 another according to the Nature of the Cause.

THIS Commission of Appeal may be granted  
 in three Cafes. I. When any Sentence is given in  
 any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop, or his  
 Official. II. When any Sentence is given in any  
 Ecclesiastical Cause in Places exempt. III. When  
 Sentence is given in the *Admiralty* in Suits Civil  
 and Marine.

A Commission of Review is sometimes granted  
 by the King, under the Broad Seal, to consider  
 and judge again, what was decreed in the Court  
 of *Delegates* : But this is seldom, and upon great,  
 and, such as shall be judged, just Causes, by the  
 Lord Keeper. This is done purely by the King’s  
 Prerogative ; since by the Act for *Delegates* no  
 farther Appeals were to be had or made from  
 those Commissioners.

THIS Court is called the *Delegates*, because  
 delegated, or appointed, by the King’s Com-  
 mission.

THE Practisers in the Courts aforesaid are,  
 Advocates and Proctors.

ADVOCATES are such as have taken their  
 Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of the Civil  
 Law ; or (when this Kingdom submitted to the  
 Papal See) of the Canon Law, or of the Decrees ;  
 that is, Canons and Decrees made and enjoined  
 by Popes. These are retained as Counsellors or  
 Pleaders. And they must first, upon their Peti-  
 tions to the Archbishop, have his *Fiat*, and then  
 they are admitted by the Judge to practise.

THE Manner of their Admission is solemn.  
 Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes  
 with the Mace carried before them, conduct the  
 Doctor up the Court with three low Reverences,  
 and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, toge-  
 ther with the Archbishop’s Rescript : And then  
 having taken the Oaths, the Judge admits him,  
 and assigns him a Place or Seat in the Court ;  
 which he is to keep when he pleads.

THE Habits they use in Court, both Judges  
 and Advocates, are a Scarlet Robe, and a Hood  
 lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford* ; if of  
*Cambridge*, white Miniver, and round Caps of  
 black Velvet.

PROCTORS, or Procurators, the other Sort  
 of Practisers, are they who exhibit their Proxies  
 for their Clients, and make themselves Parties  
 for them, who draw and give Pleas, or Libels  
 and Allegations in Behalf of their Client, pro-  
 duce Witnesses, prepare Causes for Sentence, and  
 attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.  
 They are admitted also by the Archbishop’s *Fiat* ;  
 introduced by two Senior Proctors ; they wear  
 black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Fur.

IN *Henry* the VIIIth’s Time, the Number  
 of the Proctors was found a Grievance : And  
 that they were so clamorous by reason of the  
 Plenty of them, that neither Judges nor Advo-  
 cates could be heard ; that they retained and  
 concluded Causes oftentimes without the Advo-  
 cates, and thrust themselves into Causes without  
 the Knowledge or Will of the Parties. In order  
 to the reducing these Evils, Archbishop *Cran-*  
*mer* (that great and ever memorable Reformer of  
 Abuses) thought good to begin with restraining  
 the Number of them. And whereas they  
 were about twenty in the Court of Arches, and  
 twenty-four more, he made an Order that thence-  
 forth there should be no more admitted till the  
 Number was reduced to Ten ; and then that  
 Number never to be increased. And this was  
 confirmed



confirmed by the Chapter and Convent of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*. Though some looked upon this as a Craft of the Proctors of that Time, that all others being excluded from being Proctors, they might have all the Business of the *Arches* in their own Hands: But this Order gave Offence to many, and a Petition was drawn up against it and presented to the Parliament. Therein they shewed how prejudicial this would be to the Commonwealth, because the Number of ten Persons was not sufficient to dispatch the Causes that came into that Court; and so there must be Delays and prolix Suits; and that it was a great Discouragement to young Men in studying the Law; and contrary to the Canon and Civil Law, that permits any Man to be Proctor for another, a few excepted. Thus much for those Practitioners, the Proctors.

*The Times of Sitting.*

THE Terms for the pleading and ending of Causes in these Civil Courts, are little different from the Term-times of the Common Law. The Order as to the Time of the Sitting of these Courts is thus: The Sitting of the Court of *Arches* hath the Pre-eminence of Sitting first, according to the Quality of that Court, and regulates the Sittings of the others. The Sitting of the Court of *Audience* is the next Morning after the Sitting of the Court of *Arches*. The *Prerogative* Court sits in the Afternoon, as the *Audience* set in the Morning. The Court of the *Admiralty* is held on the same Day with the *Arches*, but in the Afternoon.

THIS College was consumed by the general Devastation that happened by Fire to the City, Anno 1666: And then *Exeter-House*, in the *Strand*, was employed for the same Use, where the Civilians had their Chambers, and Offices; and the Courts were kept in the Hall: But after some Years the *Commons* being rebuilt far more conveniently, and more sumptuously than before, the Civilians removed thither again.

FOR the Relief of the Subjects, in case of any hard Dealings feared from Civil or Ecclesiastick Laws, the Lords Chief Justices may stop Proceedings in these Courts, and call the Matters in Controversy to be heard before them, by a Writ of *Prohibition*; which lies of one that is impleaded in the Court *Christian* for a Cause that belongeth to the Temporal Jurisdiction; whereby, as well the Party and his Counsel, as the Judge himself and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause. The Law Books shew the Causes for which this Prohibition lies. *Bracton* saith, It lies not after a Sentence given in any Cause.

BUT these Prohibitions were so frequently granted, and in Causes that seemed properly Ecclesiastical, that the Civilians and Ecclesiasticks have sometimes made great Complaints of them, as exceeding injurious to their Practice, and vexations to the Subject; and also seeming to derogate from the supreme Authority, in taking away Causes from the High Commission and *Delegates*, which acted by a Special Commission from the Prince.

THUS in the Year 1573, under Archbishop *Parker*, the Judge of the *Admiralty* being Dr. *David Lewis*, the Lord Chief Justice had very often granted Prohibitions out of the Court of *King's-Bench* to this Court, almost to the Ruin of it: Whereupon in the Year aforesaid the Lord Admiral used sharp Speeches to him for it; and warned Dr. *Lewis*, that when such Prohibitions should be granted again, to spare to move the Lord Chief Justice, but to make the Lord Treasurer acquainted with it. Accordingly, when another Prohibition was granted the same Year, Dr. *Lewis* wrote of it to the Lord Treasurer, signifying what just Cause of Grief he had, by reason of a Prohibition granted the Day before,

in a Cause which he had described in a Paper inclosed: And that this, and one more before, were two such Precedents, that if they took Place, in a short Time would utterly overthrow the Jurisdiction of the *Admiralty*: That he was therefore forced to crave his Lordship's Favour, to be a Means to the Lord Chief Justice and his Colleagues to stop the same: For if these Prohibitions were not prevented, he should not be able to shew his Face in that Court any more; these Prohibitions tending so much to his Discredit, and the utter Ruin and Subversion of the Jurisdiction of the *Admiralty*.

IN the Year 1580, under *Grindal* the next Archbishop, Dr. *Lewis* complained again to the Lord Treasurer of the Decay of his Office, and drew up the present mean State of the Judge and Court of *Admiralty*. He shewed how the Causes which were treated of in this Court, proceeded only of Things done upon and beyond the Seas; and yet the Judge could not enjoy the same, by reason of Prohibitions out of her Majesty's Bench; denied to none that would sue for them. By reason whereof, and that the Suitors to this Court were many Times vexed with Actions upon the Case for suing there, Merchants and Mariners were so terrified, that they forsook the Court of *Admiralty*, and sued for Things done beyond and upon the Sea, at the Common Law, in her Majesty's Bench, and in the *Guild-Hall* of LONDON: And the same were maintained there by surmising the Matters to be contracted in some Place upon the Land, where, in Truth, the same was done beyond and upon the Sea; and there might no Traverse be admitted touching the Place.

AND these Prohibitions were grievous to the other Courts as well as this; and chiefly the Ecclesiastical.

AGAIN, about the Year 1598, under Archbishop *Whitgift*, these Prohibitions lay heavy upon the Civil Courts; and then a notable Paper was drawn up for the Consideration of the Queen or the Parliament, entitled, *Certain Collections and Inferences concerning Matter of Prohibitions and Consultations: Not unfit to be thought upon for the better Preservation of her Majesty's Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical; which were these, viz.*

I. SINCE by the Laws and Institutes of this Realm, the Libel is appointed as a Rule for the granting of Prohibitions and Consultations, How can a Prohibition duly be granted, either before the Libel is exhibited in the Ecclesiastical Court, or without Sight and diligent Perusal thereof, or upon any other Matter or Suggestion that may be probably gathered out of the same?

II. WHERE the Cause originally is undoubtedly of Ecclesiastical Cognizance, Why should any Prohibition be granted (as almost all be) upon any Matter pleaded at Bar, or by Way of Exception, tho' merely Temporal; the Law itself, and common Reason being plain and evident to the contrary? For, such Matter incident comes not there to be finally sentenced and determined; but it is used as a Means and Furtherance for the Decision of his Principal: And supposing the Law were otherwise, then might either Party at their Pleasure, by pleading some Matter Temporal, make any Cause Ecclesiastical whatsoever, subject to a Prohibition.

III. SINCE the Prohibition once granted, (though never so unduly) must needs bring with it a Delay of Justice, intolerable Expences, and many great Inconveniencies to the Party prohibited, Why are Prohibitions so usually granted, without calling or hearing both Parties, and the Judge Ecclesiastical also (*si sua putaverit interesse*) contrary to the common Rules of Justice in all Causes, especially in Matters of so great Prejudice?

IV. Can



IV. Can it be thought expedient, or reasonable, that the Plaintiff, making Choice of the Court *Christian* for his Relief, should afterwards in the same Cause, be suffered to procure a Prohibition? Were it not sound Discretion and Policy, to cut off such wilful, malicious Vexation of a Subject, and publick Scandal to Justice, howsoever the Law be defective and silent in that Behalf?

V. To sue for a Prohibition not till after Conclusion in the Cause, is very preposterous and inconvenient: But after Sentence given, in *Bracton's* Opinion, is altogether unlawful; much more after two or three Instances, and as many Sentences past: And yet in all these Cases Prohibitions are common and ordinary.

VI. What Law or Reason can be pretended, why the Judge Ecclesiastical, after Consultation delivered unto him, may not condemn the Party who brings the Prohibition, in *Expensis retardati processus*, in Case the Judges shall refuse, as oftentimes they do, to assess double Cost and Damage, according to the Statute, or in any other Case whatsoever, wherein the Judges can, or will allow no Charges at all?

VII. If in the Prohibition directed to the Ecclesiastical Judge, the Suggestions appeared notably false, vain, or frivolous, as in some of the late hath been seen; Why may not the Temporal Judge, in that Case, justly be presumed, wittingly and willingly, to infringe the Liberties of the Church; and thereupon, after due Circumstances observed, be declared and denounced Excommunicate, according to the Statute in that Behalf established?

VIII. Is there either Warrant, or Colour of Law, that any Prohibition should be grounded upon any of these Surmises; *viz.* That Matters Testamentary and Matrimonial only be Ecclesiastical; or that the Law Civil requireth two Witnesses, where the Common Law accepteth of one? Seeing by the first Suggestion, divers and sundry Causes undoubtedly known, and confessed to be of Ecclesiastical Cognizance, are falsely supposed to be of Temporal Jurisdiction; and by the second, unlearnedly misconceived, no Cause so purely Spiritual, but must be determined at the Common Law?

IX. Were it not very convenient and necessary, considering the very long, tedious, and chargeable Suits in obtaining Consultations, together with the manifold Difficulties which accompany such unwelcome Motions, that the Temporal Judges would be pleased, for Relief of poor Subjects, within some reasonable and competent Time to determine the Questions depending before them, as touching Consultations; and that hereafter the Spiritual Courts be not kept in Suspense for two, three, or fours Years, as often it hath been; before the Consultations can be procured, notwithstanding the best and uttermost Endeavours of the Defendant, and the manifold Justice of this Demand?

X. It seemeth by the Scope and Purport of all the most antient Statutes in that Behalf provided, that the Prohibition and Consultations, as other original Writs, ought not to be granted but in the Court of *Chancery*, by the Lord Chancellor of *England*; and howsoever of late Years the Course hath been drawn another Way, yet no doubt the Power of the Chancellor is no whit thereby restrained, but that he may lawfully (and it were to be wished he would) resume and put in Execution his antient Right and Authority: So should not her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction be driven as now it is, to admit the Censure and Judgment of those, who indeed be principal Parties, as touching the Question of Prohibitions.

XI. What Cause or Grievance soever, cannot be redressed by any Writ but of the *Chancery*, there

the Statute expressly forbiddeth the King's Prohibition to take Place; but it is manifest and notorious, that most of the Prohibitions now-a-days, or rather all, be granted in Stay of such Complaints, as wherein neither by any Writ out of the *Chancery*, nor any other Course of Proceeding at the Common Law, the Subject can receive sound Justice, or final Censure.

XII. Can it be warranted, either by Law or Statute, that after Consultation once granted in the *King's-Bench*, a second Prohibition should be granted out of the *Common-Pleas* in the same Cause, the Matter not being augmented, enlarged, nor otherwise altered. And yet howsoever the Statute be plain and evident to the contrary, divers such Prohibitions have been of late obtained.

XIII. If such Care and Consideration had been taken in the Granting of Prohibitions, as were fit and necessary in Causes of such great Moment, the Judges Temporal would never have granted so many Consultations as have been granted within the Compass of three or four Years.

XIV. Forasmuch as both the Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical and Temporal, are now united in the Crown of the Realm, which was heretofore *de facto* severed, and derived from several Heads and Authorities; and for that the Ground and true Original Cause of Prohibitions was none other than the aforesaid Severance and Partitions of Jurisdictions, May it not be very probably drawn into Question, Whether, as the Case now standeth, any Prohibition at all, may, in sound Construction of Law be warranted; at least, how the Form and Manner of Prohibitions heretofore used, may not, without Offence and Derogation to the Queen's Prerogative Ecclesiastical, be retained and practised, as though the two Jurisdictions remained now distinct, and as several as before; and as though her Majesty's Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical may not, with as little Prejudice to the Crown, encroach upon the Temporal, as the Temporal may upon the Ecclesiastical?

XV. But in Case the Prohibition, by Force of so many Years, Use, and Custom, may not now conveniently be discontinued, either in Matter or Manner, yet, in true Sense and Meaning of Law, What Reason can be devised, why the Prohibition should be extended to the Restraint of her Majesty's High Commission, or Court of Delegates, both of them being authorized under the Great Seal of *England*, and established by Act of Parliament; and neither of them so much as thought upon, for divers hundred Years after the Prohibition was current in *England*, neither by colour of any Argument or Similitude that can be drawn to the Case of ordinary Jurisdiction, either as then it was, or now it is used?

XVI. And for that her Majesty's Delegates have no general Commission, *ad Universitatem Causarum*, but for every several Cause of Appeal, receive a special and particular Commission, it may seem somewhat strange and extraordinary, that any Subjects should presume to countermand her Majesty's express Command, and to forbid the Judges Delegates to proceed any further in any one Cause, which her Majesty hath especially and particularly commanded them to hear and determine.

As, under three Archbishops, through the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, these Prohibitions were not at all liked by the Civilians; so in the Reign of King *James I.* under Archbishop *Bancroft*, in the Year 1606, the Convocation then met, and stirred in it, praying some Redress, by a Petition of the Lower House to the King, to this Purpose:



The Convoca-  
tion petition  
King James I.  
about Prohibi-  
tions.

" Most humbly beseeching your most Ex-  
cellent Majesty, your faithful Subjects, the  
" Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation,  
" for themselves and the rest of the Brethren in  
" the Ministry: That whereas they have been  
" very much of later Years defrauded of their  
" Tithes, and debarred from obtaining their  
" Right, due unto them, by your excellent Laws  
" of this Church, through Prohibitions procured  
" by those which wrong them, out of your Ma-  
" jesty's Temporal Courts, to your Suppliants  
" great Hindrance, Molestation, and utter Im-  
" poverishing in Time, if Remedy be not pro-  
" vided; beside the Stopping of Justice, Occa-  
" sion of Perjury, and further Wrong, and Over-  
" throw of your Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as  
" though it were an unjust Usurpation of foreign  
" Power against your Majesty and Crown; and  
" not to do Execution of your Majesty's own  
" rightful Power and Jurisdiction in Causes Ec-  
" clesiastical: It may please your most Ex-  
cellent Majesty, upon due Notice given, and  
" in tender Consideration of our Grievances  
" herein, to take some speedy Order for the  
" Help and Relief of the same, in such Man-  
" ner as to your Highness's Wisdom, Piety,  
" and Clemency, shall seem just, fit, and  
" convenient; and your Majesty's Suppliants  
" shall evermore, as they are bound, with all  
" due Thankfulness, pray unto God for your  
" Majesty's long and happy Life, and prosperous  
" Reign, &c.

The CIVILIANS, at present, are,

Dr. John Bettefworth, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Dean of the Court of Arches.

Sir Henry Penrice, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, and Official to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt.

Dr. Thomas Boucher, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. Edward Kingdon, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Dr. William Beau, Chancellor of Landaff, and of Harefield in Middlesex.

Dr. Paul, his Majesty's Advocate-General.

Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of Litchfield and Coventry.

Dr. Robert Wood, Official of Colchester.

Dr. Humphrey Henchman, Chancellor of LONDON and Rochester.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Dr. John Corbet.

Dr. Stanley, Chancellor of Exeter, and Official to the Archdeacon of LONDON.

Dr. William Strahan.

Dr. John Audley, Chancellor of York.

Dr. John Andrews, Commissary of Huntingdon.

Dr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of Hereford.

THE Honourable Dr. Charles Bertie.

Dr. James Bouchier, Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Brook Taylor.

Dr. Edmund Isham.

Dr. William Bramston.

Dr. Stephen Cotterel.

Dr. Lee.

Dr. James.

#### PROCTERS of the ARCHES COURT of Canterbury.

Edward Greenly Esq; King's Proctor. Mr. Brian Ruskworth.

Everard Sayer, Esq; Mr. Walter Hutchins.

Mr. Rob. Pierston. Mr. John Phillips.

Mr. Edw. Alexander. Mr. John Cooke, Sen.

Mr. Rob. Bogg. Mr. John Cooke, Jun.

Mr. Charles Dethick. Mr. Francis Boycott.

Mr. John Trinley. Mr. Peter St. Eloy.

Mr. John Rawson. Mr. Lee.

Mr. Edw. Smith. Mr. Will. Skelton.

Mr. Sandford Neville. Mr. Will. Legard.

Mr. Linthwaite Tarrant. Mr. Julius Cesar.

Mr. John Searle. Mr. Will. White.

Mr. Gandy Spurway. Mr. Nath. Patten.

Mr. Thomas Tylot. Mr. Rich. Chestyn.

Mr. Rob. Rouse. Mr. Will. Browne.

Mr. Tho. Oughton. Mr. Geo. Welham.

#### The COLLEGE of HERALDS.

THIS College, or Corporation, consists of a certain Number of Persons skilled in Coat Armour: Their Business being to grant Arms to Persons of Wealth and Merit; to register Descents and Pedigrees at their Visitations or otherwise; to regulate Abuses in such as bear Arms, not belonging to them; and they are made Use of in Affairs of State for Proclaiming Peace or War. They are to attend at Feasts of Kings or Princes, at Cavalcades, Coronations, Funerals, &c. of Kings, Queens, and Persons of Quality: At which Times they are to be in their Heralds Coats. The Office of Arms.

THIS College is situated near Doctors-Commons, between St. Bennet's Hill, and St. Peter's Hill, and was the antient House of Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, given to this Society by Queen Mary, that they might reside together for the better Consulting the Affairs of the Office, and for Keeping their Books of Arms, Descents, &c. in an Office together. Since the Fire of LONDON, Anno 1666, which consumed the whole House, it is well and conveniently rebuilt, with a large Hall for Keeping the Court of Honour; together with a Library, and Houses and Apartments for the King's Heralds and Pursuivants.

By their Charter, first granted them by King Richard III. and after by succeeding Kings, they had several Privileges allowed them, and are freed from all Tolls, Subsidies, and Offices of Trouble in the Kingdom. Their Privileges.

THEIR Society consists of four Kings at Arms, eight Heralds, and four Pursuivants at Arms, who are as follow;

FIRST, Garter King at Arms, instituted by King Henry V. whose Office is to attend at the Solemnities of the Knights of the Garter, and to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats or Stalls after their Instalment; to carry, or cause to be carried, the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond Sea, that are elected of this Order.



der; to take Cognizance of the Arms of the Nobility; to make Supporters to those new created to any Degree of Peerage, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of the Nobility.

ANTIENTLY, this, as also the other Kings at Arms, were created and crowned by the Kings themselves, and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand: But of late Days, the Earl Marshal, who is Head of this College, hath a special Commission for every particular Creation, and to perform the same, as the Kings formerly did.

THE Ceremony used at his Creation and Crowning is this: There is a Sword and a Book provided, whercon he takes an Oath, to obey, first, the supreme Head of the Order of the Garter, which is the King, in such Things, as belong to his Office; to give Notice to the King, upon the Death of any of the said Order; and to instruct the Heralds and Pursuivants in Doubts relating to the Office; which said Oath is thus administered: He kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, he takes the aforesaid Oath, which is read to him by one of the other Kings at Arms: Then the Letters Patent are read, during which Time, the Earl Marshal pours Wine out of a Bowl on his Head, and gives him the Name of *Garter*; and then he is invested with his Coat, which is of Velvet, richly embroidered with the Arms of *England*, &c. also with a Collar of SS and a gilt Crown on his Head.

HIS Salary is double to what the other Kings have; and he hath Fees at the Instalments, with a yearly Allowance, given by the Knights of the Garter; and hath their uppermost Garment at their Instalment.

CLARENCIEUX is the next of the Kings, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged: For, *Lionel*, third Son to King *Edward III.* married the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, and had with her the Honour of *Clare*, in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward IV.* he made this Herald a King at Arms, and stiled him *Clarencieux*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of the Gentry under the Degree of a Baron, on the South Side of the River *Trent*, that shall have any publick Ceremony made at their Interments. He is also to keep his Visitations within his Limits, for the Registering of Families, taking Account of Coat Armour.

NORROY is another King; his Office is the same of that of *Clarencieux*, for the Gentry on the North Side of the said River *Trent*; and these two are called Provincial Heralds, the whole Kingdom being divided into two Provinces betwixt them: Another was added to the Number, in the late King's Reign, called *Glocester King of Arms*, and *Hanover Herald*.

THE eight Heralds are, 1. *Somerset*, 2. *Richmond*, 3. *Chester*, 4. *Windsor*, 5. *York*, 6. *Lancaster*, 7. *Bath*, 8. *Brunswick*. The Office of these Heralds is to wait at Court; to proclaim Peace and War: On the Death of the King or Queen to proclaim the next to the Crown, and to attend at publick Solemnities, &c.

THE four Pursuivants are, *Portcullis*, *Rouge Dragon*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Rouge Cross*. These give their Attendance also in the Office for the aforesaid Matters.

A Herald is created with the like Ceremonies as the Kings, except a Coronet; and his Coat must be of Sattin, embroider'd with the King's Arms, as aforesaid. He is brought before the Earl Marshal, betwixt two other Heralds: Their Oath is, "To be true to the King; serviceable to Gentlemen; to keep Secrets; to assist the distressed Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, Wi-

dows, and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Bawdy-Houses, and Dice.

THE Pursuivant is also created by Letters Patents: His Coat is to be of Damask, with the King's Arms embroider'd. He is to be introduced by two other Pursuivants. His Oath is, "To be true to the King; serviceable to all Christians; to keep Secrets; to be sober, lowly and humble.

The MEMBERS of this COLLEGE are;

THE Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of *England*, His Grace, *Edward Duke of Norfolk*.

THE Deputy Earl Marshal of *England* (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

THE Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, Earl of *Effingham*, Deputy Earl Marshal of *England*.

*John Anstis*, Sen. } Esqrs. Garter King at Arms.  
*John Anstis*, Jun. }

*Knox Ward*, Esq; *Clarencieux*, King at Arms.

*Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq; *Norroy*, King at Arms.

*Grey Longueville*, Esq; *Hanover Herald*, and *Glocester King at Arms*.

#### HERALDS.

*John Warburton*, Esq; *Somerset*.

*Edward Stibbs*, Esq; *Chester*.

*Philip Jones*, Esq; *York*.

*Charles Whingate*, Esq; *Richmond*.

*James Whorwood*, Esq; *Windsor*.

*Charles Green*, Esq; *Lancaster*.

*Bath Herald Extraordinary*, *John Dugdale*, Esq;  
*Brunswick Herald*, *Edmund Sawyer*, Esq;

#### PURSUIVANTS.

*John Mewson*, Gent. *Portcullis*.

*Arthur Shepherd*, Gent. *Rouge Dragon*, Secretary to the Earl Marshal, and Register to the College of Arms.

*James Green*, Gent. *Blue Mantle*.

*John Pomfret*, *Rouge Croix*.

*John Dugdale*, Esq; *Mowbray Herald Extraordinary*.

#### PROCTORS to the Earl Marshal's COURT.

Mr. *William Jones*.

Mr. *Edward Alexander*.

Mr. *Mark Holman*, Register.

Mr. *Thomas Housman*, Marshal of the Court.

Mr. *John Phillips*.

THESE being all the King's Servants in Ordinary; have yearly Salaries. The Heralds, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each; the Pursuivants, 20*l.* each.

IN the Reign of King *Richard III.* their Fees granted by that King, were to *John Moore*, King of Arms in the North Parts, 20*l.* for Term of Life. To *John Water*, alias *York Herald*, the Lordship of *Bayhal*, to the Value of 100*s.* and an Annuity of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the Revenue of *Huntingfield* in the County of *Kent*. To *Thomas Holme*, alias *Clarencieux*, King of Arms in the South Parts, 20*l.* of the Customs and Subsidy of *Exeter* and *Dartmouth*; and 20*l.* more;



more, of the Annuity of the Lordship of *Walden*, in the County of *Essex*, for Term of Life. *Glocester* Herald, to him, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, the Manor of *Oven* in *Kent*, with all the Lands, Tenements, &c. late Sir *John Fogg's*.

BESIDES these Salaries, when the Kings of *England* went their Progresses, they commonly took their Heralds along with them, and these then had their daily Allowances. Thus in the Year 1552, in a Progress of King *Edward VI.* he took along with him in his Retinue the Four Kings at Arms, reckoning in *Ulster* for the Fourth, *Somerset* Herald, *Rouge Dragon*, and *Blue Mantle*, Pursuivants; and appointed Allowances to them for their Diet, from July the 5th, to the 7th of *October*, (which was the Time of the King's Progress) viz. to Garter 10s. by the Day, to the three other Kings, 6s. 8d. per Diem, to *Somerset*, 4s. and to the two Pursuivants, 2s. each.

THE Usefulness of this College appears, in that it is an Office Conservatory of antient Honour, and of the Memory of Persons of Nobility, and Merit, either for their Learning, Ecclesiastical Preferments, Exploits in War, Service to the Commonwealth, Wisdom in Government, Favour with their Princes, or the like; together with their Pedigrees and Posterities, in whatsoever County in *England* they have lived. It is also highly useful, for the ascertaining many Doubts relating to Names and Families, and putting a Conclusion to Contentions in Law about Right Heirs, Legitimacy, Primogeniture, &c.

And as the Office is Honourable, and of great Import, so none are to be admitted to it, but Persons learned, and of ingenious Education, and studious of Heraldry, and able to trick Coats of Arms, and to paint, as may appear by the Suit of *Anthony Hall*, Anno 1593, to the Lord Treasurer, who acted then in the Earl Marshal's Office, by a Special Commission from the Queen; that his Son *Anthony Hall*, might be admitted a Pursuivant at Arms, being a Scholar bred up at *Cambridge*, in *Emanuel College*, and since professing the Law at *Bernard's-Inn*, and by the Lord *Anderson's* Gift, Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office in the *Common-Pleas*, and his Inclination apt to gather Gentlemen's Coats, as well on Church Windows, Stone Walls, as on Noblemen's Tombs, whereby he had collected some 30,000, or more Coats of his own Tricking and Writing; besides a pretty Skill in Counterfeiting Pictures after the Life, or otherwise.

Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, Principal King of Arms under King *Edward VI.* was instrumental in procuring the House, College and Corporation of the Heralds, with their Privileges; for tho' Queen *Mary*, vulgarly, and according to *Stow*, hath the Praise of this Gift, yet indeed, it more truly belonged to that King. For, (as appears in a Volume of the *Cotton Library*) in the Year 1552, the Earl of *Derby's* Place was then in the Tenure of Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knt. when the said Place, with divers other Messuages and Hereditaments, were sold to King *Edward* by an Indenture bearing Date November the 24th, Anno Regni 6. For which the King in Exchange, made over to the Earl certain Lands, called *Leonard's Lands*, joining to the Earl's Park, called *Knowsley Park*, in the County of *Lancaster*, and lately belonging to the Monastery of *Briscoe*, of the Yearly Value of 20s. with other Lands, &c. to the Yearly Value of 4l. 10s. and a Mese and a Grange, called *Badley Grange*, of the Value of 42s. per Annum in *Ghesbire*. All which amounted to the Value of 7l. 12s. The Date hereof was January the 24th. This Gift, very probably was confirmed by Queen *Mary*, King *Edward's* Successor.

BUT tho' the Heralds had now a College, or General Office, yet for some Time after they had not the Conveniences of Habitations here, to dwell together, but lived at their own private Houses, where they could provide themselves; whereby they kept their Visitation-Books at Home; for so *Leigh's* Words import, in his *Accidents of Armoury*, speaking how far the Heralds were sometimes to seek, when the Gentlemen of antient Blood came to see their Pedigrees; because they had no separate House where they might plant their Offices, and in that Place to make their Libraries for their Provinces. For as they were all now here, now there; so when they died, their Wives sold for a little Money their Books of Visitation, which cost them much Travail.

THIS Office for preserving of Honour was antient. For, when in the 28th of *Henry III.* *Gerald Fitz Maurice* (who was Justice of *Ireland*) died, as it seems, at *Canterbury*, King *Henry III.* (near five hundred Years ago) viz. Ann. 1244, issued out his Command to the Keepers of that Archbishoprick, *Quod emi faciunt unum pulchrum Lapidem, ponend. super Corpus Geraldii Fil. Mauric. Justiciar. Hibern. In quo fieri faciant Scutum ipsius Geraldii cum Armis suis. Teste Rege apud Roff. 20 Die Novembr. i.e.* That they cause to be bought a fair Stone, to be laid upon the Body of *Gerald Fitz Maurice*, Justice of *Ireland*; whereon to be set his Shield with his Arms.

AND in the Time of *Edward I.* *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, and *Derby*, and Constable of *England*, ordained by special Reformation, That no Man should wear any Hood on his Shoulder in Time of Mourning, except he were a Gentleman; but only a Tippet of three Nails Breadth. Also that no Parson, Curate, Churchwarden, or others, should put down any Achievement, Coat of Arms, or Pinion, or erase any Tomb out of Churches, or Church-yards: And that no Goldsmith, Coppersmith, Glazier, Painter or Marbler, should have to do with Arms, without the Consent of the Kings of Arms of that Province: And that they should not set a Merchant's Mark within an Escutcheon: And that this should be the more diligently looked to, he ordained, That all the Kings of Arms should keep their Chapters once every Quarter of the Year at least: And that they should make their Visitation in their Provinces, or their Marshals for them, every seventh Year. To conclude, He ordained the *Herebaughts* (i.e. Heralds) at the Interment of every Gentleman (where they were called to that Service) should take the Pedigree with diligent Examination of old Folks, then living, and to record the same.

IN former Times, the Number of the Officers that belonged to this Corporation was not fixed, the Precedency uncertain; and Contentions and Differences sprang up among them concerning their Rights and Privileges.

THERE was formerly another King of Arms, who was called *Ulster*, first created by King *Edward VI.* chiefly for the Use of *Ireland*; and the first that enjoyed it, was *Bartholomew Butler* (Anno 6 *Edward VI.*) York Herald. Then was made also *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone*, Pursuivant of Arms there. And upon their Creation, a Warrant was issued to Sir *Rafe Sadler*, Knight of the King's Wardrobe to deliver to *Bart. Butler*, alias *Ulster*, King at Arms of *Ireland*, one Coat of Blue and Crimson Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver upon the same with the King's Arms. And to *Philip Butler*, alias *Athlone*, Pursuivant of Arms there, one Coat of Sarsenet of the King's Colour, with the Arms laid on with Gold and Purple.

THIS



THIS Place was possessed in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, by one *Nicholas Narboon*, who was raised from being *Richmond Herald*, to be *Ulster King*.

THERE were formerly *Exeter*, *Leopard*, *Faulcon*, *Carlisle*, &c. *Heralds*.

THE Pursuivants formerly were of two Ranks, Ordinary and Extraordinary; the Ordinary were the afore-mentioned; the Extraordinary were these: *Faulcon*, (afterwards a Herald,) *Antelope*, *Cadran*, *Guifnes*, *Hammes*, *Berwick*, *Comfort*, *Roseblanch*, *Callis*, *Ricebank*, *Wallingford*, *Mountorguile*, *Nottingham*, *Barnes*, *Boloin*: But these Extraordinary Pursuivants in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign ceased.

IN the same Reign were great Dissentions and Animosities among the *Heralds* concerning their Rights, Fees, and Precedencies, insomuch that they presented Petitions and Informations one against another unto the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, and the Lord Admiral, who then executed the Office of Earl Marshal; which occasioned the said Lords to make an Order, dated October 22, 1597, entitled,

*The ORDER of placing the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants at Arms, by the Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England; and the Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England; by Force of her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of England, to us directed in that Behalf.*

#### KINGS at Arms.

Garter, *William Dethick*.

Clarencieux, *William Camden*.

Norroy, *William Segar*.

#### HERALDS.

Lancaster, *Nicholas Paddy*.

Chester, *James Thomas*.

York, *Rafe Brookefmouth*.

Richmond, *John Raven*.

Windsor, *Thomas Lant*.

Somerset, *Robert Treswell*.

#### PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Cross, *Thomas Knight*.

Rouge Dragon, *William Smith*.

Portcullis, *Samuel Thomson*.

Blue Mantle, *Mercury Patten*.

THE Controversies among these Gentlemen were on the following Account:

IT was the proper Office and Benefit of Clarencieux King of Arms, to give Arms and go in Visitations; but *Dethick* (who was made Garter in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*) claimed the same Privileges, as additional to his Office; and that by Virtue of two Commissions, one of *Henry VII.* and another of *Henry VIII.* to his Predecessors to be joined in Commission with Clarencieux; and accordingly had procured of Queen *Elizabeth*, her Letters Patents under her Great Seal, for the Office of Garter, with Words expressive of more Power than ever were in any Garter's Patent before, viz. *To Visit, Correct, and give Arms*, absolutely of himself; whereas Clarencieux and Norroy, being Provincial Kings of Arms, could not give Arms without Consent of the Earl Marshal; which was an Abuse.

BUT *Cook*, Clarencieux, in a Paper to the Commissioners of the Office of the Earl Marshal, shewed the true Reason of those Commissions, namely, That *Roger Macado*, a Briton born, was Clarencieux in *Henry VII.* (and so continued all that Reign) who being an old and impotent Man, and not well understanding our Language, did agree with Garter, that then was, (viz. *Sir John Wrythe* or *Wriotbesley*) to take the Office upon him, and to give Arms, and go in Visitations; for which Garter paid to Clarencieux forty Marks per Annum, which was to be paid out of the said Garter's Fee: And this appeared by the said Garter's Letters Patents; and because Garter would have some Authority of himself to shew, and also for that he thought it not for his Credit to be Deputy to Clarencieux, he procured a Bill, signed by *Henry VII.* wherein Garter was joined with Clarencieux.

THERE was also a second Commission, obtained by the same Garter, of King *Henry VIII.* to the same Import with the former, empowering him to give Arms, and go in Visitation with Clarencieux that then was, viz. *Thomas Benolt*, who was for the most Part employed beyond the Seas, and had no Books to exercise his Office, for at that Time Garter had gotten all the Books of Office into his own Custody, by reason of his former Dealings with *Macado*; so that in Truth, he was driven of Necessity to agree with Garter in like Order, to execute his Office, as *Macado* had done: And thereupon Garter, shewing to the King the Agreement and Consent of Clarencieux, obtained of the King the said Commission, Clarencieux being then beyond the Seas: At whose Return, finding himself not well used by Garter, and that the Credit of his Office (of Clarencieux) was greatly diminished by the said Garter, would have broken off with him for dealing any farther with him; which Thing Garter would not by any Means consent unto, but stood upon the Authority of the King's Bill assigned. *Benolt* then was forced to acquaint the King with some of the Abuses of Garter; and among others, how he had given Arms to a Bondman: Hereupon, the King examining the Cause of Clarencieux's Grief and Complaint, and finding that Garter had wronged him, devised and granted to him a Commission, under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 21st of *Henry VIII.* wherein he did inhibit the said Garter, and all others, to deal or meddle either in giving of Arms, or going in Visitation, in the said Clarencieux's Province. Since which Time, all the Clarencieux's have had their Commissions successively one after another, and have ever since gone in Visitation, and given Arms as by the Books of Visitation and Grants of Patents, may appear.

AND, That long before those two Bills, signed by those two Kings, Clarencieux did give Arms, and go in Visitation, without Garter, by Virtue of his Office, and without any Commission, as appeared by divers Visitation and Gifts of Arms; and for these Reasons, he earnestly petitioned the Lord *Burleigh* and Lord *Howard*, to obtain of the Queen a Reverse of Garter's Patent.

THESE, and the like Matters, gave great Offence to Garter; and, to be even with *Cook*, Clarencieux spared not to impeach him in another Address to those Noblemen: As, concerning his Birth, being sprung of a Tanner; his Ignorance of Languages, not being able to speak *French*; of his dissolute Life; being Guilty of haunting Taverns, marrying another Man's Wife; Prodigality, and running into Debt; injuring the Office; in that he and Chester had spoiled the Library in the Office of Arms of more than



forty or fifty Books at one Time ; that he made Multitudes of Gentlemen by himself, under the Name of Principal King of Arms ; (being but Clarencieux) that his Deputy ranged over all the Realm, giving, altering, and changing Shields of Arms, and Cognizances of Honour, to all Sorts of Men, and of all Faculties ; obtruding Arms to some, and exacting Fees exceeding the Queen's Fifteens ; and many Pedigrees were unregistred : And as his Deputy went about in sundry Shires of *England*, so he went about in LONDON, into all Companies and Societies, and in every Street, commanding Merchants, Mechanical Men, and Artificers before him, at sundry Taverns, and gave and allowed Arms to all manner of Persons, at all Prices, and for good Chear, contrary to all Honour ; and yet wasted all : That he had a Grant of the Queen, worth a thousand Pounds, but consumed it. He was charged also for giving the Earl of *Desmond's* Arms to one Captain *Cheston*.

OF these Matters Garter complained ; and by the Queen's Authority restrained and reformed them : But Secretary *Walsingham* took and detained the Queen's Letters Patents of the same, permitting this Man, and others, Garter's Enemies, to proceed in that Abuse. He petitioned then her Majesty, That a Commission might be given to examine this, to the Lord *Hudson*, Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Treasurer, Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, the Earl of *Ormond*, Sir *Christopher Hatton* Lord Chancellor of *England*, Baron *Buckhurst*, and Sir *John Wolley*, Chancellor of the Garter.

It was charged also upon this Officer, That in the Year 1571, he contrived and set out a great Pedigree, painted on Vellum, for the Duke of *Norfolk*, since his first Imprisonment in the *Tower*, for his Design of marrying with *Mary Queen of Scots* ; which was finished with his Arms on the Right Hand, and the Arms of that Queen on the Left, largely painted. He also set out and marshalled the Duke's Pedigree in Glass, in the Windows of the great Chamber at the *Charterhouse*, quartered with the Arms of the Daughter of *Edward Duke of Bucks*, attainted.

How much there was of Truth in these Things, it is not easily determined, for *Dethick* was a Man of great Pride and Passion (whereby he procured to himself many Enemies) otherwise a Man of Worth and Learning. His Father Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, had been in the Office sixty two Years, and he himself had been sent in her Majesty's Service of the Garter, with the Right Honourable the Lord *Hudson* to *Lions* in *France*, and with the Earl of *Suffex* to the Emperor at *Vienna*, and with the Lord *Buckhurst* to the French King, *Charles*.

AND as these publick Employments were for his Honour, so it must be recorded for his Commendation, That he endeavoured to redress many Things amiss in the Office and Officers, reduceable to these Articles following :

I. The Contents of their Corporation in all Points, for the Assembly, Government, Erudition, &c. in the Office of Arms, to be kept and observed.

II. Chapters General and Particular to be had and summoned.

III. The Order and Attendance for waiting at the Court in High Feasts, to be dutifully performed.

IV. The House and College of the Office of Arms to be in good Order, inhabited, and repaired.

V. The General Library in the Office and Records there, to be preserved, ratified, and augmented.

VI. The Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, to be there at convenient Times attending, upon Pain.

VII. The Visitations made by Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, to be limited or appointed to the Heralds, or Pursuivants, and no other.

VIII. The Burials, or Funerals, to be orderly and duly served, and Certificates entered.

IX. All Painters, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, &c. for dealing in Arms and Pedigrees, to be inhibited.

X. Arms, Crests, Pedigrees, Searches, and all Precedents and Acts of Honour and Gentility, and all other Things, with the Consents of the three Kings of Arms, in the General Office, to be set out and registered.

XI. The Profits and Commodities faithfully collected, and generally, to such as deserve well, duly parted.

BESIDES all this, *Dethick*, Anno 1584, being then York Herald, propounded the setting up of an Office in the Court of Wards, for enrolling Descents and Pedigrees of every one that was Ward, or sued Livery ; for the politick Preservation of the Remembrance of Parents and Progenitors, and of the Conjunction of Blood and Kindred with good Proportion ; to preserve that Law in *Magna Charta*, Chap. v. and the Statutes at *Marton*, Capitul. vi. and vii. wherein the Disparagements for Marriages are especially forbidden. The Wards did not enjoy the Benefit of Law in that Point : So that some Preservation in Blood in the Course of that Court, might go jointly together with the Preservation of the Inheritances.

THE establishing of such an Office in the said Court of Wards, as he shewed to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, Master of that Court, would first tend to the adorning of it, for the Honour and Renown of the Queen, tending to a more perfect Preservation of the Genealogies and Descents of her Wards, and to perpetuate the same, and most convenient for the Nobility and Gentry of her Realm. And, Secondly, It would be a good and direct Means to try and keep the Records of the Truth, against sundry Occurrences and Subtilties, contrived in Prejudice of the Minors and Heirs of the said Court.

AND whereas it might be objected, that such an Office seemed to be needless, since the Heralds in their own Office were diligent to search and register all Pedigrees : To this he answer'd, That the Heralds of Arms had been, for Time long past, Messengers of Princes, allowed for their Languages, Travel, and Experience : But as for their Dealings in Pedigrees of Nobility, they did but privately collect and observe the Marriages and Issues of Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen, for their better Knowledge and Remembrance ; whereof they took Notice upon Sight, Relation, or slender Surmises. But this Business was intended to be committed to the Custody of one secret and sworn Officer, an Herald : And the Pedigrees, and Consanguinities to be register'd in this Court, should be grounded upon Matter of Record and Warrant, provided by Offices, Traverses, and Inquests, containing the Names of the Persons, Times, and Ages. Secondly, The Form and Manner of the Pedigrees in this Court, should contain in the Roundel or Circle of each Descent, a certain Notice of the Age, Time, Liveries, and *Objt* of each Person. Thirdly, This would be very grateful to the Ward in his Minority, to have so careful a Remembrance of his Pedigree ; and it would carry with it a Proof of the Deserts of Ancestors towards their Posterity : For herein some Note should



should be made of the Tenure of the Lands and Manors, with this Addition, if thought proper, of *Primus Acquisitor*; which might affect Children with a grateful and respectful Sense of those from whom they are sprung, and from whom they derived their Estates and Honours.

Gar-  
ter gives  
Mr. Rotheram  
Lord Grey of  
Ruthyn's Coat.

THIS Garter, in the Year 1595, fell into new Troubles, being cited by Earl Marshals Commissioners, for giving *George Rotheram*, Esq; the Coat of the Lord Grey, of *Ruthyn*, belonging to *Henry Earl of Kent*: To which by a Letter to Sir *John Pickering*, Lord Keeper, he answer'd, that the said *Rotheram*, a Year before, had requested him to take Notice, according to the Custom of his Office, of certain Records, one out of the Tower, and other Evidences, and by an antient Book, and a Monument, or Tomb-Stone, with Arms in the Church of *Luyton*, to set down his Pedigree, pretended from *Anthony*, Lord Grey of *Ruthyn*; which Pedigree he did exemplify for him, without any farther Approbation or Confirmation of the same, to be true; but only according to his Proofs shewn him, which he, the said *Rotheram* was to produce or defend by Laws, and not by his Office: And so he, the said Garter, reckoned himself to stand discharged.

Sentence  
against Garter  
in Favour of  
the Earl of  
Kent.

BUT the Complaint made by the Earl of *Kent*, to the Court of Earl Marshal, ran against both Garter and *Rotheram*: And the Sentence also was against both, which was given in Favour of the Earl in *June*, Anno 1597, after long Hearings at sundry Times, whereby it was adjudged, "That the said *Detbick* Garter, and "*Rotheram* had manifestly done Wrong to the Complainant, for so are the Words of the Sentence, in making and publishing that Pedigree, in a Case so long suspended without Claim, to make a Shew that the said *Rotheram* was descended Lineally from *Catharine*, a Daughter of *Anthony* Lord Grey of *Ruthyn*, who was proved before them by divers Means of good Credit to have died without Issue. And the Commissioners of the Office of Earl Marshal, Judges in this Cause, did revoke and annul the Bearing of the said Arms of the Earl of *Kent*, Quarterly by *Rotheram*, and judged them to be unlawfully borne, and determined that Part of the Pedigree, made by Garter, to be unlawfully borne, by which the said *Rotheram* was made the Cousin and Heir General of *Edmund*, Earl of *Kent*, by *Anthony*, eldest Son of the said Earl, reserving to themselves Power to tax the Costs and Expences of the Complainant against the Defendants.

It is not certain how Garter got off from this troublesome Affair; but he was afterwards Knighted, and some Time after that, in the first Year of King *James I.* deposed.

THE Quarrel in these Times between the two Kings, Garter and *Clarencieux*, in regard of their Rights and Encroachments upon each other, made the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, bethink himself of joining them both into one, that the Office might hereafter be enjoyed by one Person, *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, being now dead; but the Establishment of the Corporation by Parliament, whereby these two Kings were appointed, obstructed this Design, and other Considerations made it inconvenient: Wherefore some other Expedient was propounded for the begetting and continuing of better Agreement between these Kings; and particularly, that the Earl Marshal, in preferring *Clarencieux* to the room of Garter, would take Order, that his Successor in the Office of *Clarencieux*, might remit some Part of his Interest in Matters of Profit; then Garter might be well provided for, and the Corporation no Way altered.

*Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, dyed in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that is, about the Year 1593. Then the Lord *Burleigh* acting as Earl Marshal, knowing he had many Books of Heraldry (some whereof he had taken out of the Office violently) sent to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to take an Inventory of his Books; which they did, and returned a Catalogue of them. Then *Detbick*, Garter, propounded to the said Lord, that they might have them at a reasonable Price to the Office, being sorry, as he said, that the Mayor and Merchants of LONDON should have the Perusal of the Honourable Secrets of the Office at Arms, and have the Custody thereof, who might not arrest their Bodies, and yet keep their Records. By this Catalogue *Cook* seems to have been a very diligent Man in his Science; for it consisted of a vast Collection of Descents and Pedigrees of English Noblemen, Gentlemen and Strangers, Statutes of the Order of the Garter, antient Patents, Evidences, Certificates, Visitations of the Counties of *Leicester*, *Warwick*, *Lincoln*, the City of LONDON, *Surrey*, *Kent*, *Hampshire*, *Suffex*, and *Cornwall*; *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, Jufts, Proceedings to Coronations, and Combats, divers Books of Tricks of Arms, Escripts, Writings, Muniments, with Seals to the same, Notes of the Wars of King *Edward III.* and many other old Papers and Offices from *Henry III.* to *Henry VI.*

*Richard Lee*, *Richmond Herald*, succeeded *Cook* in the Office of *Clarencieux*: Against him also Garter took great Offence, accusing him to have invaded his Office for the Burial of Bishops, and the Lord Mayor of LONDON. He accused him also to the Commissioners of the Earl Marshal's Office, for using an Hearse in the Funeral of a Knight Batchelor, viz. Sir *Richard Baker*. To which he answered for himself, That Knights Funerals had, according to Custom, Hearses, as well as Barons; nor did Hearses make Difference or Distinction between those two Degrees, and that the Using thereof was left to the Discretion of the Officers at Arms, as more indifferent: And that the said Hearse of that Knight wanted Ornaments, wherewith properly the Hearses of Barons were garnish'd. Garter also accused the said *Lee*, that he had allowed, and set out the Arms, and Funerals, of one *Bucher*, a Mercer of LONDON, a Man of small Parentage, with Helmet, Crest, Coat of Arms, Penon, and a Pall, and himself Attendant in his rich Coat.

THERE was another Herald belonging to this College at this Time, and a Man of Note for his Virtues. His Name was *Brookes*, or *Brookesmouth*, *York Herald*, being preferred thither from being *Rouge Crofs* Pursuivant, about the Year 1592. He understood neither *Latin* nor *French*, to qualify him for his Place, but having been once a Painter, he had an excellent Hand in Tricking Coats of Arms, hardly to be equalled by any of the rest, as appears by a Book still remaining in the Office, of his own doing, containing the Arms of the Nobility: Which curious Skill of his was the Reason that the Lord *Burleigh* favoured him, and once gave his Hand for him to be preferred to be *Norroy* against *Camden*, namely Anno 1593, when *Edmund Knight*, *Norroy* was very sick and *Camden*, was nominated to the Place.

THIS *Brookesmouth* is best known for his presumptuous Attempt to confute several of the learned *Camden's* Genealogies of the Nobility in his *Britannia*; against whom, that excellent Man (an unequal Match for him) vindicated himself so fully, and shewed so plainly the Ignorance and Malice of his Antagonist (and yet with much Gentleness and Modesty) that he was thenceforth esteemed

*Brookesmouth*  
*York Herald,*  
an Antagonist  
of the great  
*Camden.*



esteemed a very ignorant Man in Heraldry and a notorious Calumniator to all Posterity. Besides this, he was of a very scandalous and evil Life. He once broke open the Office, and took away all the Books belonging to it, and an Iron Chest, and took thence the Order and other Muniments. He was once condemned at *Newgate* for two Felonies, and burnt in the Hand. He was also guilty of Whoredom and Uncleaness. He was supposed to be a Procurer of perjured Persons in the *Star Chamber*, detected in the *Court of Requests*. Twice degraded, and the Queen's Coat of Arms, which he wore, was pulled over his Ears. And for his Ignorance of Languages and Learning, and other Misdemeanors, by the Judgment of the Earl of *Leicester*, and all wise Men, thought to be unfit to be an Officer of Arms, or to be permitted to come to her Majesty's Presence, being a Vagabond, and not worth 3*l*. But after *Leicester's* Death, he began to shew himself again; and afterwards got such Friends and Credit, that he dared to oppose himself against Garter, and vexed him both in the *Exchequer* and *Star Chamber*, by slanderous Acts and Suits commenced against him, and a great many vexatious Interrogatories, chiefly taken out of Informations, the said Garter had, in Conscience and Care of the Office, given the Lord Treasurer concerning him; so that he was fain, *Ann.* 1594, to beseech the said Lord to consider of his Credit and Service to the Queen for thirty Years, trusting that he would have Respect to him for his Office, Place and Parents, and how *Brookesmouth* spared not Time, Means, Place, or Persons to discredit him. In short, he rendered himself uneasy to all the Society, so turbulent was he in his Office, impugning all their honest Proceedings in Matters of Funerals, and other Cases of Office, insomuch that Sir *Edward Hoby*, Knt. deputed by the Lords in Commission for the Office of Earl Marshal, writ to them in this Manner: "There is one *Brookesmouth*, now *York*, a wonderful lewd Fellow, untemperate, quarrelsome, and all the Office weary of him." Yet he endeavoured afterwards to obtain that Place of *Norroy*, with much Assurance of his own Qualifications, tho' he missed it.

DURING these Quarrels of the Kings and Heralds among themselves, the Office was much neglected, the College ran to Ruin for Want of Reparation, and the Books were embezzled. The Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, and the Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral, were commissioned by the Queen to act in the Office of Earl Marshal of *England*; being authorized with full Power, from Time to Time, to call before them all Officers of Arms, Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, and to cause due Inquisition to be made of all Manner of Arms by them given to any Person without good Warrant, or usurped and taken by any Person without the like Warrant; and upon due Examination and Trial thereof, to revoke and disannul all such as should be so unlawfully assigned or usurped. By Virtue of this Commission and Authority, in this decayed Estate of the Heralds College, they deputed Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knights, to view it, and make Statutes and Orders for its better Regulation for the future: Which they did; laying before them the true Intent of their first Charter, and drew a Book for the Reformation of the Office, and presented, *Anno* 1596, to the said two Peers. It bore this Title;

"ORDERS to be observed and kept by  
"the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms  
"that now are, or hereafter shall be, and esta-  
"blished by us, the Right Honourable the Lord  
"*Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*;  
"*Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord

"High Admiral of *England*; and *Henry*, Baron  
"of *Hundson*, Lord Chamberlain of her Maje-  
"sty's Household, Knights of the most Noble  
"Order of the Garter, and deputed by Com-  
"mission for the Office of Earl Marshal of *Eng-  
"land*.

THE Dedication of these Orders, to the Lords aforesaid, giving an Account of the Reason and Occasion of making them, was in the following Words:

"THAT whereas it had pleased their Lord-  
"ships by Virtue of her Majesty's Commissions  
"to their Lordships, granted for the Exercise of  
"the Earl Marshal's Office of *England*, to au-  
"thorize, ordain, and depute them, Sir *Edward  
"Hoby*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. for the  
"View of the present State of the Office of  
"Arms, commonly called *Darby-House*, in  
"LONDON: These were to signify unto  
"their Lordships, That according to the Instruc-  
"tions and Charge given in that Behalf unto  
"them, they had oftentimes made their Repair  
"unto the said Office, and, as far forth as they  
"might, had accomplished the same in all  
"Points.

"AND forasmuch as they found the House  
"itself to be fallen into great Ruin, through  
"Want of due Reparations, an habitable Use,  
"the Office discontinued, and in as great De-  
"cay for Lack of Books, and general Exercise  
"therein, Garter and Clarencieux, at open  
"Wars for their Livings and Profits; and the  
"Heralds and Pursuivants, Factionous among them-  
"selves, daily Arresting, Suing, and Undoing  
"one another: Their Opinions therefore were,  
"that there could be no speedier Reformation  
"of all their Errors and Abuses, than the Re-  
"establishment of the general Office, according  
"to the true Extent of their Charter and Cor-  
"poration, which appointed one Place, one  
"Common Seal, and mutual Consent to all  
"their Deeds, and to be governed by the Earl  
"Marshal, or Marshals, for the Time being, as  
"had been accustomed. Out of whose Ordi-  
"nances Statutes and Decrees heretofore made,  
"they (the said Sir *Edward Hoby*, and Sir  
"*George Carew*) had also gathered a Method,  
"or Form of Government which they held very  
"expedient and necessary.

"ALL which, standing with their Lordship's  
"good Likings, they humbly presented to be  
"ratified by their present Authorities under  
"their Hands and Seal: So that from henceforth  
"the same might not be altered, nor frustrated,  
"but be recorded in *Chancery*, until by Parlia-  
"ment it might be made an Act irrevocable, to  
"their Lordships perpetual Memory. Dated  
"September 28, 1596.

THE *Exordium* of the Book shew'd some of the Antiquities of this Office; viz.

"First, That it appeared unto them the  
"Commissioners, that sundry antient Ordinan-  
"ces, Statutes and Decrees had been made and  
"established (as well by the most High and  
"Mighty Prince *Thomas* of *Lancaster*, Duke of  
"*Clarence*, &c. as by divers other Constables  
"and Earl Marshals of *England*, succeeding un-  
"til the Time of *Thomas*, late Duke of *Nor-  
"folk*) for the good Estate, Rule, and Govern-  
"ment of the Office and Officers of Arms.

"THAT it was manifest also by a memo-  
"rable Chapter, holden by the King's Heralds  
"and Pursuivants at *Roan* in *Normandy*, tem-  
"pore *Henry* V. what necessary Orders were to  
"be had and observed amongst themselves, and  
"their Successors for ever.

"FURTHER, That in the Time of *Ri-  
"chard* III. the Kings, Heralds, Pursuivants  
"of



“ of Arms, were by special Charter, under the  
 “ Great Seal of *England*, made one Body Politi-  
 “ tick, in Name and Fact, and Collegiate, at  
 “ *Colc-harbour*, in the City of LONDON,  
 “ confirming therein Garter, Principal King of  
 “ Arms of *Englishmen*, and *Clarencieux* and  
 “ Norroy Provincial Kings, by the Names of  
 “ King of the *South*, and King of the *North*,  
 “ to be continued in Succession.

“ *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* confirmed and  
 “ allowed their Letters Patents, and by Signa-  
 “ tures licensed their Authorities.

“ *Edward VI.* amplified their Liberties and  
 “ Privileges under his Great Seal.

“ AND *Queen Mary* re-established their Cor-  
 “ poration in *Derby-House* in LONDON, as  
 “ a College wherein the Kings, Heralds, and  
 “ Pursuivants should inhabit, assemble, commu-  
 “ nicate, exercise, and keep all their Books,  
 “ Rolls, and Muniments, for their better Eru-  
 “ dition, and good Estate of her Majesty's Of-  
 “ fice of Arms.

“ ALL which being for many Years discon-  
 “ tinued, thorough great Disorders amongst  
 “ themselves, and the Non-residence of late Earl  
 “ Marshals, whereby many gross Absurdities  
 “ and Abuses had been ingendered and commit-  
 “ ted; it was now her Majesty's high Will and  
 “ Pleasure, that they, the said Commissioners,  
 “ should enquire, see into, and reform all such  
 “ Errors and Abuses, as they found in the said  
 “ Office, and Officers of Arms; and therefore  
 “ had established such good Orders and Decrees  
 “ as might, from henceforth, by no Remove,  
 “ Change, or Election, of any Earl Marshal,  
 “ or Marshals, be revoked, altered, or made  
 “ void, any Ordinance, Statute, Act of Office,  
 “ Charter, or Decree, heretofore made, to the  
 “ contrary hereof notwithstanding.

AND then follows the Orders; the Titles  
 whereof are; 1. The Site of the House appro-  
 priated to the College of Heralds. 2. Records  
 to be safely kept. 3. Daily Attendance in the  
 Office. 4. Prerogative and Office of Garter.  
 5. Burials, &c. for Garter. 6. Office of Pro-  
 vincial Kings. 7. Burials, &c. for the Provin-  
 cial Kings. 8. Arms to be given with the Con-  
 sent of the Earl Marshal. 9. None to trick or  
 publish Arms to Posterity, without Privy of the  
 Office. 10. Chapters to be holden for Learn-  
 ing, Knowledge, and Doubts. 11. Allowance  
 for Pursuivants. 12. Avoiding of Controversies  
 among them. 13. How far Authority is yielded  
 to the King's Chapter. 14. Power in Visita-  
 tions. 15. Oath for Performance and due keep-  
 ing of these Statutes.

Preferments in  
 this Office  
 should be ob-  
 tained gra-  
 dually.

THE common Practice of attaining to Prefer-  
 ment in this Office is gradual; first a Pursuivant,  
 then a Herald, before any arrive at the Profit  
 and Honour of a King at Arms: A very reason-  
 able Method, that the Heralds should be taken  
 from the Pursuivants, and the Kings out of the  
 Number of Heralds, and that generally by the  
 Antiquity of standing, whereby the Hope of fu-  
 ture Advancement might be a Spur to their Di-  
 ligence, in the Study of Arms, and that Kings,  
 by long training up in that Science, might be sub-  
 stantially learned and exercised in the History of  
 Arms, of whom the greatest Knowledge, in such  
 Points, was reasonably looked for, so to be the  
 Arbitrators of those Matters, and to whom the  
 rest were to apply themselves for Resolution in  
 any Difficulties or Questions thereof.

AND therefore when Mr. St. George; (after-  
 wards Sir Richard St. George) a learned Man,  
 and of great acquired Knowledge, particularly  
 in Heraldry, was recommended to the Lords  
 Commissioners, and petitioned for the Place of  
 Norroy, the Heralds and Pursuivants petitioned

N<sup>O</sup> II. VOL. I.

the same Lords; shewing, “ That it was con-  
 “ trary to all Order of the Office, or was there  
 “ Precedent of the like, since their first Cor-  
 “ poration, and a great Wrong and Disgrace to  
 “ them, that a Man, who had never been em-  
 “ ployed in her Majesty's Service one Day,  
 “ should overgo so many that had spent both  
 “ their Youth and Wealth in her Service, and  
 “ overthrown their better Fortunes, by the  
 “ Hopes and Expectations of Preferment here,  
 “ when it fell.

IT may be mentioned for the Honour of the  
 Heralds, that from some of them have sprung  
 very noble Families; and others have been adorn-  
 ed with excellent Learning. The Right Noble  
 Family of the *Wriothesleys*, Earls of *Southamp-  
 ton*, was derived from *John Wrythe*, or *Wri-  
 othesley*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* who was  
 first Antelope Pursuivant, or Faulcon, according  
 to *Dugdale's* Baronage; and after, by Degrees,  
 came to be Garter, and received Knighthood.  
 He had Issue *Thomas*, Garter, and *William Wri-  
 othesley*, York Herald, whose Son, Sir *Thomas*,  
 was first a Clerk of the Signet in the Reign of  
 King *Henry VIII.* then made Coroner and At-  
 torney in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, soon after  
 Principal Secretary of State; and in the 30th of  
*Henry VIII.* was sent Ambassador to the Lady  
 Regent in the *Netherlands*, to treat of a Marri-  
 age between King *Henry* and *Christiana* Dutcheß  
 of *Milan*, a beautiful Lady, then in those Parts.  
 Two Years after he was made Constable of the  
 Castle of *Southampton*; and two Years after that,  
 had the like Command for the Castle of *Port-  
 chester*, and was made one of the Chamberlains  
 of the *Exchequer*; a Year after that, viz.  
 35 *Henry VIII.* upon the League made by King  
*Henry* and the Emperor *Charles*, he was appoint-  
 ed one of the Commissioners for managing the  
 Treaty conducing thereunto: And the first Day  
 of *January*, the same Year, he was advanced to  
 be a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Wriothesley*,  
 of *Titchfield* in the County of *Southampton*;  
 which *Titchfield* was a Monastery newly dissol-  
 ved, which he had obtained. In the 36th of  
 this King, he was made Lord Chancellor of  
*England*; and at the End of the same Year, was  
 installed Knight of the Garter; and the King,  
 on his Death-bed, constituted him one of his  
 Executors, and appointed him of Council to  
 his Son *Edward*, who was to succeed him: And  
 three Days before the said *Edward's* Coronati-  
 on, he had the Title and Honour of Earl of  
*Southampton*, as appears by Patents bearing  
 Date the 16th of *February*, in the first Year of  
*Edward VI.* But by reason of the great Factions  
 in this Reign, he was divested of his Office of  
 Lord Chancellor, put from the Council, and  
 afterwards confined; and the Honour continued  
 in his Family for three or four Generations.

YET to higher Honour did the Posterity of ano-  
 ther Herald arrive, viz. *Pain Roet*, Knight, *Pain Roet, Fur-  
 Guienne* King of Arms, who had two Daugh-  
 ters, *Anne*, the younger, whom *Geoffrey Chaucer* ther-in-Law to  
 (our antient famous Poet) married; by whom he Chaucer.  
 had Sir *Thomas Chaucer*, Knight, whose Daugh-  
 ter *Alice* was matched with *Thomas Montacute*,  
 Earl of *Salisbury*, (by whom she had no Issue)  
 and afterward with *William de la Pole*, Earl of  
*Suffolk*, who had by her *John Duke of Suffolk*,  
 and others. *Roet's* other Daughter, *Catharine*,  
 who was the Elder, married to Sir *Otes Swin-  
 ford*, and afterwards to *John of Gaunt*, the  
 great Duke of *Lancaster*; of whose Issue by her,  
 came a most Royal and Illustrious Off-spring,  
 viz. eight Kings, four Queens, and five Princes  
 of *England*; six Kings, and three Queens of  
*Scotland*; two Cardinals, above twenty Dukes,  
 and almost as many Dutcheßes, of the Kingdom  
 of *England*; divers Dukes of *Scotland*, and  
 most



most of all the now antient Nobility of both these Kingdoms: Many other Potent Princes, and eminent Nobility of Foreign Parts.

THOSE that brought Honour to this Office, for their Learning or Writings, were divers in the latter Days of Queen Elizabeth, some of whom are as follows:

Robert Glover. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald; a Man of great Reading, and infinite Pains and Industry, who began the Book, called *The Catalogue of Honour*, in Latin, which was finished by Mills, his Kinsman; wherein he undertook to clear the Descents from Royal Pedigrees of our Kings and Queens. He had Abundance of Rolls and Pedigrees, and antient Writings of Heraldry, which he had gathered together for his Use, besides vast Collections made by his own Hands, and Travail, touching Arms, Books of Visitation of 24 Shires, and *Miscellanea*, wrote by himself. Camden mentions him oft, with Honour, and acknowledged he made much Use of him in Genealogies. Glover also communicated to Dr. David Powell a Copy of the History of *Cambria*, translated by H. Lloyd: He was thus useful in promoting the Knowledge of the antient History of Britain, and would doubtless have been much more, had he not been taken away so early, being at his Death but Forty-five Years old. In the Parish-Church of Cripplegate (where he was interred) is a decent Monument set up to his Memory, with an Inscription in Latin.

Francis Thynne.

Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, was well versed in our English History, and thoroughly studied in Heraldry, before he sued (Anno 1593) to be admitted into this Office: When he offered himself to the Lord Burleigh for his Skill in that Learning to be examined even in the deepest Points of Armoury, which he thought could not be attained to without Knowledge of Philosophy and History, he signified then, that he had drawn out a Series of the Lord Treasurers, and composed a certain Circular Pedigree of the Earls and Viscounts of England. In Behalf of himself, thus he wrote to the aforesaid Lord:

“ How worthy I may be thereof, (the Place  
“ of an Herald) it becometh not me to speak,  
“ because to praise myself, were Vanity; to  
“ dispraise myself, were Folly; and to compare  
“ with any of the Office, were odious. Yet this  
“ much without Offence I may say, That I be-  
“ seech your Lordship to put me to Trial, whe-  
“ ther I may not in Skill of Learning, even in  
“ the deepest Points of Armoury, (which cannot  
“ be known without the Mysteries of Philoso-  
“ phy, and the Judgment of Histories) deserve  
“ that Place as well as some others. Many, I  
“ know, have, and do labour for the Offices of  
“ Clarencieux and Norroy, of whom I am not to  
“ speak, altho’ I know who they are; what they  
“ can do; how learned they be; how meet for  
“ those Places; how able to serve their Prince  
“ and Country; and of how great Continuance  
“ in Heraldry: But yet, if it like your Lord-  
“ ship to cast a favourable Liking to him, who  
“ hath wholly tied himself to you and to your  
“ House, it may be that he which cometh last  
“ may be preferred before the first.

Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, mentions several of his Works, some printed, and some in Manuscript. Among the former are the Annals of Scotland, continued where Hollingshed left off, viz. to the Year 1586. He drew up, besides the Catalogue before-mentioned, another of the English Cardinals, which is printed in Hollingshed, at the End of Queen Mary: Likewise a Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors in MS.

another also, alphabetically disposed, of such as had wrote on the English History, whether Englishmen or Foreigners, which is printed at the End of Hollingshed’s History. There are also remaining in MS. Thynne’s Discourses of Arms; Collections of Antiquities; Sepulchral Inscriptions, collected by him as well in the Churches of England, as other Parts; Notes on Chaucer’s Works, with which he intended to put out that Author with a Comment, tho’ he performed it not; but he assisted Speght with his Notes and Directions, and with considerable Materials for writing Chaucer’s Life.

SIR William Segar, Garter, wrote a Book entitled, *Honour, Military and Civil*.

SIR Richard St. George, Clarencieux, another learned Man of this Office. This Gentleman was in the Society of the great Antiquarians of those Times, Sir Robert Cotton, Camden, Spelman, and others; and was one of those, who endeavoured to revive the College or Society of the Studios of Antiquity, and their learned Meetings, that had for some Time ceased. Of him Weaver makes mention with Honour, and particularly, that he was ready to give him his Assistance in his Book of antient Funeral Monuments that he was writing.

John Hart, Chester Herald, wrote a Book of the English Orthography.

To these may be added, Vincent, Brook, Lant, Sandford, and the elaborate Antiquarian, Sir William Dugdale, and lastly, Elias Ashmole, Esq; Windsor Herald.

BUT Camden, Clarencieux, is an eternal Monument of Honour to this Society, who, besides his Modesty, and the Simplicity of Manners that adorned his great Learning, left two most incomparable Books to Posterity, his *Britannia*, and his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*. To which, his Remains may be added, set forth after his Death, by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, who also may be reckoned among the Learned of this College, being Author of an History of the County and Families of Kent, called *Villare Cantianum*.

Mr. Gybbon, a learned Pursuivant, diligently collected out of the English and Scotch Authors, and other foreign Writers, a large Account of the great and important Services of the Heralds in former Times, which Collections he entitled, *Heraldo Memoriale*; shewing how antient Heralds have been; their Retaining to Princes; their Employments in War and Peace, and in Proclaiming and Publishing weighty Things; the great Esteem of them, with their Rewards and other Accidents that happen’d to them.

Gybbon Author of *Heraldo Memoriale*.

And, first, as for their Antiquity, they were in Request among the antient Grecians. Homer, in the second Book of his *Iliad*, speaks of nine Heralds in the Grecian Army; and the Romans made great Use of them: And as in Messages of War, and the like, so in Funerals, it was a Custom among them, that the Heralds dismissed the Mourners with the Word *Ilicet*, or *Ire licet*; i. e. *You may withdraw*. And this Ceremony is taken Notice of by the Describer of the Funeral Solemnity of the Lord Henry de la Tour, Marshal General of the Field and Armies of Lewis the XIVth of France.

THEY have been immediately retained by Kings and Princes, and have gone abroad with them to their Wars, and in their Progresses; and have been dispatched by them to other Princes upon important Messages, and especially upon Warlike Occasions. The chief Nobility also have had their Heralds. The Earl of Northumberland sent an Herald, named Northumberland, to King Richard II. (ultimo Reg.) for a safe Conduct, to come and commune with him. The Duke of Bedford had his Herald, named Bedford, whom he



he sent, after the Crowning of *Charles VII.* of *France*, to defy him. The same Duke sent the Herald, *Anno 1433*, from *Laigny*, to the Lord *Gaucourt*, to offer him Battle, which was warily refused. The Duke of *Glocester*, and Earl of *Pembroke*, had his Herald, named *Pembroke*, whom he sent, *Anno 1436*, to defy the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, had *Suffolk* Herald, and *Marteon* Pursuivant. The Marquis of *Dorset* kept *Grooby* Herald. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, had *Lisle* Pursuivant. Baron *Hastings* had *Hastings* Pursuivant; and Sir *John Chandois*, and Sir *John Falstolph*, had their Heralds; and so had Cardinal *Wolsey*, according to *Stow*.

THE *French* King, Contempary with our King *Henry V.* had his King at Arms, named *Montjoy*; the Duke of *Burgundy*, about that Time, had *Toison d'Or*, his King at Arms. The *Scotch* King had his King at Arms, stiled *Lion*; and they have commonly been about Princes in their Courts. It is noted by the Historian, as a strange Piece of Negligence in King *Lewis XI.* of *France*, That he had oftentimes neither Officers of Arms, nor Trumpeters in his Court; and therefore (when he had Occasion for an Herald) sent a Valet, or Yeoman, in a Coat of Arms, made of a Trumpet Banner, to King *Edward IV.*

THEY have been chiefly made use of in great Wars, between Princes in Hostility, for carrying Messages, Defiances, &c. *Henry*, King of *Castile*, sent an Herald to the *Black Prince*, to know why he invaded his Kingdom.

*Montjoy*, King of Arms, was sent from *Roan* from the *French* King, and Thirty-five of his Council, to assure King *Henry V.* he should have Battle given him; and King *Henry* gave a great Reward, as well as a gallant Answer.

AGAIN, They sent an Herald to the said King, in a scoffing Way, to demand what Ransom he was willing to give: To which he returned a stay'd and sober Answer. This was before the Battle of *Agincourt*, *Anno 1403*.

AFTER they were broken and defeated, King *Henry* perceiving they began to rally, sent an Herald to them, assuring them, That if they persisted, he would not only slay all the Prisoners already taken, but all such as he should take hereafter.

AFTER the Battle, *Montjoy*, and four other Heralds, came to know the Number of the Prisoners, and to desire Burial of the Dead; and the King granted their Request, and feasted them.

MESSAGES previous to War, and Defiances, were used to be done by Heralds.

War denounced by Heralds. DENUNCIATION of War between Princes is by Heralds.

THE *French* King's Marshal, *Bonciquaut*, by an Herald, denounced War against Pope *Benedict XIII.* upon his Refusal to surrender the Popedom.

A *French* Herald at Arms, *Anno 1635*, sent from *Paris* to *Flanders*, by sound of Trumpet, denounced and proclaimed War against the King of *Spain*, and all his Dominions. This Herald fixed up, and left the Defiance in all the Towns as he passed.

*Henry V.* in the third of his Reign, sent *Antelope* Pursuivant at Arms, from *Southampton* to the *French* King, to demand Restitution of what he detained wrongfully from him.

*Windsor* Herald was sent, *Anno 1418*, to summon *Roan*.

*Edward IV.* sent an Officer at Arms, a Norman born, to defy the *French* King, *Lewis XI.* *Anno 1474*.

THE Duke of *Bedford*, sent *Bedford*, his He-

rald, to defy *Charles VII.* the *French* King: And *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, by his Herald, defy'd the Duke of *Burgundy*, as before mentioned.

THE Emperor's Herald defy'd *Francis I.* King of *France*; and giving his Master all his Titles, of *Castile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, &c. in a long Roll, King *Francis* commanded his Heralds to receive the Challenge, and repeat *France* as many Times as the other had Kingdoms, and petty Titles.

THE Earl of *Surrey*, 13 *Henry VII.* sent *Norroy* King of Arms to the Captain of *Hayton-Castle*, (which was one of the strongest Places between *Berwick* and *Edinburgh*) to deliver him the said Castle, which he refused, affirming, he was assured of ready Succours.

WHILST the said Earl lay at *Hayton*, the King of *Scotland* sent to him *Marchmont*, and another Herald, with a Challenge either to Fight Army to Army, or Person to Person, upon certain Conditions; which Conditions were refused, upon discreet Considerations; and the Earl sent back the Herald well rewarded.

THE Duke of *Bedford*, 1 *Henry VII.* marching against the Rebels, headed by the Lord *Lovel*, commanded the Heralds to make Proclamation, That if they would lay down their Arms, they should have Pardon.

HERALDS also have been employed in, and after Battles fought; as in some Instances before. The Battle of *Veruol*, *Anno 1424*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was so uncertain for a while, that no Herald could tell to which Party Fortune would be favourable. Afterwards, by Report of *Montjoy*, King of Arms for *France*, and the *English* Heralds there present, were slain of the *French* and *Scots* 9700, and of the *English* 2100.

As in publick Wars, so they have been concerned about private Combats and Challenges. In the Year 1380; was a Combat between Sir *John Annesley* and *Thomas Katrington*, who was accused by the said Knight for betraying the Fortress of *St. Saviour*, in the Isle of *Constantine* in *Normandy*. The Heralds in this Combat did their Duty, in calling the Combatants to the Performance thereof.

THE Heralds did the same likewise in the famous Combat intended between the Dukes of *Hereford* and *Norfolk*; which the King took up. The Cereimonial Circumstances and Proceedings are well worthy the Reading.

IN a Combat, *Anno 1467*, between the Bastard of *Burgoine* and the Lord *Scales*, the Advice of the Officers of Arms, as well as of the Constable and Marshal, was asked and followed.

THEY have likewise been employ'd in Jufts and Turnaments.

NOR have they only been used in War, but in Peace also; as in Proclamations and Cavalcades, in attending Funerals, in giving Coats of Arms, and such like.

WHEN Knights have been created, they have been proclaimed by the Voice of Heralds: So *Camden* shews in his learned Book, that Knights made in *Scotland* are proclaimed by the publick Voice of an Herald.

AT the Baptism of *Madame Isabelle* of *France*, to whom our King *Henry VIII.* was Godfather, the Infant's Name was proclaimed by the Kings and Heralds of Arms, both of *France* and *England*, having their Coats of Arms adorned with the Arms of both Kings.

HERALDS attended at the Christening of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Edward*.

THE Proclamation of the Truce between King *Henry II.* of *France*, and *Charles V.* Emperor, with his Son *Philip* King of *England*, was performed by four Heralds.



WHEN Pope Clement VII. was received at *Marseilles*, three Heralds at Arms marched just after fifty *Swissers* richly apparell'd; the Heralds having their Coats of Arms blue, with Flowers-de-Liz of Gold.

AND when *Ferdinand*, Anno 1527, was to be made King of the *Romans*, before him went ten Troops, and an Herald at Arms, whom the Master of the Ceremonies with the Royal Banner followed.

WHEN *Frederick* Duke of *Prussia* was to be proclaimed King of that Country, the Grand Marshal of the Court, and the Grand Marshal of *Prussia* went at the Head of a great Number of Gentlemen, richly clad and well mounted. Then followed twelve Heralds at Arms, preceded by four and twenty Trumpets, and two Kettle-Drums, and followed by a Squadron of Dragoons. The Cavalcade having shewed itself in the principal Streets of the City of *Coningsberg*, the Heralds made Proclamation.

They marshal  
Funerals.

THEY are also employed in attending at, and marshalling the Funerals of the Nobility, which Part of their Office, they think unjustly invaded by Undertakers, and other Tradesmen.

*Mercator* in *Lorrain*, shews how the Body of *Charles* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, was by *Boiset*, Herald of the Golden Fleece (at the Command of *Charles V.*) transported from *Nantz* to *Bruges*.

They take  
away, as well  
as give Coats  
of Arms.

AND as they give, so they sometimes take away Coats of Arms.

*Non solum Potestas conferendi nova Insignia sed Potestas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi Insignia vetera, est, penes Principem, & ejus Heraldos, i. e.* It is in the Power of Princes and their Heralds not only to give new Arms, but to increase, change, and abate antient Coats.

*Mackenzey* saith, from *Cassaneus*, that Heralds devised *Godfrey* of *Boloin's* Coat.

WHEN any Person is forfeited in Parliament in *Scotland*, *Lion* and his Brethren, Heralds, come in with their Coats and Formalities; and *Lion* doth publickly tear the Arms of the Party forfeited: And if he be a Cadet of a Family, he saith openly, *The tearing of these Arms shall be without Prejudice to the Nobleman, or Chief, whose Arms these are.* After which, he and his Brethren go to the Cross, and there hang up the Shield reversed, the Base or lowest Point upward.

THE Esteem and Value Princes have had for their Heralds, appears from hence; namely, how they have resented Violences and Affronts used towards them. An Instance of this happened in the seventh of *Richard II.* *Henry Spencer*, the Warlike Bishop of *Norwich*, undertaking Pope *Urban's* Quarrel against Pope *Clement*, raised 2000 Horses and 15000 Foot, and landed at *Calais*; and performed great Feats of Arms in *Flanders*. At length a *Flemish* Army approaching, he sent an Herald to know what Pope they adher'd to: But the Army being of *West Flanders* (raised by themselves) and not understanding the Law of Arms, slew the Herald. At which the *English* were so enraged, that joining Battle, 9000 *Flemings* were slain, according to *Walsingham*.

THEY have commonly had high Respects, and honourable Presents from those Princes to whom they have been sent, whatever their Messages have been.

THE King of *Scotland* sent an Herald to King *Henry IV.* to deliver up *George* of *Dunbarre*, Earl of *March*, who was fled into *England*. The Herald had an honest, honourable, and discreet, but negative, Answer.

WHEN the Duke of *Glocester* sent his Herald *Pembroke* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, though it was to defy him, he was rewarded with a Cup, and Money.

King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1513, being at *Tours*, a King of Arms of *Scotland*, called *Lion*, with his Coat of Arms on, was by Garter, King of Arms, brought to the King's Presence, and delivered a Letter to him from the *Scotch* King: And notwithstanding the King was angry at some Words of the Herald, yet he commanded Garter to take him to his Tent and treat him. After this the Letters were read and answer'd, and an hundred Angels given to *Lion* at his Departure.

*Rouge-Croix*, a Pursuivant at Arms in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* was sent to the *Scotch* King invading *England*, who detained him, and sent one *Hay*, an Herald at Arms, to the Earl of *Surrey*, who hearing of his coming, sent York Herald to accompany him, such Respect in those Days was paid to Heralds.

THEY have sometimes been sent upon Messages so unwelcome to them to whom they came, that they have been slain, and sometimes ill treated, as the *Flemings* served *Henry Spencer's* Herald, spoken of before.

*Sabellicus*, in his History of the *Venetians*, mentioneth an Herald of theirs sent to *Francis Carrera*, who cut off his Nose and Ears.

*Laurentius Valentius* mentioneth an Herald belonging to the Earl of *Urgelles*, who carrying a Defiance to the Earl of *Cordouna*, was very ill treated by *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*.

IN *Kett's* Rebellion under King *Edward VI.* an Herald was sent to proclaim a Pardon if the Rebels would lay down their Arms: To which a saucy Answer was returned by *Kett*, maintaining himself a true Subject, and that he needed no Pardon, being no Offender.

AFTER three Hours Fight, and a sturdy one, *Norroy* King at Arms was sent with a Trumpeter to 4000 or 5000, which were at *Parkthorpe-Gate*, to proclaim Pardon, if they would lay down their Arms. To which one *Floteman*, a bold Knave, gave as base an Answer as was given by *Kett* before.

AFTER the Earl of *Warwick* was come with a Reinforcement to the Army, *Norroy* was sent to summon the Rebels to surrender the City; which was refused, and some told him, he was a counterfeit Herald, sent to deceive them. This *Norroy* was employed often in this Rebellion, who was *Gilbert Dethick*, afterwards Garter, and Knighted, and was Great Grandfather to *H. Dethick*, not many Years since *Richmond* Herald. When some had told *Norroy* (as said before) that he was a Counterfeit, others of *Kett's* Crew knew him, and averred that they had seen him in *Scotland* and *Bologne*, which somewhat pacify'd the rest, and preserved him from Outrage.

THE *Scotch* Rebels spoiled the King's Herald of his Coat and the Letters, when he was about to proclaim them Traitors.

*John Cook*, Lancaster Herald, sometime Servant to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, (beheaded *primo Mariae*) took upon him to beg the Head of his old Master, to be buried in the Tower of *LONDON*; which was granted with the whole Body, and performed accordingly. In Remembrance whereof the said *Cook* did bear for his Crest, a Bear's Head, Silver, crowned Gold, in Allusion to the said Duke's Badge, which was the Bear and ragged Staff.

A Pursuivant that brought News to *Edward III.* at *Dover*, of a Victory gained by Sir *John Chandois* against *Charles de Blois*, who invaded *Britain*, was made an Herald by the Name of *Windsor*.

*Fox*, in his Martyrology, tells us, that *Casper Sturme*, the Emperor's Herald, was sent to conduct *Martin Luther* from *Wittenbergh* to *Wormes*.

THE



THE Corpse of King *Richard III.* after he was slain in *Bosworth-Field*, was stark naked, trussed behind a Pursuivant, called *Blanch Sanglier*, i. e. *White Boar*, his Arms hanging on one Side the Horse, and his Legs on the other; and in that Manner carried to *Leicester* to be buried.

Mr. *Gibbon*, the diligent Collector of these Historical Passages, concludes with the following Relation:

“ *Anno 1674*, in the Month of *February*, at  
“ the Countess of *Devonshire*’s famous Funeral,  
“ I served for *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; Windsor  
“ Herald; and lying at *Leicester*, in our Way  
“ to *Derby*, I had the Curiosity to go to an Inn,  
“ and see the Stone Coffin, wherein once lay  
“ the Body of the said King *Richard*; which  
“ at the Suppression and Demolition of the *Grey*  
“ *Fryars* in the said Town of *Leicester*, was  
“ digged up, and after turned to an Horse-  
“ Trough. At which Spectacle I could not but  
“ be smitten with a melancholy Reflection,  
“ and call to Mind the last Part of that known  
“ Hexameter, mentioned by *Wever*, with a little  
“ Variation to his Purpose,

*Sic transit Gloria Mundi.*

IN Favour of the College, and also to preserve the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry from Persons of meaner Rank, intruding into their Families, and unjustly assuming their Arms, and for preventing false Blazonry, the late Queen *Anne* issued out her Command and Pleasure in *June, Anno Dom. 1707*, confirming the following Order of the Deputy Earl Marshal.

“ WHEREAS the ordering, judging, and  
“ determining all Matters concerning Arms,  
“ Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees,  
“ Devices and Ensigns Armorial; the making  
“ and prescribing Rules, Ordinances and De-  
“ crees, for the granting, controlling, and Re-  
“ gulation thereof, and the putting in Executi-  
“ on the Laws and Ordinances relating there-  
“ unto, are, among other Powers and Appro-  
“ bation, invested in me *Henry Earl of Bindon*,  
“ Deputy to his Grace *Thomas Duke of Nor-*  
“ *folk*, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Mar-  
“ shal of *England*: And whereas divers A-  
“ buscs, Disorders, and Irregularities, have  
“ been committed and done by Painters, Fune-  
“ ral-Undertakers, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, En-  
“ gravers, Carvers, Chacers, Stone-cutters,  
“ Coachmakers, and others, in the Premises:  
“ For Remedy whereof, for the Time coming,  
“ these are to warn, charge, and require all and  
“ every the said Artificers, and others concern-  
“ ed, that they forbear to design and appoint,  
“ to, or for any Persons, any Arms or Ensigns  
“ Armorial, by making any Arms, Crests, Sup-  
“ porters, Cognizances, Pedigrees and Devices in  
“ Coat-Armour, Helm, Banners, Standards,  
“ Penons and Hatchments, Tents and Pa-  
“ villions: As also in Plate, Metals, Jewels,  
“ Glass, Paper, Parchment, or otherwise in  
“ Windows, Grave-Stones, Tombs, and Mo-  
“ numents, or elsewhere, without sufficient  
“ Directions and Authority so to do: And  
“ likewise strictly to prohibit and forbid all  
“ Coachmakers, and others, concerned in ma-  
“ king Mourning Coaches and Chairs for the  
“ Nobility and Gentry, that they do not use  
“ varnished Bullion Nails, as they, the said  
“ several Artificers, and others herein afore-  
“ mentioned, intended, will answer the Con-  
“ tempt hereof at their Peril.

*By her Majesty’s Command.*

BINDON, M.

VOL. I.

ON the 3d of *March 1732*, a Court of Honour, or High Court of Chivalry, was open’d in the Painted-Chamber, Westminster, in the following Manner: About Twelve o’Clock the Right Hon. the Earl of *Effingham* came into Court, preceded by the Proctors; Doctors of the Civil Law and Officers of the Court in their Gowns, Pursuivants and Heralds of Arms in their Tabarts and Collars; and Garter and Norroy King of Arms, and follow’d by the Lords after-mentioned, who assisted him upon this Occasion, viz. the Dukes of *Ancafter* and *Manchester*; the Earls of *Strafford*, *Warwick*, and *Pontfret*; the Lords *Herbert*, *Haversham*, *Foley*, *Onslow*, *Howard*, and others. The Court being set, and Proclamation made, the Duke of *Norfolk*’s Patent, constituting him Hereditary Earl Marshal of *England*, his Grace’s Nomination of the Earl of *Effingham*, his Deputy, and his Majesty’s Approbation of him, were severally read by the Register, and then the Oaths of Allegiance, Abjuration, and Oath of Office, were administer’d to his Lordship: The Patents of the several Officers of the Court were then read; and Petitions of Persons to be admitted Proctors, who were sworn accordingly, viz. Dr. *Henchman*, the King’s Advocate; Mr. *Mark Holman*, Register; Mr. *Sandford Nevill*, the Earl Marshal’s Proctor; and Mr. *Greenley*, Mr. *Rawson*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Farrant*, Mr. *Cook*, Mr. *Shelton*, Proctors of the Court of Arches, to be Proctors of the said Court. The King’s Advocate then exhibited a Complaint against one Mrs. *Radburne*, Relict of one Mr. *Radburne*, Merchant, for using divers Ensigns of Honour, not belonging to his Condition, at the Funeral of her said Husband; and likewise certain Arms both at the said Funeral, and likewise since upon her Coach, not being entitled thereto in her own or her Husband’s Right, contrary to the Law of Arms; whereupon his Lordship was pleased to grant a Process, and then adjourned the Court to the Hall in the College of Arms, on the 30th of the same Month.

PURSUANT to which Adjournment a Court was held at the College, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Effingham*, assisted by the Worshipful Dr. *Isbam*, attended by the Kings and Pursuivants at Arms, dress’d in their respective Coats and Collars; when one Mr. *John Phillips*, was admitted a Proctor of the said Court, and sworn in accordingly.

AFTER which the Court was pleased to admit the exhibited Articles against Mr. *Baynton*, Executor of Mr. *Ladbroke* deceas’d, for using Arms, and other Distinctions of Honour, not belonging to his Family; when the Articles were admitted; two Witnesses were produced, who were sworn, and a Time appointed for their Examination.

THEN the Court proceeded against Sir *John Blunt*, Bart. and an Attachment was order’d against him for not appearing; but Dr. *Andrews* speaking for him, and saying he had his Proxy, produced it; when Mr. *Phillips* appear’d as Proctor for him, and the Attachment did not go out, but he order’d to appear next Court. Dr. *Andrews* spoke mighty well on this Occasion, saying, that Mr. *Ladbroke*’s Executors could not be to blame; for they only gave the same Arms at the Funeral as they found in Mr. *Ladbroke*’s Custody, and which he always bore in his Lifetime unmolested; and that, as Visitations had been discontinued so long, there was no Certainty in Arms; and that several Persons who had a Right, might in Length of Time have lost their Grants, or not regarded them; but yet if they were so lost, that Loss might be repair’d for Money, &c. and took Notice, that Arms were grant- ed not long since to a Coffeeman on his paying for them;



them: Then one of the Office answer'd, That seem'd to be levell'd at him for granting them; but he did it not alone, but with the Consent and Approbation of his Brethren: He said, That it was every where talk'd that the Court was held only to get Money; and he hoped that such Persons that should be degraded might be debarr'd from ever having Arms granted them: Upon which Dr. Andrews replied, *That was the Way to bring more Money in; for People fearing a Degradation might purchase Arms.* Then were also Witnesses produced to prove the Articles lately exhibited against Mrs. Radburne, Widow, who were sworn, and a Time appointed for their Examination, and then the Court, which was the last that has been held on these Affairs, adjourned.

## The COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

THIS College is a beautiful and magnificent Structure, situated on the West Side, and near the North End of *Warwick-Lane*: It is built of Brick and Stone; of the latter whereof is a spacious Frontispiece towards *Warwick-Lane*, with a handsome Door-case, adorned with four Demy Columns, their Entablature and pitch'd Pediment of the *Ionick Order*, and here are Enrichments of Festoons; above this Portal it is adorned with Pilasters and Entablament of the *Corinthian Order*, and upon the Entrance, before you come to the Quadrangular Court, is a lofty Cupulo erected on strong Pillars (and covered with Slate) on the Top whereof is a large Pyramid, and on its *Vertex* a Crown and gilded Ball.

ON the West Side of the Court, the Front is very ornamental, built of Stone, adorned with eight Pilasters below, and eight above them, with their proper Entablature, the former of the *Ionick*, the latter of the *Corinthian Order*, with a Triangular Pediment; and over the Door-case is the Figure of King *Charles II.* placed in a curious Nich, and between the Aperture and the lower Architrave these Words are done in Capital Gold Characters.

UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ EXEMPLAR  
INGENS ADVERSIS REBUS DEUM  
PROBAVIT PROSPERIS SEIPSUM  
COLLEGII HUIUSCE, M,DC,LXXXII.

THE lower Intercolumns are 12 Windows enriched with Festoons, the Superior are six spacious arched Sash'd Windows.

ON the East Side of the Court, upon the West Side of the Theatre, appears finely done, the Statue, or Figure, of Sir *John Cutler*, under which are these Words done in Gold Characters.

OMNIS CUTLERI CEDAT LABOR  
AMPHITHEATRO.

THE Inside of this College, is as follows: *First*, The Ground-Floor, at the Entrance of which is the Hall, where they used to give Advice to the Poor gratis; Northward from this is the Committee Room, where (on the South Side) are about 112 Folio Books, that were saved from the Fire in 1666; and Northward from this Room is the Library with neat Galleries, the Ascent to it by a Stair-case finely wainscotted: Here are a great Number of Books kept in good Order, with a Folio Catalogue thereof. Under the Gallery are five Classes, Ranges or Shelves, of large Folio's, one above another, extending round the

Room, and seven such Classes above the Gallery of Quarto's, Octavo's, &c. This Library was built at the College Charge, and stored with these Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was admitted a Fellow, and other Benefactors since their Time.

ASCENDING up a Pair of spacious Halfpace-Stairs, at the South End of the Hall, you arrive at the Floor of the great Hall, where the Doctors meet on the first Friday of every Month, and dine once a Quarter. This Room is extremely ornamental, being wainscotted with Oak up to the Coving of the Cieling, which is adorned with Fret-work. The Wainscot with the Pilasters and Entablament are of the *Corinthian Order*, enriched with Arms, Cupids, Festoons, &c. finely carved; at the upper End of the Room are the Pictures of Dr. *Harvey*, who first discover'd the Circulation of the Blood, and Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, one on each Side the Door, over which is the Bust of Dr. *Hamey*. At the other End of the Room, on one Side the Door, is the Picture of Dr. *Goodall*, the late President, and on the other, that of Sir *Hans Sloane*, the present worthy President, both at full Length, the last painted by *Murray* in the Year 1724. Along the East Side of the Room between the Windows are the Pictures of *Edmund Boulter*, Esq; King *Henry VIII.* Cardinal *Wolsey*, Sir *Thomas Brown*, and Dr. *Walter Charlton*.

NORTHWARD of this great Hall, and over the Library in the Censor's Room, where is Wainscot and Fretwork as in the Hall, over the Chimney, is the Picture of Sir *Thomas Millington*, finely done at full Length, in his Habit of Scarlet: On each Side of him the Heads of Dr. *Thomas Wharton* and Dr. *Henry Clark*. In other Parts of the Room are the Pictures of Dr. *Whistler*; Sir *John Micklethwaite*, Dr. *Gliffon*, Sir *Edmund King*, Dr. *Josias Clarke*; and again, that of Dr. *Hamey*, with a Plan of some Lands in *Essex*, which he gave to the College.

THE second Pair of Stairs are Geometrical Winding-Stairs, artfully contrived; these lead up to the Garret, where they used to dry their Herbs for the *Dispensary*, whilst it was kept in the College; but that has been some Years laid aside.

THE Theatre, under the Cupulo over the Entrance next the Street, is furnished with six Degrees of Circular Wainscot Seats, one above another, where the Anatomy Lectures are performed; here being in the Pit a Table; also three Seats for the President, one for the Operator, and the third for the Lecturer.

ALSO in the Preparing-Room are 13 Tables of the Muscles in a human Body, as Fore-Side, Back-side, &c. each Muscle in its proper Position.

THIS learned Society had, in antient Time, their College in *Knight-Riders-Street*, being the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Hen. VIII.* From which in succeeding Times they removed to *Amen-Corner*, where they had purchased an House and Ground. Here Dr. *Harvey*, Anno 1652, built a Library and Publick Hall, which he granted for ever to the College, with his Library, and endowed it with his Estate, which he resigned to them in his Life; Part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration to commemorate all their Benefactors, and to exhort others to follow their good Examples; and for the providing a good Dinner for the Society.

THE Conflagration of LONDON, Anno 1666, consuming this House, and the Ground, being but a Lease, the Fellows of this College purchased, with their own Money, a large Piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they erected the Building before described. At their first Institution, there were but thirty Fellows of their Society; but King *Charles II.* upon their Request augmented



augmented the Number to Forty; and King James II. considering the large Increase of this City in Buildings and Inhabitants, was pleased, in their new Charter, to increase the Number to Eighty, and not to exceed. Before this Charter none could be admitted a Fellow of the College, if he had not taken his Degree of Doctor in one of the Universities; but now all those that have taken their Degree in any Foreign University are qualified to become Fellows.

But although, their Power is great to obstruct the Practice in any one that is not of the College; yet, whether by Connivance or Favour, others practise Physick, viz. Empiricks, Mountebanks, pretended Chymists, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and even Women, which oft proves the Ruin of many Persons: And yet by the Law of the Land, if any one that is not so qualified shall undertake a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, it is deemed Felony in him.

To this College belongs a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors.

THE President is the principal Member, and is annually chosen out of the Society.

THE four Censors have, by their Charter, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise within their Jurisdiction, viz. this City, and seven Miles round, and to Fine, and Imprison, for Offences, as they shall see Cause. The following is

A LIST of the FELLOWS, CANDIDATES, HONORARY-FELLOWS, and LICENTIATES.

FELLOWS.	
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Pres. Med. Reg.	Dr. James Jurin.
His Grace, Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenox.	Edward Hulfe.
His Grace, John Duke of Montagu.	Stephen Chase.
Dr. Walter Harris, Elect.	Geo. Lewis Teisfier, Med. Reg. ad Familiam.
Richard Darnelly.	Pierce Dod.
William Dawes.	William Stukeley.
Richard Robinson.	George Wharton, Treasurer.
Tancred Robinson, Elect.	William Wasey.
John Hawys, Elect.	Noel Broxolme.
Gideon Harvey, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim.	Ralph Bouchier, Cenfor.
Thomas Crowe.	William Wood.
Hen. Plumtre, Elect.	John Hollings, Med. Reg.
John Arbuthnott, Elect.	Jona. Gouldsmith.
Sir John Shadwell, Elect.	William Browne.
Dr. Thomas Pellet.	Edward Wilmot.
John Gardiner.	John Bamber.
Richard Mead, Med. Reg.	Laurence Martel.
John Tyfon, Registrar.	Alexander Stuart, Med. Regin.
Thomas West.	William Martin, Cenfor.
William Barrowby.	Will. Fullerton.
	Cromwell Mortimer, Cenfor.
	John Coningham.
	Robert Nesbitt.
	Richard Watts.
	Peter Hook.
	James Munroe.

Dr. William Woodford, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.  
Francis Clifton.  
John Oldfield.  
Thomas Parratt.  
John Newington.

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Thomas Hoy.  
Christ. Packe.  
John Beauford.  
Frank Nicholls.  
Simon Burton.  
Matthew Lee.  
John Wigan.  
Pelham Johnston.  
Abraham Hall.

HONORARY-FELLOWS.

Dr. John George Steigertahl.  
James Douglas.  
James Campbell.  
Rich. Middleton.  
Massey.

LICENTIATES.

Dr. William Sydenham.  
Caleb Cotefworth.

Dr. James Mauclore.  
William Cockburn.  
Mr. Rob. Welsted.  
Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman.  
James Augustus Blondell.  
Mr. Daniel Turner.  
Mr. John Cartledge.  
Dr. John Gorman.  
Mr. Thomas Lewis.  
Sir Conrad Sprengell.  
Dr. John Misaubin.  
Dr. Charles Jernegan.  
Sir. Richard Manningham.  
Dr. Edward Strother.  
Thomas Dover.  
Edward Browne.  
Meyer Scamberg.  
Mushy Feale.  
Mr. Jacob de Castro Sarmiento.  
Dr. Nicholas Robinson.  
Samuel Pye.  
Mr. Samuel Dwight.  
Dr. Robert Porter.  
Mr. Jonathan Brooke.

THE College, or Corporation of Physicians, is established by as great Authority as any Corporation whatsoever, and has certain Privileges granted to it; by which no Man, tho' a Graduate in Physick in either of the Universities, can, without a Licence under the Seal of the College, practise Physick within the City, or seven Miles about it; neither in any Part of the Kingdom, if he has not taken some Degree in one of the Universities.

By their Charter, likewise, they can administer any Oath, impose a Fine or Imprisonment on the Offender, in that and some other Respects. They have Authority to search and examine the Drugs and Compositions in any Apothecary's Shop, to see if they are good, and well made up. They can make Bye-Laws for their Government. They can purchase Lands or Houses for the Society. They may use a Common Seal, &c. and by their Charter may practise Surgery, if they please. They are exempt from serving on Juries, or bearing any Parish-Office, or providing Arms or Ammunition.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Lives of Men, sometimes the greatest, even our Princes, are intrusted in the Hands of Physicians, yet was there no College of such, directed by, and circumscribed within Laws, till the Time of Henry VIII. before which, when Princes lay ill, their Privy Council made Choice of some to attend, out of the many Pretenders to the Science of Physick.

THUS when Henry VI. lay sick, the Council assigned him three Physicians, namely John Arundel, John Saleby, and William Hatcliffe, and two Surgeons, named Marshal and Warren, to administer freely about his Person; and there is a Roll of that Tenor, mentioned by the Lord Coke in his Institutes, Part iv. Page 251.

BUT in the 10th of Henry VIII. that King granted a Charter, dated the 23d of September at Westminster,

Physicians first incorporated by Henry VIII.



*Westminster*, to incorporate certain Physicians in one Body, and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowship of the Faculty of Physick; and to have a perpetual Succession, and a Common Seal, and to choose yearly a President, to oversee, rule and govern the said Fellowship in all Men of the same Faculty. By Virtue whereof, they were enabled to purchase and possess in Fee, and Perpetuity, Lands, Tenements, and Rents, and any other Possession; that they might implead and be impleaded; that they might make Statutes and Ordinances for the wholesome Government and Correction of the College, and of all Persons practising Physick within seven Miles of the City. And within that Compass, none to practise, as well as in the City, unless first allowed by the President and Fellowship, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 100 s. for every Month; That four be chosen yearly by the President and College, who should have the Supervising, Search, Examination, and Government of all the Physicians of the City, and Suburbs within seven Miles; and to punish them for their Offences, in not performing, making, and neglecting their Medicines and Receipts, and that by Fines, Amerciaments, and Imprisonments: That neither the President, nor any of the Members of this College be summoned, or put in any Assizes, Juries, Inquests, &c.

AND that the first Movers and Procurers of so good a Fellowship, for the Safety of the Lives of Men, may be preserved, and the Causes that moved the King to grant it may be known, they are both signified to us in the said King's Letters Patent, where it appeareth, that the Suit was made by *John Chambre, Thomas Linacre*, and *Fernandes de Victoria*, all the King's Physicians, and three other Physicians, namely, *Nic. Halliwell, John Francis*, and *Robert Yarly*, and chiefly by the Intercession of Cardinal *Wolsey*, Lord Chancellor; and the Causes that inclined the King appeared in the Preamble to the said Letters Patent; beginning thus,

*Cum Regii Officii nostri munus arbitremur, Ditionis nostrae Hominum felicitati omni ratione consulere, id autem vel imprimis fore, si improborum Conatibus tempestive occurramus, &c.* That is, "Since we esteem it a Part of our " Royal Office, by all Means to consult the " Happiness of such as are under our Jurisdiction, " and that the Way to do it will especially be, " if we seasonably put a Stop to the Endeavours " of evil Men; We have thought it highly necessary to restrain the Boldness of some wicked " People, who shall profess Physick more for " their own Covetousness, than out of any good " Conscience; whence many Inconveniences " may arise to the Ignorant, Credulous, and common Sort: Therefore partly imitating the Example of well instituted Cities in *Italy*, and " in many other Nations; partly moved by " the Request of certain grave Men, &c.

THIS Charter, they, who were the chief Procurers of it, got confirmed and ratified by Act of Parliament, Anno 14. *Henry VIII.* upon this Consideration, as the Act ran; " For the making " the said Corporation meritorious, and very " good for the Commonwealth of this Realm, it " was necessary to provide, that no Person of the " said Politick Body and Commonalty, be suffered " to exercise Physick, but only those Persons that " be profound, sad, and discreet, groundly learned, and deeply studied in Physick; and for the " enlarging of further Articles for the said Commonwealth to be had and made.

IN the 32d of *Henry VIII.* by another Act of Parliament, they were exempted from keeping Watch and Ward, and from being chosen Constables, or into other Offices within the City and Suburbs, as they had many Times before been compelled to their own Disquiet, and to the Peril

of their Patients. By the same Act four Physicians were to be chosen Yearly to search the Apothecaries Wares, Drugs, and Stuff.

QUEEN *Mary*, Anno I. confirmed the College's Charter.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* gave them a Charter, dated at *Westminster*, February 4, Anno Regni 7. to take Yearly for ever, one, two, three, or four Human Bodies, to dissect or anatomize, having been condemned and dead.

THIS College of Physicians, in the Year 1575, that is, 158 Years ago, consisted of the following Members, a very few in Comparison of the present Number.

*The NAMES of the PHYSICIANS of the COLLEGE of LONDON, Anno 1575.*

Dr. Sinnings, President.	Dr. Huicke.
Cawdwell.	Masters.
Good.	Forster, Candidat.
Atflow.	Walker.
Smith, Oxon.	Smith, Cantab.
Gyfford.	Baronsdale.
Fryer.	Spiringe, a Stranger, Candid.
Wooton.	
Travers of Westchester.	

*STRANGERS of the COLLEGE.*

Dr. Julio.	Mr. Hector.
Dr. Martyn Corymbanck.	Dr. Lopes.

*The ELECTORS (which are perpetual Officers of the COLLEGE) were these,*

Dr. Huicke.	Dr. Cawdwell.
Masters.	Atflow.
Sinnings.	Walker.
Good.	Smith, Oxon.

THE College consisted, for the most Part about this Time, and before, of such as were Favourers of *Popery*, and were guilty of divers Disorders. This Account whereof was set up, viz.

THAT the Presidents, Censors, Electors, and other their Officers, were not sworn to the Queen's Majesty, at their Admission, as in other Corporations they were, whereby it came to pass, that *Papists* continually had occupied the chief Rooms.

THAT Men, expelled their Universities for Religion, by this Means had from Time to Time been received into the College, and thereby advanced in their Credit.

THAT either they did wholly repel, or not without much Importunity, admit any whom they thought to be well affected towards the true Religion now received.

THAT such as had gone beyond the Seas to take the Degree of a Doctor, because they would avoid the Oath of the Supremacy (minitred according to the Statute of our Universities) had shortly upon their Return been admitted without any Oath minitred unto them.

THAT such as had been imprisoned for Religion, or other great Matters, had kept themselves in Office at their own Pleasures, contrary to the College Statutes and their Oaths, and detained in their Hands the College Goods, disdaining to make any Account of the same.

THAT some of the Electors, who had fled for Religion out of the Realm, had been kept in their



their Offices, and stoutly defended, as chief Members of the College (being at *Louvain*) until they died; that other honest and true Subjects might be kept out of the same Rooms.

THAT they made private Conventicles of a few, to bring to pass their Purposes and Elections, which ought, by the College Statutes, to be done on Quarter Days only, and the whole Company being thereunto called.

THAT the College Statutes were generally imperfect, and partly *Popish*.

THESE Things being declared, and complained of to the Council, by some well affected, in the Year 1575, Reformation of them was earnestly desired.

THE City would now and then (not taking Notice of their Customs and Privileges) lay common Burthens and Duties upon them, as upon other Inhabitants of the City. This made the College once Petition the Queen's Council, That according to their antient Customs and Privileges, they might be relieved from what was laid upon them. And upon their humble Petition, it was then signified to the Lord Mayor, and his Company, That the College should be no more molested in the Premises; yet in the Year 1596, the like Molestation towards them was attempted again: And now they applied to the Privy Council again, That by their honourable Favours they might be protected; and that it might stand with their good Pleasures, that it might be signified to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that as ever heretofore they had been discharged, so now at this present likewise, they, and the Society of the College of Physicians might be forborn: This was dated *February 4, 1596. The President and Society of the College of Physicians of LONDON.*

KING James I. granted the College his Charter, dated *October 8, Anno Regni 15.*

AND King Charles II. granted them a Royal Charter, *March 6, Anno Regni 15.*

THIS College, according to the Power granted them by these and other Charters, have called before them, that is, the President, or in his Absence, the Vice-President, and the Censor, the Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Persons, who have practiced Physick without their Allowance; and have sometimes warned them to forbear, and sometimes imposed pecuniary Penalties, or Imprisonment upon them: For they may convene any Physician, or Practicer before them, and examine them concerning their Skill in the Faculty of Physick; and if they shall not appear to their Summons, or appearing, refuse to answer, or to be examined, the College may assess a Penalty or Fine on them, for every Default of Appearance, or Refusal to answer; The Time for one Default not exceeding 40 s. or if any administer unwholsome, or noisome Medicines, he may be fined according to their Discretions, not exceeding 10 l. or Imprisoned, not exceeding fourteen Days, unless for Non-payment of Fine, when it shall be lawful to detain them in Prison till it be paid.

THERE have been several remarkable Suits commenced between the College, and other unlicensed Practisers of Physick; as by *Edmund Gardiner, Dr. Bonham, one Butler, one Huybert, and others.* The Pleadings whereof are to be found in a Book intitled, *The Royal College of Physicians; and an Historical Account of the College's Proceedings, &c.* published by Dr. Charles Goodall, Fellow of the said College, Anno 1684.

UPON a Complaint made about the latter End of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, by *Jenkins and Read* against the College, which had used some Punishment towards them for evil Practice of Physick, and exercising that Art without their

Licence, after a long and careful Hearing on both Parts, *Popham*, Lord Chief Justice, in the Year 1602, gave his Judgment; the Sum of which was in these Particulars, 1. That there was no sufficient License without the College Seal. 2. That no Surgeon, as such, might Practice Physick; no, not for any Disease, tho' it were the Great Pox. 3. That the Authority of the College was strong and sufficient to commit to Prison. 4. That the Censure of the College, rising from less Mulcts to greater, was equal and reasonable. 5. That it were fit to set to Physician's Bills the Day of the Month, and the Patient's Name. 6. That the Lord Chief Justice could not bail, or deliver, the College's Prisoner, but was obliged by Law to deliver him up to the College's Censure. 7. That a Freeman of LONDON might lawfully be imprisoned by the College. 8. That no Man, tho' never so learned a Physician, or Doctor, might practice in LONDON, or within seven Miles, without the College's Licence.

ALTHO' the College Dispensaries have for some Years been given over, yet it will not be amiss in this Place to give some short Account of them. This Charitable Undertaking was set on foot by some Members of the College, for the Benefit of the Sick Poor, after the Apothecaries had been solicited, in vain, to do the same Thing. And this they were moved unto, not only from a Principle of Charity, but by the Intreaty of a Committee of the Common-Council of LONDON; and to justify themselves from a Slander cast upon them by the Apothecaries, that they took no Care of the Poor. For when the Apothecaries were found Fault with for Practising, they used to alledge in their Justification, That the Poor having no more to give to a Physician, they would perish for Want of being taken Care of, if they (the Apothecaries) did not look after them. This gave Occasion to the Physicians to set their Care of the Poor in the View of the World, not only by giving their Advice *Gratis*, but also by helping them to Physick at very low Rates, which they did at the Dispensaries, set up, one in the College, where two Physicians sat constantly every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; another in *St. Martin's-Lane*, near *Charing-Cross*, where two also sat to give their Advice on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*; and a third in *St. Peter's-Alley, Cornhill*, where the like Attendance was given on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

AT these Dispensaries, not a Dram of Physick was given out but by Bill from one or other of the Subscribers to the Undertaking. These Bills were always kept upon a File, and also transcribed into a Book; so that all the rest of the Subscribers, the Patient, or whosoever else that was concerned, might at any Time be fully satisfied what was given. And here the Physician, having no other Interest or Design but to cure and oblige his Patient, prescribed but few Things; and those the most effectual he could think of: For, seeing he had no Profit by the Medicines, he had no Temptation to multiply them, nor to disguise ordinary cheap Things, to obtain great Prices for them. Nor did the Apothecaries, who were employed herein, ever take the Liberty to put one Thing for another, a Cheap for a Dear; because they would have got nothing by it, having a certain Salary, which was not affected by Profit or Loss.

IN these Repositories there was the greatest Assurance possible, that all the Drugs and Preparations were good; the Subscribers by two and two taking their Turns to buy in the choicest Drugs they could meet withal. As to Simple and Compound Preparations, the Head Apothecary at the College perfectly understood them all, as



well Chymical as Galenical: And he with his Assistants prepared all the Store of Medicines, not only for the Dispensary there, but for the two others. They were constantly every Day from Morning till Night in this Business, and were always at Hand to make up the Subscribers Bills as they came in. They neither fetch'd in the Bills nor carried out the Medicines, so that all the prescribed Physick was dispensed with the utmost Dispatch and Exactness. The Apothecaries being always on the Spot, no Patient ran the Risk of a Boy's Carelessness or Ignorance; and lastly, Medicines were dispensed at a cheaper Rate, than even a Physician, who should make and give out his own Physick apart, could possibly afford them; for every one must then keep one Servant at least, and employ two Rooms for preparing and dispensing his Medicines; whereas four Apothecaries, and three Dispensaries served all the Subscribers, which did considerably contract the Charge: And this good Husbandry was wholly for the Benefit of the Patients; for the Subscribers had not a Farthing Profit, the Price of the Physick being calculated, merely to defray the Servants Salaries and House-Rent.

NOTWITHSTANDING the charitable Intention of this Undertaking, there were many of the College that did not subscribe to the Dispensary: The following is a List of the Names, and the Copy of an Instrument drawn up by those who did;

*The COPY of an Instrument subscribed by the President, Censor, most of the Elects, Senior Fellows, Candidates, &c. of the College of Physicians, in Relation to the Sick Poor.*

“ **W**HEREAS the several Orders of the “ College of Physicians, LONDON, for prescribing Medicines gratis to the Poor Sick of the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, and Parts adjacent, as also the Proposals made by the said College to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of LONDON; in Pursuance thereof, have hitherto been ineffectual, for that no Method hath been taken to furnish the Poor with Medicines for their Cure, at low and reasonable Rates; we therefore, whose Names are here underwritten, Fellows or Members of the said College, being willing effectually to promote so great a Charity by the Counsel and good-Liking of the President and College, declared in their *Comitia*, hereby (to wit, each of us severally and apart, and not the one for the other of us) do oblige ourselves to pay to Dr. Thomas Burwell, Fellow and Elect of the said College, the Sum of ten Pounds a-piece of lawful Money of England, by such Proportions, and at such Times as to the major Part of the Subscribers hereto shall seem most convenient, which Money when received by the said Dr. Thomas Burwell, is to be by him expended in preparing and delivering Medicines to the Poor at their intrinsic Value, in such Manner, and at

such Times, and by such Orders and Directions, as by the major Part of the Subscribers hereto, shall in Writing be hereafter appointed and directed for that Purpose. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals this Twenty-second Day of December 1696.

Tho. Millington, Præses.	Daniel Coxe.
Tho. Burwell, Elect. and Censor.	Henry Sampson.
Sam. Collins, Elect.	Thomas Gibbon.
Edw. Browne, Elect.	Charles Goodall.
Rich. Torless, Elect. and Censor.	Edmund King.
Edw. Hulse, Elect.	Samuel Garth.
Tho. Gill, Censor.	Barnh. Soame.
Will. Dawes, Censor.	Denton Nicholas.
Jo. Hutton.	Joseph Gaylard.
Robert Brady.	John Woollaston.
Hans Sloane.	Stephen Hunt.
Richard Morton.	Oliver Horseman.
John Hawys.	Richard Morton, Jun.
Charles Harel.	David Hamilton.
Richard Robinson.	Henry Morelli.
John Bateman.	Walter Harris.
Martin Lister,	William Briggs.
Joseph Colebatch.	Th. Colladon.
Bernard Connor.	Thomas Alvery.
W. Cockburn.	Robert Gray.
J. Le Feure.	John Wright.
P. Silvestre.	James Drake.
Charles Morton.	Samuel Morris.
Walter Charlton.	John Woodward.
Phineas Fowke.	---- Norris.
Walter Mills.	George Colebrock.
	Gideon Harvey.

THIS List shews that the Undertaking had the Sanction of a College Act, and was not a Project carried on by five or six Members, as some who at first opposed it unjustly insinuated.

So much for the Dispensary; and to conclude with the College, or Corporation in general, the Lord Chancellor (or Keeper) the Chief Justices of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, were constituted Visitors of the said Corporation to determine, alter, mitigate, reverse, or confirm any Matter, Cause, &c. which may be brought before them.

THE Armorial Ensigns of this Corporation are, Sable, a Hand in Chief, feeling the Pulse of an Arm in Fess; and a Pomgranet in Base, all Or, the two first garnished Argent.



## C H A P. XIII.

## Of GRAMMAR and CHARITY-SCHOOLS.

**A**LTHOUGH there had been three great Schools, belonging to the chief Churches in LONDON, in the Reign of King Stephen, as is before-mentioned in Chap. XI. yet gross Ignorance and Want of Learning had so far prevailed, in the Time of King Henry VI. that they were quite neglected and gone to Decay: Wherefore, for the Restoring of Learning, four Clergymen, the Parsons of Parishes in the City, petitioned the Parliament sitting in the 25th Year of that King's Reign, that they and their Successors might be allowed to set up Schools in their four respective Churches, and appoint School-Masters in them, viz, in Great Albhallows, St. Andrew's Holborn, St. Peter's in Cornhill, and St. Mary Colechurch.

THE Petition is now among the Records in the Tower, and ran in these Words:

Petition to the  
Parliament,  
for setting up  
Schools, Ann.  
25 Henry VI.

**T**O the ful worthie and discrete Com-  
munes in this present Parlement as-  
sembled, to confidre the grete Nom-  
bre of Gramer Scholes that sometye were in  
divers Parties of this Realme, beside those  
that were in LONDON, and how few ben in  
these Dayes, and the grete Hurt that is caused  
of this, not oonly in the Spiritual Partie of the  
Chirche, where oftentyme it apperith to openly  
in som Persones with grete Shame, but also in  
the temporal Partie; to whom also it is full ex-  
pedyent to have competent Congruite for  
manie Causes, as to your Wisdomes apperith.  
AND forasmuche as to the Cite of LON-  
DON is the commone Concourse of this  
Land, som lake of Schole Maistres in ther own  
Contree, for to be enfourmed of Gramer ther,  
and som for the grete Almecs of Lordes,  
Merchants, and others, that which is in  
LONDON more plenteuously, sooner than  
in manie other Places of this Reaume, to such  
pouere Creatures as never shuld have be  
brought to so greet Vertu and Counyng as  
thei have, ne had hit ben by the meane of  
the Almecs above said:

Wherfor it were expedyent, that in London  
were a sufficient Nombere of Scholes, and  
good Enfourmers in Gramer; and not, for  
the singular avail of two or three Persones,  
grevously to hurt the Multitude of yong Pe-  
ple of al this Land. For wher there is grete  
Nombre of Lerners and few Techers; and al  
the Lerners be compelled to go to the few  
Techers, and to noon others, the Maistres  
waxen rich of Monie, and the Lerners poverer  
in connyng, as Experyence openlie shewith  
ayenst all Vertu and Ordre of Well Publik.

And these Premises moven and sturen of  
grete Devocion and Pitee Maistre William  
Lycchefeld Parson of the Parich Chirche of  
Al Hallowen the More in London, Maistre  
Gilbert, Person of Seint Andrew Holbourne,  
in the Suburbs of the said Citee, Maistre  
John Cote, Person of Seint Petre in Cornhil  
of London, and John Neel, Maistre of the  
Hous or Hospital of Seint Thomas of Acres,  
and Person of Colchirke in London; to com-  
pleyne unto you, and for Remedie besechyn  
you, to pray the Kyng our Sovereign Lord,  
that he bi the Advys and Assent of the Lords

Spirituel and Temporel in this present Par-  
liament assembled, and bi Authoritie of the  
same Parliament, will provide, ordeyne, and  
graunt to the said Maistre William and his  
Successors, that they in the seid Parich of  
Al Hallowen to the said Maistre Gilbert, and  
his Successors, that they in the seid Parich of  
Seint Andrew to the said Maistre John and  
his Successors, that they in the said Parich of  
Seint Peter, and to the seid John Maistre,  
[of the seid Hospital] and his Successors;  
that they within the foreseid Parich of our  
Ladie of Colchirke, in the which said House  
of St. Thomas is sette; may ordeyne, create,  
establishe, and set a Person sufficientlie lerned  
in Gramer, to hold and exercise a Schole in  
the same Science of Gramer, and is there to  
teche to al that will learn.

AND that everiche of the said Maistres,  
Maistre William, Maistre Gilbert, Maistre  
John, and John Neel, Maistre; such Schole-  
Maistre, so bi him sett, and everiche of their  
Successors, such Schole-Maistre bi him, or bi  
any of his Predecessors so establisshed and sett,  
speciallie as is above rehersed, may in his own  
Parich or Place remove, and another in his  
Place substitute, and sett, as any of the said  
Persones, or their Successors semith, [and]  
the Cause reasonable so requireth.

AND so to do ich of the said Persones  
and their Successors, as often as it happenyth  
any of the said Scholes to be voyd of a Schole-  
Maistre in any manner wyse, to the Honour  
of God, and encreasynge of Virtue.

*Responsio.* The Kyng wille, that it be  
do, as it is desired, so that it be done  
bi th'advys of the Ordinary, the Relles of  
Archbishops of Canterbury for the Time  
being.

NINE Years after, viz. 34 Henry VI. Five  
other Schools were set up in other Churches in  
LONDON, by the Care of the Archbishop of  
Canterbury, and Bishop of LONDON, confirm-  
ed by the King's Letters Patents; to wit, one  
within the Church-yard of St. Paul's, a Second  
at the Collegiate Church of St. Martin's Le  
Grand, another at St. Mary de Arcubus, that is,  
Bow-Church in Cheapside, another at St. Dun-  
stan's in the East, and the fifth at the Hospital  
of St. Anthony's.

THIS was done to check and suppress other  
smaller Schools set up by illiterate Men, who did  
the Youth more Harm than Good, as is hinted  
in the King's Letters Patent following:

**R**EX omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis, quod  
cum venerabiles in Christo Patres,  
Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, & Episcopus  
London. Ex eorum provida & innata pru-  
dentiâ magnas abusiones infra Civitatem no-  
stram London. Temporibus diuturnis frequen-  
tatas & usitatas, [emendare volentes] consi-  
derantes quod quam plures & diversæ Personæ  
in Arte Grammaticali minus sufficienter in-  
structi [instructæ] Scholas communes Gram-  
maticales Pueros nonnullos, & eorum Amicos  
ipsos ad Scholâs exhibentes nequiter detrau-  
dando, infra eandem civitatem timere pre-  
sumperunt,



“ fumpferunt, quinque duntaxat Scholas Gram-  
 “ maticales & non plures infra Civitatem predi-  
 “ ctam ftatuerint & ordinaverint, unam vid.  
 “ infra Cimiterium Ecclefie Sancti Pauli, aliam  
 “ infra Ecclefiam noſtram Collegiatam Sancti  
 “ Martini Magni, tertiam in Ecclefia Be. Mariæ  
 “ de Arcubus, quartam in Ecclefia Sancti Dun-  
 “ ſtani in Oriente, & quintam in Hospitali no-  
 “ ſtro Sancti Antonii civitatis noſtræ predictæ:  
 “ quas per eorum Literas Patentes ſufficientes  
 “ declaraverunt, prout in eiſdem plenius ap-  
 “ parer.

“ Nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali premiſſa con-  
 “ ſiderantes, ad omnia predicta, firmiter fienda  
 “ & obſervanda, noſtrum regium aſſenſum adhi-  
 “ buimus & favorem: Et hoc omnibus quorum  
 “ intereſt innoſceſcimus per preſentes. Damus  
 “ autem [Mandatum] ſingulis Ligeis Noſtris,  
 “ civitatis noſtræ predictæ, quod nec ipſi nec  
 “ eorum aliquis, perturbant nec impetant, per-  
 “ turbat nec impetat, Magiſtros Scholarum pre-  
 “ dict. quovis modo in hac parte, ſed potius eis  
 “ aſſiſtant & ſubveniant quantum in ſe exiſtat.

*In cujus, &c.*

T. R.

*Apud Weſtm. 6 Die Maii.*

THERE was alſo an Act of Parliament to confirm this.

OF theſe old Schools, St. Anthony's ſtood the longeſt; but they have been all many Years diſſolved, not but that there are others and better in their Rooms. The Difference between theſe and the latter Schools is, that though theſe were Publick and Common Schools, yet they were not Free; only ſuch Boys as were hopeful, and their Parents poor, had their Schooling paid for by the voluntary Charity of Noblemen, Merchants, and Others: But the Schools which, of later Times, are called Free-Schools, do much exceed them, in that they are Houſes founded by pious Men, and a yearly competent Maintenance ſettled upon the Teachers, on Condition, that they teach freely a certain Number of the Children of the Pariſh where they are built, without taking any Salary or Reward from their Parents or Friends. But firſt of the old Schools.

### St. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL.

*St. Anthony's  
School.*

THAT of St. Anthony's, though it be now extinct, yet for the Antiquity and Fame of it, when it ſtood, we are bound to go and viſit even in the Ruins. It was ſituated in *Broad-ſtreet-Ward*, in the Pariſh of St. Bennet Fink, and near the Place where the French Church now ſtands in *Treadneedle-ſtreet*. This School was large, and (before St. Paul's School was founded) of the chief Account in LONDON; and many eminent Scholars were bred up in it, of which Sir Thomas More was one, whoſe Maſter was named *Nicholas Holt*, a Man of Fame and Learning in thoſe Days. The School was Part of an Hoſpital well endowed, dedicated to St. Anthony of Vienna, which at length Edward IV. annexed and appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Windſor*, to enjoy the ſame with all the Eſtate thereunto belonging, to their proper Uſe, when it ſhould become void by Death, Reſignation, or otherwiſe. The Revenues of the School being at length embezzled, it is now come to nothing: Yet it was in Being in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Time, when one *Hilton*, a grave and good Man, was Maſter. But more of the Antiquities of this School

may be read when we come to *Broad-ſtreet-Ward*.

### St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

THE next Foundation appointed for the Education of Youth, both for Antiquity and Repute, is St. Paul's School, built, and well endowed, by an excellent, pious, and learned Clergyman, Dr. John Colet; Dean of St. Paul's, the only ſurviving Son of Sir Henry Colet, Knt. Citizen, and Mercer of LONDON, and twice Lord Mayor of the ſaid City. This School was founded, and a Maſter for it provided in the Year 1509, for One hundred and fifty three Children to be taught freely: The Dean, perhaps, in that pre- ciſe Number, having his Mind upon the like Number of great Fiſhes caught by St. Peter in that miraculous Draught, upon the Direction that Chriſt gave to caſt down the Net on the Right Side of the Ship, *John* xxi. 11. And ſuch was his generous and liberal Mind, that he ſet- tled his whole Patrimony upon it in his Life-time. The School-houſe is large and ſpacious, fronting the Street on the Eaſt of St. Paul's Cathedral. It conſiſteth of eight *Classes*, or Forms; in the firſt whereof Children learn their Rudiments; and ſo according to their Proficiency are advanced unto the other Forms till they riſe to the Eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect Grammarians, good Orators and Poets, well in- ſtructed in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and ſometimes in other *Oriental* Languages, they are removed to the Universities; and many of them enjoy Exhibitions, ſome of Ten Pounds a Year for Seven Years (if they tarry ſo long) towards their Maintenance there. The School is governed and taught by two Maſters, viz. an High Ma- ſter and a Surmaſter, and a Chaplain: Whoſe cuſtomary Office was to read the *Latin* Prayers in the School (framed for the peculiar Uſe thereof) and to inſtruct the Children of the two firſt Forms of the Elements of the *Latin* Tongue, and alſo in the Catechiſm and Chriſtian Manners; for which there is a Room called the *Vestibulum*, being the Anti-Room to the School, where the Youth are to be initiated into the Grounds and Principles of Chriſtian Knowledge, as a good and proper Introduction into other Human Learning. The pious Founder dedicated this School to the Child JESUS, (who ſat among the Doctors at twelve Years old) as the great and compaſſionate Patron of the Children here to be educated. This Part of the Found- er's Epitaph ſhews:

*Quique Scholam ſtruxit celebrem cognomine JESU.*

So that the true Name of this School is *Jesus's School*, rather than *Paul's School*; but the Saint hath robbed his Maſter of his Title.

THE Founder delighted in Inſcriptions and Mottos, which he appointed to be ſet up in ſeveral Parts and Places of the School, as ſhort and pithy Intimations of his Mind and Inten- tions, which were all there remaining before the great Fire. Over the Windows on the Out- ſide, toward the Street, were theſe Words en- graven in great Capital Letters: SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM, IN CHRISTI OPT. MAX. FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS. Over the School-Door, INGRE- DERE UT PROFICIAS. Upon each Win- dow on the Inſide were to be read theſe Words painted on the Glaſs: AUT DOCE, AUT DISCE,



DISCE, AUT DISCEDE; suggesting both to Scholar and Teacher their Duty or Doom.

IN the *Vestibulum*; which was the Anti-chamber to the School Room, was his Inscription in Capitals upon the Walls, shewing for what End and Purpose this Apartment was intended. HOC VESTIBULO CATECHIZENTUR PUERI IN FIDE, MORIBUSQUE CHRISTIANIS, NEQUE NON PRIMIS GRAMMATICES RUDIMENTIS INSTITUANTUR, PRIUSQUAM AD PROXIMAM HUIUS SCHOLÆ CLASSEM ADMITTANTUR. In another Place of this *Vestibulum* was engraven, PUERITIE CHRISTIANÆ JOH. COLET. DEC. SÆC. PAULI HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT: Denoting how qualified, (*viz.* with Christian Knowledge and Manners) it was the Founder's Will those should be, who were to be Scholars here. Over the Door going into the School Room, out of the *Vestibule*, is this Verse.

Mente { Velis }  
          { Possis } hac Lege recludor.  
          { Adfis }

IN the School Room over the Door was this Inscription: PUERI IN HAC SCHOLA GRATIS ERUDIENDI, C. L. III. TANTUM AD NUMERUM SEDIUM. Underneath which, since the re-building the School by the Mercers, for an ever-grateful Remembrance, these Lines were added:

*Quod Faustum sit & Felix.*

“ Ad feræ Posteritatis Imitationem, Aternitatem Famæ suæ: Post luctuosam Urbis Londinensis deflagrationem clō lōc LXVI, amplissima MERCERORUM Societas Fidem Fundatori MAKAPITHTON, datam sanctissimè per solvens, Scholam hanc de integro extruendam instaurandamque, curavit: Perfecitq; Dno. RICHARDO FORD, Equite, Urbis Præfecto, Custode vero, totiusq; Negotii assiduo diligentissimoq; Procuratore, Dno. ROBERTO WARE.

*Dignos laude Viros Musa vetat mori.*

AT the upper End of the School, facing the Door, was a decent Cathedra, or Chair, placed, somewhat advanced, for the High Master to sit in, when he pleased to teach and dictate there: And over it was a lively Effigies (and of exquisite Art) of the Head of Dr. Colet, cut (as it seemed) either in Stone or Wood, and over Head in Capitals: DEO OPT. MAX. TRINO ET UNI JOHANNES COLETUS DEC. SÆC. PAULI LONDIN. HANC SCHOLAM POSUIT. On which Figure an excellent Poet, and once a Scholar of this School, made these Verses.

*Eloquio juvenes ubi Lillius ille polivit,*

*In Statua Spiras, magne Coletæ tua,*

*Quam si Praxiteles, fecisset magnus, & ille*

*Forsitan aquasset, non superasset opus,*

*Hæc Salva Statua, divina Forma Coleti*

*Temporibus longis non peritura, manet.*

BUT this Figure was destroyed with the School in the great Fire, yet was afterwards found in the Rubbish by a curious Man, and Searcher into the City Antiquities, who observed, that it was cast and hollow, by a curious Art now lost.

As soon as Colet had built his School, he provided a Book for his young Scholars; which he

VOL. I.

called, *An Introduction of the Parts of Speaking for Children and young Beginners, into Latin Speech*: Which is the Ground and first Draught of the Book now called the *Accidence*. By this Introduction he put the first Rudiments into an easier and apter Method for Learning than any was before: And this he recommended in a Prefatory Epistle to William Lilly the Master, to teach it the Children; Dated the Calends of August 1509.

ABOUT this Time he procured from his Friend Erasmus Roterodamus, another Book for his School, namely, that entitled, *De Copia Verborum*; for which he promised the said Erasmus (while he was once walking with him in his Garden) fifteen Angels, as a Gratuity: And no question Erasmus was well pleased to contribute something to such a Foundation, which he himself took Occasion sometimes to commend and extol, as he did in a Letter to Colet, Anno 1512, in these Words: *Ludum literarium longe pulcherrimum ac magnificentissimum instituisti, ubi sub electissimis ac probatissimis præceptoribus Britannica Pubes rudibus statim annis simul & Christum & optimas imbiberet literas*; i. e. “ You have erected a most beautiful and noble School, where, under the choicest and most approved Masters, the English Youth, might soon after their Childhood, imbibe both Christ and the best Learning.

IN the Year 1513, Colet sent Lilly another Book for the School, of the *Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech*, which was done by Erasmus also, upon the earnest Suggestion of Colet, being nothing but the Emendations of, and Additions to, such a Work, first done by Lilly. This was the Grounds of our *Latin Syntaxis*.

THIS Book *De Constructione* went for some Time under Erasmus's Name; yet Erasmus declined to have it reckoned his, as being Lilly's Ground-work: And Lilly, on the other Hand, modestly refused to have himself made the Author, after such considerable Changes and Improvements, made by Erasmus; who in the Year 1515, wrote a Preface before this Book, now commonly called the *Syntaxis*, wherein he publicly disowned it to be his, out of respect to Lilly; concluding with these Words, *Verum hæc mihi præfari visum est, ne post hæc quisquam, ut meum amplectatur*; i. e. “ But this I thought good to preface, that none hereafter might take the Book as mine.

Colet also framed a short Catechism in English, for the Youth of his School, which he obliged all to learn, and was used in the Times of Popery to be bound up at the Beginning of the *Accidence*. It consisted of the Articles of the Christian Faith; the Doctrine of the Seven Sacraments; and Explanation of the Love of God, of our own selves, and of our Neighbours; and lastly, divers short Precepts for a good Life. To which he joined in the Latin, the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ave Maria, and two short Prayers; one to the Virgin MARY, and the other to JESUS, the Guardian of the School. And if the superstitious Parts of this Catechism had been laid aside, and the rest, which is very pious, had been retained for the Use of the School, it would have been well done, and the Founder's Will more complied with.

THE primary Institution, Ordinances, Appointments, and Documents of this School, may be gathered from an old Statute Book, wrote by the Founder's own Hand, and by him delivered to Lilly; which is thus inscribed, *Hunc libellum ego Joannes Colet tradidi manibus, magistri Lillii, xviii die Junii, Anno Dom. Mccccxviii*. It begins, *Johannis Coleti Fundatoris Scholæ manu sua Propria prologus*. “ John Colet, Son of Henry Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, desiring nothing

Sf



“ nothing more than Education and bringing  
 “ up Children in good Manners and Literature,  
 “ in the Year of our Lord One thousand five  
 “ hundred and twelve, built a School [not fully  
 “ finished till that Year] at the East End of St.  
 “ Paul’s Church, for an Hundred and fifty three  
 “ Boys, to be taught free in the same.

“ And ordained there a Master, a Surmaster,  
 “ and a Chaplain, with sufficient and perpetual  
 “ Stipends ever to endure; and set Patrons,  
 “ Defenders, Governors and Rulers of the same  
 “ School, the most honest and faithful Fellow-  
 “ ship of the Mercers of LONDON.

“ And, for because nothing can continue long  
 “ and endure in good Order without Laws and  
 “ and Statutes, I, the said *John Colet*, have  
 “ expressed my Mind, what I would should be  
 “ truly and diligently observed, and kept of  
 “ the said Master, Surmaster, and Chaplain,  
 “ and of the Mercers, Governors of the School;  
 “ that, in this Book may appear to what Intent  
 “ I founded this School.

THEN follow his Ordinances, “ That he  
 “ founded the School in the Honour of *Christ*  
 “ *Jesu in pueritia*, and of his blessed Mother  
 “ *Mary*. That the High Master should be  
 “ chosen by the Wardens and Assistants of the  
 “ Mercers. That he be a Man whole in Body,  
 “ honest, virtuous, and learned in good and  
 “ clean *Latin* Literature, and also in *Greek*,  
 “ if such might be gotten: A wedded Man,  
 “ a single Man, or a Priest, that hath no Be-  
 “ nefice with Cure or Service. His Wages to  
 “ be a Mark a Week, and a Livery-Gown of  
 “ four Nobles, delivered in Cloth. His Lodg-  
 “ ings to be free: And to have the Tenement  
 “ of *Stevenhith* to resort unto. That the Sur-  
 “ master be versed in Learning and well Let-  
 “ ter’d, to teach under the Master; either  
 “ single Man, Wedded, or Priest, that hath no  
 “ Benefice with Cure or Service: To be whole  
 “ in Body. The High Master to choose him, as  
 “ the Room shall be void; and to be confirmed  
 “ by the Surveyors of the School; Lodgings to  
 “ be assigned him in the *Old-Change*: His  
 “ Wages to be Six Shillings and Eight-Pence  
 “ per Week, and a Livery-Gown of Four No-  
 “ bles, delivered in Cloth. That there shall be  
 “ in the School a Priest daily, as he could, to  
 “ sing Mass in the Chapel of the School, and  
 “ to pray for the Children to prosper in good  
 “ Life and good Letters. That he was to be  
 “ some honest, good, and virtuous Man. To  
 “ be chosen by the Wardens and Assistants of  
 “ the Mercery. To learn himself, or (if learn-  
 “ ed) to help to teach the School, if it seemed  
 “ convenient to the High Master. To have no  
 “ Benefice with Cure of Souls, nor no other  
 “ Office or Occupation: To teach the Children  
 “ the Catechism and Instruction of the Arti-  
 “ cles of Faith, and the Ten Commandments  
 “ in *English*. His Wages to be Eight Pounds  
 “ by the Year, and a Livery-Gown of Twenty  
 “ six Shillings and Eight-Pence delivered in  
 “ Cloth. His Chamber and Lodging to be in  
 “ the new House in the *Old-Change*, or the  
 “ Master’s Lodging.

“ CHILDREN of all Nations and Countries  
 “ indifferently to be taught, to the Number of  
 “ 153. The Master to admit these Children  
 “ as they be offered; but first to see that they  
 “ can say the Catechism, and also read and  
 “ write competently; and to pay 4*d.* for wri-  
 “ ting their Name; which Money the poor  
 “ Scholar that swept the School was to have.  
 “ Thrice a Day, *viz.* Morning, Noon, and  
 “ Evening, prostrate to say the Prayers contained  
 “ in a Table in the School. No Tallow Candles,  
 “ but only Wax to be used. No Meat, Drink;

“ or Bottles to be brought: No Breakfasts nor  
 “ Drinkings in the Time of Learning. That  
 “ the Scholars use no Cock-fighting, nor Riding  
 “ about of Victory, nor Disputing at St. *Bar-*  
 “ *tholemew*’s; which be but foolish Babbling  
 “ and Loss of Time. That they have no Re-  
 “ medies [*i. e.* Play-Days begged] except the  
 “ King, an Archbishop, or a Bishop, present  
 “ in his own Person, desired it. The Children  
 “ every *Childermas*-Day to go to *Paul’s Church*,  
 “ and hear the Child-Bishop Sermon; and after  
 “ to be at the High Mass, and each offer a  
 “ Penny to the Child-Bishop; and with them  
 “ the Masters and Surveyors of the School. In  
 “ general Processions, when warned, they shall  
 “ go twain and twain together soberly; and not  
 “ sing out, but say devoutly seven Psalms with  
 “ the Litany. That if any Child admitted here,  
 “ go to any other School to learn there, such  
 “ Child, for no Man’s Suit, be again received  
 “ into the School.

“ To be taught always in good Literature  
 “ both *Latin* and *Greek*, and good Authors,  
 “ such as have the very *Roman* Eloquence,  
 “ joined with Wisdom; especially, Christian  
 “ Authors, that wrote their Wisdom with clean  
 “ and chaste *Latin*, either in Verse or Prose.  
 “ But above all, the Catechism in *English*; af-  
 “ ter that the *Accidence*. Then *Institutum*  
 “ *Christiani hominis*, which *Erasmus* made at  
 “ my [*i. e.* *Colet*’s] Request; the *Copia Verbo-*  
 “ *rum* of the same Author: Then other Chri-  
 “ stian Authors; as *Lanctantius*, *Prudentius*,  
 “ and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Bap-*  
 “ *tista Mantuanus*; and such other as shall be  
 “ thought convenient for the true *Latin* Speech.

“ THE Honourable Company of Mercers of  
 “ LONDON, to have all the Charge, Care, and  
 “ Rule of the School. They to choose every  
 “ Year, of their Company, two honest substan-  
 “ tial Men, to be the Surveyors of the School;  
 “ who, in the Name of the whole Fellowship,  
 “ should take all the Care and Business of the  
 “ School for that Year. They to come into the  
 “ School six Days before *Christmas*, and so ma-  
 “ ny Days before *Easter*, *St. John Baptist* and  
 “ *Michaelmas*; and pay the Masters and Chap-  
 “ lain their Quarterly Wages; and at the latter  
 “ End of the Year their Liveries in Cloth.  
 “ And once in the Year to give up their Ac-  
 “ counts to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants.  
 “ And that to be about *Candlemas*, three Days  
 “ before, or three Days after. Then a little  
 “ Dinner to be made; and to call to Account  
 “ the receiving of all the Estate of the School;  
 “ and the Master-Warden to receive a Noble,  
 “ the two other Wardens five Shillings; the  
 “ Surveyors two Shillings; and for their riding  
 “ to visit the Lands eleven Shillings; the  
 “ Clerk of the Mercery three Shillings and Four-  
 “ Pence; with some other Gifts. That which  
 “ was spared that Day in Rewards and Charges,  
 “ to be put into the Treasury of the School.  
 “ What remained, to be given to the Fellowship  
 “ of the Mercery, to the Maintaining and Re-  
 “ pairing all belonging to the School from time  
 “ to time. The Surplusage, above Repairs and  
 “ Casualties, to be put into a Coffer of Iron  
 “ given by *Colet*, standing in their Hall: And  
 “ there from Year to Year to remain a-part by it  
 “ self, that it might appear how the School  
 “ maintained it self. And at Length over  
 “ and above the whole Livelihood, if the said  
 “ School should grow to any further Charge to  
 “ the Mercery, that then also it might appear to  
 “ the Laud and Praise, and Mercy of the said  
 “ Fellowship.

“ LASTLY, That he left it to the said Com-  
 “ pany to add and diminish to and from this  
 “ his Book, and to supply it in every Default,  
 “ and



“and also to declare in it, as Time, Place,  
“and just Occasion should require.

*The Book concludes with the ordinary Charges  
paid out Yearly, viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
To the High Master, at 13 s. 4 d. } per Week	34	13	4
To the Middle Master, 26 Marks	17	6	8
To the Priest	8	0	0
Their Liveries	4	0	0
The Supervisors and Surveyors	4	0	0
For visiting Lands	4	0	0
The Clerk	0	3	4
The Master Warden	0	5	0
The Steward	0	2	0
Two Bailiffs	0	2	0
The Costs of the Dinner	1	6	8
The Officer of the Mercery, Renter of the School	1	0	0
For his Gown	1	3	0
	76	2	0

BUT now the Rents and Incomes of this School, by the good Husbandry and Faithfulness of the Company of Mercers, are greatly advanced: So that the Salaries of the Masters are more than doubled, and many Exhibitions; some of Ten Pounds, and some of Six Pounds odd Money, are granted towards the Maintenance of the Scholars who go away from the School to the Universities, payable for seven Years, if they tarry so long there.

This School was burnt down in the Fire of London 1666; but built up much after the same Manner and Proportion that it was before; together with the Library, and an House added at the South End for the Second Master, whose Dwelling before, from the first Foundation of the School, was in the *Old Change*: This House hath a very handsome Front, answerable to the High Master's House at the North End, on which is engraven,

*Aedes Præceptoris Grammatices.*

Here follows a Catalogue of the Masters of this School, from the first Foundation to the present Time.

*Their NAMES:*

A. D.  
1512.

William Lilly, High Master, placed by the Founder, of whom *Erasmus*, in his Epistle before the *Syntaxis*, gave this Character, viz. *Utriusque Literaturæ haud vulgariter peritus & recte instituendæ pubis Artifex*. i. e. That he was a Man singularly skilled in both Kinds of Literature, [Latin and Greek] and an Artist in the right bringing up of Youth. Being a good Poet, he made the *Latin Rules* in our Grammar for the Genders of Nouns, and the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, putting them into Hexameter Verse, for Youth's easier learning and remembring. He composed also those excellent Rules in Latin Verse, called *Qui mihi*, for the Instruction of the Children, his Scholars, in good Manners. He bred up many great Scholars, and such as afterward proved famous in their Times; as *Lupset*, Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Edward North*, Sir *William Paget*, *Leland* the Antiquary, who acknowledges it in one of his

Epigrams: *Instructor Lillius ille fuit*. After ten Years, or more, he was succeeded by

*John Rightwise*, or *Ritwis* (in Latin *Justus*) who had been Second Master before, and was Lilly's Son-in-Law, having married his Daughter *Dionysia*. He was born in Norfolk, bred at *Eaton School* and *King's College* in Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1508; reputed an excellent Poet, and wrote these Verses upon Lilly his Father-in-Law, and Predecessor:

*Vivere perpetuis se possunt nomina Chartis,  
Ac cineri quæquam est fas superesse suo;*

*Crede Tuo hoc, LILLI; Doctrinæ munere claro,*

*Dignus es æterna posteritate frui.*

*Leland* hath an Epigram to this Master intitled, *Ad Justum Paulinæ Scholæ Moderatorem*: Beginning,

*Qui Linguas teneras Nova refingis*

*Quadam Dexteritate nec Ruinam*

*Musarum Pateris Nitentium ullam;*

*Tu nunc, Juste, meum Manu benigna*

*Carmen suscipe*

THIS *Rightwise*, made the Tragedy of *Dido* out of *Virgil*, and acted a Part in it with his Scholars before Cardinal *Wolsey*, with great Applause.

HE revised and augmented Lilly's *Propia quæ Maribus*, and *As in præsentis*; and published them with an Interpretation of the Words in them. After ten Years Labour here, he also gave Place to

*Richard Jones*: Next him succeeded

*Thomas Freeman*, who also spent ten Years in the laborious Employment of the Education of Youth, and then came into his Province,

*John Cook*, M. A. admitted into *King's College Cambridge*, Anno 1533. He seems to have been a Native of *Lincolnshire*, and School-Fellow to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*; as may be conjectured from a Letter of the said *Cook's* to the said Lord, thankfully acknowledging the obliging Reception that great Minister of State once gave him, after a long Absence and Intermision of Acquaintance. *Cum Usus aliquis* (as the Letter ran) *a primo pene Studiorum nostrorum Curriculo, vix interesset*; i. e. When there had scarce been any Conversation between them from the first Course of their Studies to that Time.

THIS Letter he began with a good Sentence, and a good Principle; which, to leave some Remembrance of the Man, is here set down. *Equidem in communi Vita ac Societate Hominum interipsos, nihil prius neq; libero Homine dignius esse reor, quam Animo ut propenso sinus ad eos juvandos, qui Opæ altera indigent; eo & enim Ortum omne, editiq; in Lucem sumus, bene, ut mereamur alter de altero, præsertim in Amicorum Inopia ac Necessitudine.*

HE went from the School to a good Living in *Somersetshire*, called *North Cadbury*; which he obtained from the Patron, the Earl of *Huntingdon*, by the Intercession of his said noble Friend the Lord Treasurer.

THERE is a Copy of handsome Latin Verses of this *Cook's* Composing, set before *Dr. Thomas Wilson's Book of Usury*. He that succeeded him was,

*William Malim*, of *King's College* in Cambridge, who afterwards lived at the Court; Son, perhaps, to *John Malim*, Physician, buried in *St. Peter's Cornhill, LONDON*, and that gave 40 l. to the Poor of that Parish. A good Scholar, writ

1522

1532

1549

1559

1571

1572

1573



writ a fine Hand, and Master of a very good *Latin* Stile; and had been a great Traveller, had seen *Constantinople*, *Antioch*, *Jerusalem*, and many other famous Cities in *Asia*; upon his Return he was presented to Secretary *Cecyl*, by Sir *Ambrose Cave*. The Secretary retained him at his Table; and he, with the great Earl of *Leicester*, recommended him to the Queen. Sir *William Cecyl* afterwards employed him to retrieve what he could of the Writings of Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, and he prepared and published his ingenious Work, *De Repub. Anglerum*, wrote in *Latin* Verse. He had two great Patrons, viz. the aforesaid *Cecyl*, afterwards Lord Treasurer, and the great Earl of *Leicester*. After he had been near seven Years Master of this School, he grew quite weary of his Work in Rolling of *Sisyphus's* Stone, as he called it, and applied himself to his great Patron, the Lord Treasurer, acquainting him with his Resolution of Resigning and Praying his Favour to provide him some other more agreeable, and more easy, and more profitable Employment. (For in those Times the Salary was not so weighty and encouraging, as since it hath been.) He complained to his aforesaid Patron, *Me nimium Paupertate gravari, Libertate privari, conculcari Doctrinam, Spes meas Exinaniri*. He desired not, he said, a Freedom from all Labours, but with *Ovid*;

*Mitius Exilium, pauloque quietius opto.*

He wished for a milder and a little more quiet Banishment; concluding his Letter with these Verses;

*Adsis tu Cynosura mihi, ter Nobilis Heros,*

*Ne tenui in mensa desit mediocre salinum;*

*Ne nimium fractum me rodant tristis Egestas,*

*Neve ego perpetuo curis involvar acerbis,*

*Hec mea vota precor supplex ne segnius hauri,*

*Candide Mæcenas, unus qui singula possis.*

*Sic tibi multiplices currant feliciter anni,*

*Prospera magnanimi numeros & lustra Metelli.*

HE stayed about two Years after this Application to the Lord Treasurer, and then departed, and seems to have had a Prebend of *Lincoln*, and to have been afterwards one of the Masters of *Eaton* School.

*John Harrison*, M. A. was also of *King's* College, *Cambridge*; a great Antiquary for Coins, and *English* History. He had some Contest with the Company of *Mercers*, about the Augmentation of his Salary, which, by an Order, was considerably increased to him and his Successors. He continued Master of *St. Paul's* School, fifteen Years.

*Richard Mulcaster*, M. A. of a good Family in *Carlisle* in *Cumberland*, was also bred in *Eaton* School, and chosen thence to *King's* College in *Cambridge*; thence elected Student of *Christ's* Church, *Oxon*, Anno 1555. He seems to have been the first Master of *Merchant Taylor's* School, in the Parish of *St. Lawrence Pountney*, *LONDON*. For he was chosen thither, Anno 1561, where, after he had spent 35 Years, he became Master of *St. Paul's* School. For the Use of this School he wrote a Catechism in *Latin*, in Hexameter and Pentameter Verses. He published two Books in *English*, while he was Master of *Merchant Taylor's* School, about the Instruction of Children, in 4to. The former he presumed to dedicate to the Queen, because it portended a common Good: For in it he laid down Positions for the training up of Children in Learning and Health. The latter, which he called, *The Elementarie*,

teaching the right Writing of *English*, he dedicated to the Earl of *Leicester*.

HE was a Man of great Account for his Learning in those Times; And for his Knowledge in the *Oriental* Languages, was valued by that great *English* Rabbi, *Hugh Broughton*. He had the Honour to be Master to Bishop *Andrews*, while he governed *Merchant Taylor's* School. He died Parson of *Stanford Rivers* in *Essex*, whither he retired two or three Years before his Death. Next him came,

*Alexander Gill*, born in *Lincolnshire*, M. A. of *Corpus Christi* College, *Oxon*. He wrote a Book intitled, *Logonomia*, for amending and rectifying the Writing of the *English* Language; and being a Divine, as well as a Critic, he wrote a Tract concerning the *Trinity in Unity*, against a certain Anabaptist: And another Book entitled, *Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture*. He was buried in *Mercers* Chapel.

*Alexander Gill*, D. D. Son of the said *Alexander*. He had been Second Master before, under his Father; he was esteemed one of the best *Latin* Poets in his Time; many Pieces of his Poetry are extant. He remained Master of this School the shortest Time of any Master before or since, being removed in the Year 1640, perhaps for his Severity, yet he had an Annuity of 25 l. allowed him.

*John Langley*, born near *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, of *Magdalen Hall*, *Oxon*, first Master of the College School in *Glocester*, from thence chosen to *St. Paul's*. A general Scholar, and especially a great Antiquary in Matters of our own Country: Of the Stories and Curiosities whereof, he made a considerable Collection in his Travels. He was known and beloved by the learned *Selden*; he composed a short Rhetorick, and a compendious *Prosodia*, for the Use of his School, besides divers Amendments, Additions, and Explanations of the *Latin* and *Greek* Grammars used by his Scholars. He had a very awful Presence and Speech, that struck a mighty Respect and Fear into his Scholars, which however wore off after they were a little used to him; and his Management of himself towards them was such, that they both loved and feared him. He was a single Man, and died in the Year 1657, and was buried in *Mercers* Chapel, all the Scholars attending at his Funeral, walking before the Corpse (hung with Verses instead of Escutcheons) from the School through *Cheapside*, with White Gloves on. His Funeral Sermon was preached by one of his learned Friends, *Dr. Edward Reynolds* (afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*) upon this Text, *Acts* vii. *And Moses was learned in all the Learning of the Egyptians*; wherein both Learning and the learned Man deceased were much commended: And the Sermon was printed.

*Samuel Cromleholme*, or *Cromlum*, of *Corpus Christi* College, *Oxon*, who was also removed from the Government of *Glocester* School thither, where he had once been Second Master. And such an Opinion had Mr. *Langley* of him, that on his Death-bed, he recommended him to the *Mercers* Company, as the fittest Man to succeed him. He was *Πολύλατος* one that understood a great many Languages, and exceeded his Predecessor in that Sort of Learning. In his Time *St. Paul's* School was burnt by the great Fire; and he lost an incomparable Library, for he was very curious in Books; but he lived to teach School there again, after the beautiful Rebuilding of it. He died a married Man, but without Issue.

*Thomas Gale*, D. D. a *Yorkshire* man, bred at *Westminster* School, Fellow of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, an excellent *Grecian* and Antiquarian, especially for the History of this Kingdom. A married



married Man, and had Children: He resigned, being made Dean of York. His eldest Son, *Roger Gale, Esq;* is at this Time one of the Commissioners of Excise, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Treasurer thereof; a Gentleman of great Learning and Merit.

1697.

*John Postlethwait*, born in Cumberland, bred in *Merton College, Oxon*; he was chosen from the Free-School, in *St. Martin's in the Fields*, founded by *Dr. Thomas Tenison*, while he was Rector of the said Parish, but afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who upon the Experience and thorough Knowledge he had of him, recommended him in the most ample Manner to the *Mercers Company*, by the following Testimonial.

The Character  
of a good  
School-  
Master.

“ I HAVE known Mr. *Postlethwait* nigh  
“ twenty Years. He hath been long  
“ the Upper School-Master at *St. Martin's*; I  
“ have never known him wilfully absent for two  
“ Hours on any Day in School-time. He is a  
“ Man of great Abilities in Learning, and par-  
“ ticularly in that which relates to *Grammar*,  
“ in the Knowledge of the *Hebrew, Greek, and*  
“ *Latin Tongues*. He is of a very even Tem-  
“ per, and one who studieth the Temper and  
“ Genius of Youth. His Scholars are in Awe  
“ of him, by Reason of his grave Deportment  
“ and good Discipline, but he doth not terrify  
“ them with Severity. He hath sent forth di-  
“ vers eminent Scholars; and I do believe, for  
“ Instance Sake, that there are few in the Na-  
“ tion equal (for their Time) to *Wallis of Mag-*  
“ *dalen College, Oxford*, and *Mr. Fawcet of*  
“ *Bennet College in Cambridge*, late his Scho-  
“ lars. He is very careful of the Religion and  
“ Manners of those under his Care, and taketh  
“ Pains with divers of them every Lord's-Day  
“ before Church-time. His Conversation is se-  
“ rious and discreet, and hath nothing of Pe-  
“ dantry in it. I have said very much of him,  
“ and yet I cannot do him Justice in saying  
“ less.

THO. CANTUAR.

UPON his Death, succeeded *Philip Ayscough*, M. A.

AND to him Mr. *Benjamin Moreland*, the present High Master.

MR. *James Greenwood* is at this Time Sur-  
master; and

MR. *Timothy Crump*, Chaplain, or Under  
Master.

FROM this School, by the Care and Dili-  
gence of these learned Men, have gone forth,  
from Time to Time, many who have proved  
able Statesmen, Prelates, Divines, Physicians,  
Civilians; and others raised to great Honours.  
Among which Number were *Sir Anthony Denny*,  
*Sir Edward North*, *Sir William Paget*, *Lupset*  
*Leland*, in antient Times; and in later Days,  
*Whitaker*, the learned Professor of Divinity in  
*Cambridge*, and Disputant against the Papists;  
*Dr. Cumberland*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, that  
great Philosopher and Mathematician, as well as  
Divine; *Dr. Meggot*, late Dean of *Winchester*;  
*Samuel Pepys, Esq;* sometime Secretary to the  
Admiralty; *Dr. Benjamin Calamy*; *Sir Charles*  
*Scarborough*, one of the most learned Physicians  
of his Time; the present Lord *Wilmington*;  
and, to conclude, the most victorious *John*,  
Duke of *Marlborough*, one of the greatest Ge-  
nerals of any Age or any Country.

THE Reverend Founder of this School saw  
something of the Success of it in his own Time  
*Sir Thomas More*, who had a great Friendship  
for him, in a Letter he wrote to him, compared  
his School to the *Trojan Horse*, out of which  
the *Grecians* issued to surprize the City. In the  
N<sup>o</sup> 12. VOL. I.

like Manner, said he, Out of this, your School,  
many have come that have subverted and over-  
thrown all Ignorance and Rudeness.

BESIDES the Founder, the School hath had  
other Benefactors.

THE Lady *Camden*, Wife to *Sir Baptist*  
*Hickes*, Lord *Camden*, sometime a Mercer in  
*Cheapside*, gave certain Exhibitions of 10*l.* per  
*Ann.* to such of the Scholars as went thence to  
*Trinity College in Cambridge*, besides other Ex-  
hibitions.

### The SCHOOL at MERCERS CHAPEL.

THE School at *Mercers Chapel* is the next  
to be mentioned, having the same Patrons  
and Governors with *St. Paul's School*, viz. the  
Company of *Mercers*, who pay the Master forty  
Pounds a Year, and allow him an House, for  
which he is bound to teach twenty five Scholars.  
This School is of great Antiquity, and hath been  
under the Patronage of the *Mercers* so long, that  
the Founder is forgot; unless it was the same  
that founded *St. Thomas of Acons*, *Thomas Fitz-*  
*thebald*, who married *Thomas à Becket's* Sister;  
who, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* founded,  
in this Place, an Hospital for a Master and  
Brethren, Knights Hospitalers: Which upon the  
Surrender of it to King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1538,  
was purchased by the *Mercers*, who continued  
the School, whether by Contract, or voluntary  
good Will, is not certainly known; only, thus  
much appears, that when, by Act of Parliament,  
25 *Henry VI.* four Grammar Schools were ap-  
pointed to be opened in LONDON for the  
Education of the City Youth; one of these was  
to be kept in the Hospital of *St. Thomas of*  
*Acons*, or *Colechurch* adjoining to it; and the  
Master of the said House, or Parson of the said  
Parish, from Time to Time, to place a fit School-  
Master there.

MR. *William Baxter*, well known by his  
Edition of *Horace*, was many Years Master of  
this School: At his Death he was succeeded by  
the Reverend Mr. *Swinburn*; as he was by the  
present Master, the Reverend Mr. *Morrison*.

THOUGH this School joins to *Mercers Chapel*,  
which is in *Cheapside*, yet the Entrance into it is  
in the *Old-Fury*.

### MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.

ANOTHER School of great Fame and  
Reputation is, that situated in the Parish  
of *St. Laurence Pountney*, near *Caning-street*,  
and erected Anno 1561, 3 *Elizabeth*, by the  
Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors of  
LONDON; *Emanuel Lucar* being then Ma-  
ster of the said Company. Mr. *Richard Hills*,  
sometime Master of the Company, gave 500*l.*  
toward the Purchase of the Place where the said  
School stands, which was called, *The Manor*  
*of the Rose*; an House belonging to a Duke of  
*Buckingham*.

THIS School consisteth of six Forms, where  
near three hundred Boys have their Education;  
whereof by the Statutes of the School an hun-  
dred are taught *Gratis*, fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quar-  
ter, and an hundred at 5*s.* a Quarter. And for  
the due instructing of these, the School main-  
tains a Master (whose Salary is 10*l.* a Year, but  
his Benefits otherwise very considerable) and three  
Ushers. And for the better Inquiry into the  
Proficiency of all the Scholars, there is an Order  
appointed

Merchant Tay-  
lors School.

T t



appointed for the Probation of the School, to be made only by the Master and the three Ushers. The first Probation to be on the eleventh Day of *March*; the Second on the eleventh of *September*; the Third on the eleventh of *December*; not being *Sundays*, and then upon the next Day following. And there are excellent Orders set down in the Registry, (kept in the School-Library) to the Number of Thirteen, Directory of the Master in this Business, as to his Probation and Trial of the Abilities of all the Boys that learn there.

IN the Year 1645, the Company of Merchant Taylors appointed a fourth Probation, upon the Motion of Mr. *Dugard*, then Chief Master of this Grammar School, viz. that there shall be another private Probation of the Scholars, besides these three which are already settled by the Orders of the School: And this is on the 15th Day of *June* Yearly. The precise Manner of this Examination is set down in the School Register; and all the Orders thereof allowed and approved, under the Hands of some of the greatest Scholars and Divines in those Times viz. *John Overal*, D. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*; *John Dove*, D. D. *John Spencer*, D. D. *Nic. Fenton*, D. D. *John Childerly*, D. D.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the Satisfaction of the Master and Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors, as well for the true and faithful Performance of the Probation of the Master and the three Ushers, as likewise to know what Boys profit most, and be the best and likeliest Scholars, that the Probators themselves should have their Examination and Trial, to be done at two several Times every Year; and this Examination to be made by two judicious Men, well learned both in *Greek* and *Latin*, being by the Master and Wardens thereunto requested, two or three Days before. The Place of Examination to be in the South Part of the School, commonly called the Chapel: The Time to be between the 11th and 12th Days of the Months of *March* and *September*: And the whole Business to be so ordered, that the Examination be fully done between the Hours of six and eleven: The Master and Wardens, or two of them, to be at the School with two learned Men, at six o' the Clock in the Morning.

THE Masters of this famous School, from the first Foundation of it to the present Time, are as follow:

A. D.  
1561.

*Richard Mulcaster*, first Master. He was bred at *Eaton School*, and removed to *King's College* in *Cambridge*; afterwards became a Student of *Christ Church, Oxon*; noted for his excellent Skill in Grammar and Philological Learning; unanimously chosen the first Master of this School: Many Years after removed to *St. Paul's*. He became Parson of *Stamford Rivers* in *Essex*, where he died Anno 1611.

1586.

*Henry Wilkinson*.

1592.

*Edmund Smith*.

1599.

*William Hayne*. This Gentleman gave several Books to *Sion College Library*, when it was first erected, viz. *Stevens's Thesaurus*; an *Hebrew Bible* of *Platin's Edition*, &c.

1624.

*Nicholas Gray*.

1631.

*John Edwards*.

1634.

*William Staple*.

1644.

*William Dugard*.

1649.

*John Stevens*: Who left in the School Registry this single Memorial of himself, in regard of his short Continuance here.

*Res Deus nostras celeri citatas Turbine versat.*

*Joh. Stevens, Sept. 25. 1650.*

1650.

*William Dugard*.

THE Succeedings of these two last named were thus expressed in a Distick:

*Dugardum sequitur Stephanus, Stephanumque vicissim*

*Dugardus: Sortes versat utrinque Deus.*

THIS *Dugard* was a very diligent, exact, and excellently learned Man in all Grammatical Learning, and under his Care and Influence the School greatly flourished. He printed several Books for the Use of his School, and had a good Strain in Oratory and Poetry. A Stroke or two of his Poetry in *Greek*, we have of his own Hand extant in the School Registry, where, by the way, we may see how he stood affected to the Mutations in the Age wherein he lived; first upon the Beheading of *King Charles I.*

Μάρτυς ὑπὲρ θεῶν πατριῶν τε νόμων ὅχ' ἄριστος

Σκηπτεῖ χων ΚΑΡΟΛΟΣ μὲν ἀλειτέων χερσὶν ἐπιπλεῖν.

Ἰλερμῶς ὁ Δεγδάρις.

*Martyr pro divinis patriisque Legibus*

*Optimus Sceptriger Carolus sceleratorum manibus cecidit.*

*Gulielmus Dugard.*

For which Verses perhaps, or for his Affection to that King, (for I find no other Cause) he might be discharged the School at that Time.

ANOTHER *Greek* Distick remaining in the said Registry under his Hand, is upon the Usurper *Oliver Cromwell's* Mother, buried in *Westminster*; which perhaps is the only Epitaph extant upon her:

Ἐπὶ τῆς μητρός τῆς Ὀλιβέρος Κρομγουέλλου ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ  
τῆς Ὁσιμοναστείας κειμένης.

Μήτηρ τῆς τέκνης καταράται ἐνθάδε κείται.

Ὅς δύο μὲν βασιλεῖς τέ καὶ ἄλλοι τρεῖς βασιλείας.

i. e.

*In Matrem OLIVERI CROMWELLI in Ecclesia Westmonasteriensis sepultam.*

*Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet:*

*Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit.*

THIS *Dugard*, after he had been Master seven Years, was dismiss'd the School in the Year 1661, for breaking some Orders of the Company, having been publickly warned and admonished of it before: And departing, he left this Verse to his Successor concerning the School Registry, which hitherto he diligently had kept himself;

*Munere cedens*

*Hanc Successori scribendi Lampada trado.*

*Gul. Dugard, haud ita pridem Mercatorum Scissorum, jam vero privatae Scholae in vico de Coleman-street, Moderator, Nov. 21, 1661.*

HE had such a Reputation, that when he opened his private School in *Coleman-street*, he had gathered One hundred and ninety three Scholars, within eight Months.

*John Goad*, D. D. a Person of good Learning; but put out by the Company for too just Suspicions of being Popishly affected: He was succeeded by

*Hatcliff*.

*Ambrose Bonwick*, a Nonjuror.

*Matthew Shorting*, D. D. formerly of *Jesus College*.

*Thomas Parcel*, B. D.

*Matthew*

1661.



*Matthew Smith*, B. D. died in the Year 1730, and was succeeded by

*Mr. Creech*, the present Master.

*The three Ushers, or Under Masters, at present are,*

*Mr. Fayting.*

*Mr. Brooker.*

*Mr. Burn.*

THE Library belonging to this School, was built at the Charge of the Company of Merchant Taylors, who have supported this School with a Master and three Ushers above an hundred and seventy Years, at their own Cost and Charges: And after the Fire, rebuilt it, with Houses for the Master and Ushers. It is a Brick Building; but has in the Front eight large Stone Pilasters of the *Ionick Order*; the Place in which it is situated is called *Suffolk-lane*. There was before this, a new Court added to it by Archbishop *Laud*.

THERE are several Scholars elected out of this School, annually, to *St. John's College* in *Oxford*, where there are also forty six Fellowships belonging to them.

SIR *Thomas White*, who had been Lord-Mayor of LONDON, founded *St. John's College*, Anno 1557, and appointed this School as a Seminary or Nursery for it.

THERE was a Feast began in the Year 1698, by the Gentlemen brought up in this School, which, it were to be wished, had had a longer Continuance, the Design being so good; for the Collections then made were to be laid out upon Exhibitions, and to be allowed to such of the Scholars as were superannuated, and had lost the Election.

## RATCLIFF SCHOOL.

*Ratcliff School.*

IN *Ratcliff*, in the Parish of *Stepney*, is another Free-School, convenient for the Inhabitants of those Parts of the City, founded in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer, (and, in the Year 1538, one of the Sheriffs,) for Sixty poor Mens Children, to be there taught by a School-master, who was to have a Salary of 10*l.* a Year; and an Usher, who was to have 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This School is under the Care of the Company of Coopers, LONDON. Here the famous Bishop *Andrews* was some Time a Scholar. Out of this School, of later Times, some of the Scholars yearly entertain the Natives of *Stepney* Parish with Speeches and Verses in *Latin* and *Greek*, as they pass by it, on the Day of their Anniversary Feast. To this School is an Alms-house annexed for twenty poor People, by the same Founder.

THIS charitable Foundation in *Ratcliff*, (as to the State of it at present) consists of an Hospital as well as of a School: To which belongs a Chapel, where Prayers are read to those that belong to it. Thirty Boys are here taught free, besides other Children that resort thither for good Learning. The School-master's Salary is 36*l.* per Annum. To which belongeth also an Usher, who teacheth Arithmetick and the Mathematicks: They want Exhibitions for the Encouragement of the Scholars, to fit themselves to be sent thence to the Universities. To this Foundation belong also twenty Pensioners, fourteen Women and six Men; the Former have 20*s.* a Quarter, the Latter twenty five Shillings. Each have a Room, a Cellar, and a Garden Plat. The Founder, *Mr. Gibson's* Picture, is there remain-

ing. This House was once burnt down, but rebuilt by the Company of Coopers of LONDON, the present Patrons.

THE School-Master at this Time is *Mr. Vere*.

## CHRIST-CHURCH SCHOOL.

ANOTHER of these famous Schools in *Christ-Church* LONDON, is that of *Christ-Church School*. Hospital; which, as well as the Hospital, is under the Patronage and Government of the City. Here are commonly very learned and able School-Masters appointed from Time to Time, who formerly did not only instruct the poor Children of the Foundation, but many other Children of Citizens, sent thither by their Parents, who paid for their Schooling. And here they arrived oftentimes to very good Skill in the Grounds of *Latin* and *Greek* Learning, as well as at the other Schools before-mentioned; but none now are allowed to be taught there but such as are of the Foundation.

A laudable Custom the Scholars of this School had, that begun in the Year 1554, which was, that on *St. Bartholomew's Day* publick Disputations were held among them upon Points of *Grammar*, and what they had learned. And for the rendring it the more solemn, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the learned Council of the City would be present, as Judges of the Disputation; who, after all was over, rewarded those that acquitted themselves best, with Pens of Gold and Silver, and gratified and encouraged the School-Masters with Money. This was set on Foot by *Sir William Chester* in his Sherivalty. And *Sir Martin Bows*, a very wealthy, and as worthy a Citizen and Alderman, for the further Encouragement of this ingenious Emulation among the Youth, added, for another Reward to be bestowed at these Disputations, Bows (in Allusion to his Name, and for a Remembrance of the Donor) and Arrows of Silver (in Memory of his Trade, being a Goldsmith) and a certain Sum of Money to the Masters; and likewise to the Mayor and his Brethren (to encourage them to be present) a Banquet of Wine and Pears. It was continued throughout *Queen Mary's* Reign, but was laid aside in the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's*. This, *Cooper*, in his Chronicle (who was once a School-Master himself in *Magdalen College, Oxon*) took Notice of as a very good Practice, that was serviceable to the Children and the City.

THERE are at this Time One thousand and sixty seven Boys and Girls, belonging to this School, all maintained with Victuals, Drink, Lodging, decent Cloathing of Blue, and other Necessaries. They are instructed in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and those whose Genius tend much to Classick Learning, are sometimes sent to the University; so that some of these Boys have attained to be eminent Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Commanders of Ships, Merchants, &c.

THE Master of the Grammar School is now *Mr. Selby*.

*Mr. Hetherly* is Under Grammar Master.

THERE is also one at *Ware*, another at *Hartford*; who teach the Children out at Nurse.

HERE is also a Royal Mathematical School, founded by King *Charles II.* Anno 1673. The Master whereof is *Mr. Hodgson*, who is paid out of the Hospital. His said Majesty gave 7000*l.* to build and finish the School; and also 370*l.* 10*s.* per Annum for ever, paid out of the Exchequer:



*Exchequer*: The said 7000*l.* was paid by 1000*l.* per Annum.

A new Mathematical School was built, the Charge of which was defrayed out of the Revenues of the Hospital.

*This Inscription was here in Gold Characters.*

*This School was prepared and furnished for a Mathematical School, at the sole Cost and Charges of William Nicholson, Esq; one of the Governors.*

OF this School Mr. *Humphry Ditton* was Master. It was set up in the Year 1706, about Christmas; but is now joined to the other Royal School.

HERE is also a Writing School founded by Sir *John Moore*, Alderman of this City: It is said to have cost him about 4000*l.* Finished Anno 1694. Mr. *Dunford* is the present Master, who is paid out of the Hospital Revenues. It is that stately Building elevated on Pillars fronting *Town-Ditch*, where, over an Archade, is the Effigies of the Founder.

In the Year 1705, was set up a Drawing School, an Art very useful to be learnt by all; but especially those who were afterwards to be instructed in the Mathematicks, or are to be put out to Mechanick Trades. The Charge of this is defrayed out of the Revenues of the Hospital. The present Master is Mr. *Lens*.

THE Musick School is here kept for the Instruction of the Children in the harmonious Method of singing Psalms, Hymns, Anthems, &c. which they often perform in Publick on solemn Occasions. The Master of this School is Mr. *Horwood*.

MRS. *Browne* is School-Mistress of the Girls.

IN the last Year, viz. 1732, there were put out Apprentices, and discharged from this School, One hundred and sixty two Children; ten whereof being instructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were placed forth Apprentices to Commanders of Ships, out of the Mathematical School, founded, as before said, by King *Charles II.*

*The Method of Admission of Children into this Hospital.*

THE Day of Admission being appointed (about ten Days, or a Fortnight before *Easter*) there are Lists of those qualified of the Governors, by their Turns, to choose that Year, printed and set up at the Compting-House, and a Letter is sent to each of those Governors some Days before the Admission, reminding him of the Day of choosing, and how those he presents should be qualified: Wherein is enclosed a Blank Certificate from the Minister and Church Wardens, a Blank Petition to the President and Governors, and a Paper of the Rules and Qualifications of the Child to be presented. Upon this the Governor having made Choice of a Child to present, the Friends of the said Child come to the said Compting-House on the Admission Day, bringing the said Petition and Certificate, Rules, and Letter along with him, and on the Backside of the said Petition, the Governor, who presents, endorseth Words to this Effect:

*I Present the Child mentioned in the Certificate on the other Side, and believe the same to be a true Certificate. Witness my Hand the Day of*

173

Which the said Governor signeth; upon which the Child is admitted, being thus qualified:

*Rules and Qualifications to be observed in the Admission of Children into Christ Hospital.*

1. THAT no Children be taken in but such as are the Children of Freemen of LONDON.

2. THAT none be taken in under seven Years old.

3. THAT none be taken in but Orphans, wanting either Father or Mother, or both.

4. THAT no Foundlings, or that are maintained at the Parish Charge, be taken in.

5. THAT none who are lame, crooked, or deformed, or that have the Evil, Rupture, or any infectious Disease be taken in.

6. THAT none be admitted but such as are without any probable Means of being provided for otherways, nor without a due Certificate from the Minister, Churchwardens, and three or four of the principal Inhabitants of the Parish, whence any Children come, certifying the Poverty and Inability of the Parent to maintain such Children, and the true Age of the said Child, and engaging to discharge the Hospital of them, before or after the Age of 15 Years if a Boy, or 14 Years if a Girl, which shall be left to the Governors Pleasure so to do; so that it shall be wholly in the Power of the Hospital to dispose of such Child, or return them to the Parent or Parish, as to the Hospital shall seem good.

7. THAT no Child be admitted that hath a Brother or Sister in the Hospital already.

8. To the end that no Children be admitted contrary to the Rules abovesaid; when the General Court shall direct the taking in of any Children, they shall, before taken in, be presented to a Committee, consisting of the President, Treasurer, or the Almoners, Rentors, Scrutenors, and Auditors, and all other Governors to be summoned at the first Time: And that they, or any 13, or more of them, whereof the President or Treasurer, for the Time being, to be one, who shall strictly examine touching the Age, Birth, and Quality of such Children, and of the Truth of the said Certificates, and when such Committee shall find Cause, they shall forbid or suspend the taking in of any Child, until they receive full Satisfaction that such Child or Children, is or are duly qualified, according to the Rules abovesaid.

AND that such Children as may be presented to be admitted, in Pursuance of the Will of any Benefactor, shall be examined by the said Committee, who are to take Care that such Children be qualified according to the Wills of the Donors or Benefactors, (as near as may consist with such Wills) agreeing to the Qualifications above.

*Note*, That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen present each their Child yearly; but the rest of the Governors only in their Turns, which may happen once in three or four Years.

No Child is continued in after 15 Years of Age, except the Mathematical Scholars, who are sometimes in till they are 18: And at the Beginning of the 7th Year of their Service, as Mariners, they are at his Majesty's Disposal. And of these Children there is an Account printed Yearly, and presented to the King the 1st of January, setting forth each Boy's Name; 2. The Month and Year when they were bound out; 3. Their Age; 4. The Names of their Masters; 5. The Names of the Ships whereof these are Commanders; 6. What Country Trade they are in; 7. The Month and Year when they will be at his Majesty's Disposal: Also an Account of the Children annually enjoying the Benefit of this Mathematical Foundation, &c. setting forth their Names and Ages. The Number of these Boys is 40.

CHARTER-



## CHARTER-HOUSE.

Charter-House  
School.

THERE is another famous School at the Hospital of the *Charter-House* near *Smithfield*, where 40 Boys are received, and have Allowance of Chamber, Lodging, Table, and Gowns, as well as Instruction: But to be admitted only such as the School-Master shall find and approve to be well entered in Learning, nor under the Age of ten Years, and not above fourteen or fifteen. The School-Master must be of a competent Age, that is, of 27 Years at least, and a Master of Arts, of good Reputation both for Life and Learning in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues. To the School also belongs an Usher, who must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts two Years, at least, before his Election hither, and of the Age of four and twenty. To be read none but approved Authors *Greek* and *Latin*, as are read in the best Free-Schools. The Upper Form to be furnished with *Greek* Testaments, for their Use in the Chapel: Besides the Scholars Weekly Exercise, the Highest Form must every *Sunday* set up, in the Great Hall, four *Greek* and four *Latin* Verses a-piece, to be made upon any Part of the second Lesson appointed for that Day, for the Master of the Hospital, or any Stranger, to view and examine: As also two of them are appointed Weekly to read the Chapter, and say Grace at every Meal in both the Halls. The Master and Usher are to take Care to teach the Scholars to Cypher and Cast Accompts, especially those that are less capable of Learning, and fittest to be put to Trades. Not to take into their Tuition above 60 other Scholars, unless they entertain another Usher. To receive for Teaching those of the Foundation, no Fee or Wages from their Friends. To be careful to observe the Nature and Genius of their Scholars, and to instruct and correct them: In Correction to be moderate. These are the Statutes for the Teachers of the School.

Now as for the Scholars, tho' their Number at first was but forty, yet now four and forty are chosen and admitted; they are to continue in the House but eight Years at most; hence they are elected to either of the Universities, and to any College in either, according to their Friends Choice and Determination. Their Allowance there is 20 *l. per Annum*, paid Quarterly, without any Charge or Trouble: And they are not to be absent above two Months in the Year. Twenty-nine of these Scholars are sometimes maintained in the Universities together, by the said Exhibition, for eight Years. Others, who are superannuated, being unwilling or incapable of Learning, are designed for Apprentices; and these are set apart for Writing and Cyphering, to qualify them for Trades, and have the Sum of 40 *l.* given with them. The Scholars all dine in the Hall in a Collegiate Manner, and wear Gowns with Sleeves: And (which is an other good Benefit of this School) as the House hath a great many Livings of Value in their Patronage, so they commonly bestow them on their own Scholars.

BESIDES these Schools of greater Fame, in and about LONDON, are divers other such Places for Education of Youth more lately founded. As that in *Bunhillfields* in *St. Giles's Cripplegate* Parish. Over the Door entering in, is signified in Writing whose Gift it was, viz. Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman's* Free-School. Upon the School-House is a *Latin* Inscription, importing, that it was finished at the Charge of the *Haberdashers Company*, Anno Dom. 1673, *Richard Wynn*, Esq; Master, *Hugh Ratcliff*, *Philip Smith*, *Nicholas Smith*, and *John Freestons*,

VOL. I.

Wardens: *Richardo Houghton*, A.M. *Primario & primo Magistro*; with the Arms of *Trotman* set there and painted. The Salary is 50 *l. per Annum*, for which thirty Boys of the said Parish of *St. Giles's* are to be taught free. Mr. *Thomas Wright*, M. A. is the present Master, who also hath a Dwelling-house there, appropriate to the School-Master.

THERE is another Free-School in *Plough-Yard* in *Sydon* or *Seething-Lane*, in the Parish of *Albhallows Barking*, lately founded by one *Hickson* a Brewer, endowed with twenty Pounds a Year for one Master, to teach twenty poor Children, whereof fourteen to be of the said Parish of *Barking*, and six of an *Hamlet* in *Wapping*. This Master hath an House for himself where the said School is kept, and two Chaldron of Coals yearly allowed him. It is moreover endowed with eight Pounds a Year for a Writing-Master, to teach the Children Writing and Casting Accompts. The present Master is Mr. *Graffie*.

IN *Whitechapel* is another Free-School, founded by Mr. *Davenant*, late Rector of *Whitechapel*: The Salary is 20 *l. per Annum*, and is, or lately was, in the Hands of three Trustees. This School hath been considerably endowed, and the Number of Children to be taught enlarged, by the Gift of a Thousand Pounds, sent by some noble minded, but unknown, Lady; which hath been laid out by the Parishioners for the Purchase of Lands in *Tilbury*; the Rent whereof is for the yearly Maintenance of the School and Children.

ANOTHER Free-School is situated in *St. James's Clerkenwell*, in the Road going to *Islington*, founded by Mrs. *Alice Owen*, Widow first of Alderman *Elkin*, and afterwards of Judge *Owen*; endowed with 22 *l. per Annum*. To which is a Chapel and an Alms-house adjoined, given by the same charitable Hand.

THERE are other Free-Schools in the Sub-  
urbs and Neighbourhood of LONDON: As that at *Hackney*, in the Church-yard, founded by *Christopher Urswyke*, some Time Rector there; with an House for the Master; on which is engraven toward the Street, these Words:

EXTRUCTA FUIT HÆC DOMUS  
ANNO DOM. 1519. CHRISTOPHO-  
RO URSWYKE, RECTORE.

And in another Place:

MEMORARE NOVISSIMA.

MRS. *Margaret Awdley*, some Time an Inhabitant of *Hackney*, (whose House was in *Clapton*) for the Encouragement of the School-Master, gave a Salary of 20 *l. per Annum*.

THAT belonging to *Aske's* Hospital at *Hoxton*, in which twenty Boys are educated, the Sons of decayed Freemen of the *Haberdashers Company*. Hoxton School.

ANOTHER at *Rotherhith*, founded by *Bell* and *Rich*, two Mariners, for eight Sons of Seamen, to which they gave three Pounds *per Ann.* and the School-House. Rotherhith School.

ON the other Side the Water; besides the last mentioned, are to be found two large Free-Schools in *Southwark*:

ONE in the Parish of *St. Mary Overy's*: It is a good Building of Brick, situated on the South Side of the Church, founded in the Fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno Dom. 1562, in the Place, as some say, where the Prior of the Priory of *St. Mary Overy's* House stood, which the Parishioners bought, and built the School there. This School, with the House for the Master, was burnt down in the Year 1676, but rebuilt

U u



rebuilt again very gracefully and conveniently. Over the Back-door is an old Stone preserved from the Fire, with this Inscription in Capitals:

LIBERA SCHOLA GRAMMATICIS PAROCHIANORUM PAROCHIAE SANCTI SALVATORIS IN SOUTHEWARKE IN COM. SURRIE, ANNO IV<sup>to</sup>. REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ.

It is governed by a Master, whose Salary is 30*l.* per Annum, and an Usher, whose Salary is 20*l.* per Annum. It is free for such poor Children as are born in the Parish. It hath at present, or lately had, about sixty Scholars. It is taken Care of by six Governors, whose Qualifications must be, That they have been Upper Churchwardens, and have served all the other Offices in the Parish. The Vacancies are filled by Election among themselves, of some duly qualified Person or Persons. There is also a Writing-School hard by, for the Conveniency of this School, for thirty Boys to learn to Write and Read; the Salary is 20*l.* per Ann. which was given by one Mrs. Appleby.

St. Olave's School.

THE other Free-School in *Southwark*, is that situated in the Parish of St. Olave's. This School was first set on Foot by some of the Parishioners, who afterwards were made a Corporation, by Letters Patents from Queen Elizabeth: By Virtue whereof there are appointed over it sixteen Governors, whereof the Rector is always one. They are to be Men of the best Quality and Reputation in the Parish; and when one dies, another is chosen by the Survivors to supply his room: In this Foundation are three Schools, namely, for *Latin*, *Writing*, and *Reading*: And for this Purpose it maintains a Master, and three Ushers under him. The *Latin* Master, who is the Chief Master, his Salary is 60*l.* per Annum, and hath an Usher under him, who is called the *Latin* Usher; his Salary is 30*l.* per Annum. The Writing Master, or Usher, hath 40*l.* per Annum: And the Reading Master, or Usher, hath 20*l.* per Annum. There is an House for the Chief Master, and another for the Reading Usher. In this School are taught 300 Boys. It is well endowed with Rents from several Houses and Lands in *Horslydown*, in *Southwark*, *Little Britain*, &c.

Schools in Westminster.

IN Westminster also are several Free-Schools, besides the King's School, which will be taken Notice of in the Description of that City.

THERE are also many private Schools kept in and about LONDON, where the School-Masters hire the School Rooms themselves, and receive Salaries or Quarteridges for Teaching: Some for Teaching the learned Languages, *Latin* and *Greek*; some for Writing and Arithmetick, and Merchants Accompts; and some for Mathematicks, Geography, and Navigation; that so the Youth of the City may be brought up to be hereafter useful to the Publick; some in the Church, some in the State, some for the Sea and Travel abroad, some for Trade and Business at Home; and finally, that all the Members of this Metropolis might be able to get an honest Maintenance and be serviceable to the Crown, or otherwise, whensoever there be Occasion.

IN and about LONDON and Westminster, and within 10 Miles of the same, are 131 Charity Schools; of which the following is an Alphabetical List, and of the Children therein taught.

## CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	N <sup>o</sup> of Schools.	Boys	Girls
A Lhallows Lombard-street, set up in 1702	1	40	
St. Andrew's Holborn, erected 1699	1	80	
In the same Parish, 1701	1	—	71
In the same Parish, for teaching Navigation to 30 Children, elected out of 8 Charity Schools, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from whence 73 Boys have been put Apprentices to Sea, included in the Numbers put out of their respective Schools	1		
St. Anne Aldersgate, 1717	2	30	20
St. Anne Blackfriars, set up 1705, supported by Endowment	2	40	30
St. Anne Westminster	1	52	—
In the same Parish	1	—	52
St. Bartholomew the Great, for Boys, 1717, and for Girls, 1727	2	35	16
Billingsgate Ward	1	40	—
St. Botolph Aldersgate, 1702	1	50	—
In the same Parish	1	—	50
St. Botolph Aldgate within, for Boys, set up 1698, and for Girls, 1710	2	50	40
In the same Parish, in East-Smithfield, the Boys set up 1706, and the Girls 1710	2	40	30
St. Botolph Bishopsgate	2	30	20
St. Bride's Parish 1711	2	50	50
Bridge and Candlewick Wards, set up for Boys 1710, Girls 1717, formerly under the Name of St. Michael Crooked-Lane, and St. Magnus the Martyr	2	60	40
Broadstreet Ward, 1709	2	50	30
Camberwell in Surrey	2	40	35
Castle Baynard Ward	2	30	20
Chelsea, Middlesex, set up 1707, endowed with 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for ever, by the late Mr. Chamberlayne	1	35	—
In the same Parish, set up June 1709, for Soldiers Girls, supported by Ladies and Gentlewomen, seven of whom are Trustees	1	—	30
Christ-Church, Spittle-fields, removed from Petticoat-Lane, 1729	1	30	30
Christ-Church, Surrey, for Boys, 1711 and for Girls, 1719	2	30	10
St. Clement Danes, 1702	2	70	40
In the same Parish, an Hornbook School, for Boys and Girls, 1724	1	15	15
Cordwainers and Breadstreet Ward	2	50	30
Cornhill and Lime-Street Ward, 1711	2	50	30
Cripplegate Ward within, including the School of St. Alphage Parish, 1712	2	50	25
Deptford in Kent	2	50	20
Dowgate-Ward, set up 1715	2	30	20
St. Dunstan in the West, cloathed, Boys, 1708, Girls, 1710	2	50	40
St. Edmund the King: A Subscription and Collection to put out Apprentices educated in the Charity-Schools, and 240 Children have been put out, included in the Numbers put out of their respective Schools.			
St. Ethelburga, set up 1719, first in the Parish of St. Mary Abchurch, supported by the Subscriptions of a Society, and other Collections	1	20	

Farringdon



N <sup>o</sup> of Schools.				N <sup>o</sup> of Schools.			
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
Farringdon Ward within, set up 1705	2	60	40	St. Mary le Bone, 1715	1	12	
St. George the Martyr, 1708	2	50	50	St. Mary at Illington, 1710	2	26	18
St. George, Southwark	1	50		St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey	2	50	20
Sir George Wheeler's Chapel in Spittlefields	1		25	St. Mary Overy's, alias St. Saviour Southwark	2	60	50
St. Giles's Cripplegate without, in Redcross-Street, 1698	1	100		St. Mary Rotherhithe	1	20	
In the same Parish, supported by the Lady Eleanor Hollis's Legacy of 62 l. 10 s. per Annum	1		50	In the same Parish, the Parish-Children of both Sexes are under the Care of a Mistress, and 2 Nurses, since 1715, at the Charge of 2 s. a Week each Child on the Parish, except the Article of Cloathing	1	25	
In the same Parish without, in <i>Mid-dlesex</i> , set up in 1698	1	50		St. Mary le Strand, 1704	1	16	
In the same Parish, set up 1727, supported by a Legacy of Mr. John Fuller, deceased; and 5 l. allowed to put each Boy Apprentice	1	20		St. Mary White-chapel	2	60	40
St. Giles's in the Fields, set up 1705				Mile-End-Old-Town set up, 1723	1	22	10
The Trustees of these Schools finding themselves burthen'd with Binding out Girls to Trades, have agreed that for the future 20 of the eldest Girls shall be wholly maintain'd in the Schools, with a Person appointed to teach them what is necessary to qualify them for Services.	4	101	101	Newington-Butts, <i>Surrey</i>	1	32	
Greenwich, <i>Kent</i> , 1700. The Children here spin, and make their own Cloaths, both Linnen and Woollen.	1		40	Norton-Folgate. This School was set up 1691, and has been very useful as a Nursery to the Neighbouring Charity-School	1	60	
St. James's Clerkenwell, 1699	2	60	40	St. Olave Old-Jury, and St. Martin Ironmonger-Lane, set up 1717	1	30	
St. James Westminster, supported by the Offertory	1	50		St. Olave Southwark	1		60
In the same Parish in King-street, set up 1712, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, supported out of the Revenue of the Chapel	1	36		St. Paul Covent-Garden, Boys 1701, Girls 1712	2	30	20
In the same Parish, supported by Collections at Sermons and casual Benefactions	1		40	St. Paul Shadwell, Boys 1699, Girls 1712	2	50	50
St. John at Hackney 1714	2	30	20	Poplar-Chapel in Stepney, 1711	2	30	20
St. John Wapping, set up for Boys 1704, Girls 1708	2	38	23	Queen-Hithe Ward, set up 1717	1	36	24
St. Catharine Creed	1	40		Ratcliff Hamlet, Stepney, Boys, 1710, Girls, 1723	2	35	25
St. Catharine near the Tower 1701	2	35	15	St. Sepulchre within, 1700	1	51	
Kenington, <i>Mid.</i> 1707. The Children have Bread and Beer four Days in the Week throughout the Year, and Dinner every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Lady-Day.	2	30	20	In the same Parish within, set up 1702	1		51
Knightsbridge Chapel	1	6	6	In the same Parish within, set up 1711	1		25
Lambeth in <i>Surrey</i>	2	50	12	In the same Parish without, set up March 1706	1	33	
St. Lawrence Pountney	1	16		St. Stephen Wallbrook, 1695	1	30	
St. Leonard Shoreditch, Boys School erected 1705, and Girls School 1709	2	50	50	St. Thomas Southwark, 1704	1	30	
St. Margaret Westminster, Cloath'd in Blue, the Boys set up in 1688, the Girls 1714	2	52	34	Tower-Ward	2	60	60
In the same Parish, Cloath'd in Grey	2	80	50	Vintry-Ward, 1710	1	50	
St. Martin's in the Fields 1699. In these Schools 35 Girls are maintained, and one third Part of the Boys are daily employed in useful Labour, so that the whole School works two Days in a Week by Turns.	3	101	51	Wapping-Stepney	2	50	50
				Total	131	3200	1984
				Boys at School			3200
				Girls			1984
				Total of Children at School			5184

All the Schools above-mention'd have been set up since 1697, except that belonging to the New Church in St. Margaret Westminster, now known by the Name of the BLUE-COAT-SCHOOL, which was set up Lady-Day 1688, for 50 Boys; and the School at Norton-Folgate, erected 1691, for 60 Boys.



## C H A P. XIV.

## Of the HOSPITALS in and about LONDON.

**M**OST of the Hospitals in and about LONDON have been founded since the Reformation; and it was not till the Year 1557, that wholesome and good Orders were made and agreed upon for the four Hospitals, by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the said Hospitals; and were to be read in every the said Hospitals at a full Court once every Quarter, either 14 Days before, or after the Quarter-Day; beginning with a Preface, giving Account therein of the Royal Founder, and unto whom they had committed the perpetual Care of them, and who by that Authority had made the said Ordinances: Which Preface ran in this Tenor, *viz.*

“ WHEREAS the most excellent and worthy  
 “ Princes, our late Sovereign Lords, King  
 “ Henry VIII. and King Edward VI. of their  
 “ bountiful Benignity, and charitable Devotion,  
 “ towards the Succour and Sustainment of the  
 “ Poor in this City, have given and granted by  
 “ their Letters Patents, with Indentures of Co-  
 “ venants and Bonds, to the said Princes and  
 “ their Successors, by the City made for Per-  
 “ formation thereof, to the Mayor and Com-  
 “ monalty, Citizens of this said City; as well  
 “ four several Hospitals (that is to say) by King  
 “ Henry VIII. one Hospital, called St. Bartho-  
 “ lomew the Little; and by King Edward VI.  
 “ three other Hospitals called Christ’s Hospital,  
 “ Bridewell Place, and St. Thomas’s Hospital;  
 “ as also certain Lands and Tenements, towards  
 “ the Relief and Maintenance of such Poor as  
 “ there are relieved; and have also by their  
 “ Kingly Prerogative, granted unto the Mayor  
 “ and Commonalty, for the better Government  
 “ of the same, amongst other Things in the same  
 “ Letters Patents, Authority, and Power, to  
 “ elect and choose Governors and Officers, and  
 “ also to make and constitute good and whol-  
 “ some Ordinances for godly Maintenance there-  
 “ of: By Virtue of the which Letters Patents,  
 “ We, the said Mayor and Commonalty have  
 “ made and ordained these Rules and Ordina-  
 “ nances in Manner and Form following.

THEN follow Orders, how many Governors shall be elected; the Manner of their Election; and how they shall be divided, and of their Continuance; the Charge of every Governor in general; of General Courts, touching the Government of all the four Houses, and what in them is to be done; of a full Court in Christ’s Hospital for weighty Causes, and what is thereat to be done; what is to be done at Ordinary Courts, when two or more of the Governors are assembled, the Treasurer being one; touching the Admitting of Children, and Granting of Pensions, to be either paid in this House, or in Parishes; for the Putting out of Children to Service; for the Examination of single Women, being got with Child, and the Persons with whom they committed their Offence; Governors, *viz.* a Comptroller, and a Surveyor-General, a President, a Treasurer, three Almoners, two Scrutiners, a Renter, two Surveyors, with an Account of the respective Duties; the Officers, *viz.* the Clerk, the Ma-

tron, the Nurses, and Keepers of Wards, the Steward, the Officer appointed to warn the Collectors and Church-Wardens, the Cook, the Butler, the Porter, the Shoemaker, the Chirurgion, the Barber, the Beadles, with the Charges of each of these Officers.

THESE Orders were confirmed at a Court held on Wednesday, 28 Sept. Ann. Ph. and Mar. 4 and 5.

BUT to take a View of these Hospitals distinctly.

## CHRIST’S HOSPITAL.

**I**S situated between Newgate-street, and St. Christ’s-Hospital  
 Bartholomew’s Hospital in Smithfield. Here  
 was first, Anno 1325, founded a House of Grey Fryars, which being surrender’d to Henry VIII. Anno 1538, he, in the last Year of his Reign, gave the Church, with the Edifices and Ground, to the City of LONDON; and in the Year 1553, the pious young King Edward VI. affected by a Sermon preached upon Charity, by the learned Dr. Ridley, Bishop of LONDON, founded here an Hospital; to be called Christ’s Hospital, endowing the same with Revenues, which he gave to the City of LONDON as Trustees; and likewise Bridewell, and St. Thomas’s Hospital, were all incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward King of England, the VIth. of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, to whom the King gave 3266l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Founded by  
Edward VI.

Who gave  
large Re-  
venues to it.

HE granted also to this Hospital all the Church Linnen, formerly used in the publick Religious Worship in the Churches of LONDON: For the King having appointed Commissioners to take a View of all the Goods belonging to the Churches in and about LONDON, great Quantities of Linnen Vestures, and Cloth were found in the same, and more a great deal than there was then Need of in the Celebration of the Reformed Divine Worship. Wherefore the King wrote to Ridley, Bishop of LONDON, one of the said Commissioners, “ That towards the Relief of those poor Orphanes and others, charitably brought and gathered together by his loving Subjects, the Citizens, to his new Hospital of Christ Church, the same Linnen should be delivered to the Governors for their Use, thinking, as he added, that any Thing therein bestowed, to be to the Relief and Sustainment of the Temple of God, who inhabited in those poor People. Yet leaving to every Church necessary Linnen Vestures, as should serve to the publick Use and Ministry within the said Churches, according to the present Usage.

And all the  
Linnen used  
in Churches  
before the Re-  
formation.

TO this Foundation many Additions were made by well-disposed Persons.

THE Honourable City of LONDON gave all the Duty paid for Lodging and Pitching the Cloth at Blackwell-Hall to this pious Use; which



which is very considerable, every Piece of Cloth paying 1 d. Pitching, and a Half-penny per Week Resting, Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack. This Duty sometimes amounts to 1100 l. a Year clear Money. There are several Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, which is under the Management and Inspection of the Governors of *Christ's Church Hospital*.

Mr. Giles Russel, of *Clerkenwell*, Brewer, gave 140 l. per Annum, and above 2000 l. in Money, for maintaining Children in this Hospital, by his Will, dated the 10th of October 1669.

Richard Castell, a Shoemaker, called the *Cock of Westminster*, who by his Industry and Frugality had got 44 l. per Annum, left the same to these poor Orphans in Perpetuity; and there have been many other large Benefactions, as will hereafter be shewn. But to go back a little to the Time of the first Foundation:

AFTER the King's Grant, it lay upon the City to establish a standing Provision here for the Poor; and accordingly some Part of the Site of the *Grey Friars* they proposed for a large Hospital for poor Fatherless Children, to be decently maintained and piously brought up, and fitted for Trades and Callings: But it was not till five or six Years after, viz. Anno 1552, that the Lord Mayor and Citizens began the Reparation and Fitting up the *Friars*, for the Reception of the Children, which they effected the same Year, and called it *Christ's Church Hospital*; so that in the Month of September they took in near 400 Orphans, and on the *Christmas* Day following, in the Afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen rode to St. Paul's, the Children of *Christ's Hospital* stood from St. Laurence-Lane in *Cheapside* towards St. Paul's, all in one Livery of Russet Cotton, 240 in Number, and at Easter following they were at the *Spittle*, cloathed in Blue Coats, as they have continued ever since; whence the Hospital is commonly called, *The Blue-Coat-Hospital*. Their Habit is now a long Coat of blue warm Cloth, close to the Arms and Body, hanging loose to their Heels, girt about their Waist with a red Leather Girdle buckled, a loose Petticoat underneath of yellow Cloth, a round Thrum Cap tied with a red Band, yellow Stockings, and low heel'd Shoes, their Hair cut close at Top, and their Locks short.

THIS Hospital of *Christ's Church*, as also those others founded for the Relief of poor Children, and other sick and diseased People of the City, gave Occasion, not long after the Founding thereof, to Numbers of Poor, Lame, and Sick, and many of them, idle Persons, Rogues, and Vagabonds, to flock into the City from all Parts, expecting present Relief and Entertainment here; which caused the Lord Mayor, Anno 1569, to issue out a strict Order to forbid all such Resort, and such Persons to be taken up and brought to Ward; and Warning to be given, that none should give them Harbour: The Order was as followeth:

An O.R.D.E.R by the Lord Mayor, against Rogues, Vagabonds, and Masterless Men, resorting now, in great Numbers, to the City, upon Pretence to be relieved by the Alms of *Christ's Church* and *Bridewell*.

“ **F**Orasmuch as Experience of late hath shewed, That the charitable Relief, given as well by the Queen's Majesty's Noble Progenitors, as also the charitable Alms from Time to Time collected within this City, and bestowed by the Citizens, as well upon the poor and needy Citizens, being Sick, Impotent, and Lame, as the poor Orphans and Fatherless Children, born, or being, within this City, not having wherewith to relieve themselves, as

VOL. I.

“ well in *Christ's Church* and *Bridewell*, as in others, the Hospitals founded for the Relief of the Poor within the City of LONDON, hath drawn unto the said City great Numbers of Vagabonds, Rogues, Masterless Men, and idle Persons, and also poor, lame, and sick Persons, dwelling in the outmost Parts of the Realm, so as the City is thereby oppress'd, to the great Prejudice of the said City, and of the needy Poor, inhabiting in the same; and that these needy Beggars, and impotent Persons coming out of Foreign Parts of the Realm, and also the Rogues and Vagabonds greatly disliked the Queen, &c. the Mayor and his Brethren, the Aldermen, in her Majesty's Behalf, straitly charge and command all and every Person, and Persons whatsoever; dwelling or inhabiting within the said City, and Liberties, and Suburbs thereof, that they do not at any Time hereafter give any Relief, Lodging, Alms, or Maintenance to any Vagabonds, Rogues, &c. or to any common or valiant Beggar; but contrarywise to cause such Beggars, Rogues, Vagabonds, and Masterless Men, to be apprehended and brought to Ward; to the End, that they might be examined and punished by such as have Authority in that Behalf, according to the Queen's Law, &c.

“ AND further the said Mayor and Aldermen straitly charge and command, for the better avoiding the said common Beggars, &c. That no manner of Person whatsoever shall let any Tenement, Cottage, Chamber, or Room to Farm, either by the Day, by the Week, by the Month, by the Quarter, or by the Year, or any other Time, to any common Beggar, or Vagabond; &c.

THE Mathematical Master at *Christ's Hospital*, by the Constitution of the House, must be thus qualified; he must be a sober, discreet and diligent Person, of good Life, a good Scholar, very well understanding the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, a very good Mathematician, well knowing and ready in the Theory and Practice of all its Parts; to the End Boys may be furthered in the *Latin* Tongue, and the Master able to answer Strangers, if need be; and that they and others may find his Abilities to Satisfaction:

*The Mathematical Master.*

AND by the Constitution, ten are to be put forth yearly Apprentices to Masters of Ships, to the End they may be fit, in Time, to do Service in the Navy Royal, and ten more to be received into their Rooms: These Youths, who are chosen out of the rest of the Blue-Coat-Boys, are to be the most acute and of the readiest Wits, that they may be fit for Mathematical Studies: These, as a Badge of Distinction, wear on their Breasts fastened to their Coats, a Plate of Silver, with some Figures engraven, the Dye whereof is kept in the Tower where they are all stamped. The Chief Figures are three of the liberal Sciences; viz. Arithmetick, with a Scroll of Accounts in one Hand; and laying her other Hand upon a Blue-Coat-Boy's Head, having his Cap under his Arm: The next Figure representeth Geometry with a Triangle in her Hand. The Third; Astronomy, with a Quadrant in one Hand; and a Sphere in the other. There are also the Figure of a Ship or two under Sail, with a Wind from Heaven, blowing as it were upon it a prosperous Gale. There are also in the Clouds two Angels, one of them with Wings, and these Words wrote round, declaring the Royal Founder; and the Year when this School cominenced, viz. *Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis*, 1673. This Badge they wear constantly, not only in the Hospital, and about the Town, but when they are put forth, which when seen secureth them from being pressed: But they will sometimes put it into their Pockets;

X x

not



not caring to own the Place of their Education, for which, when it is discovered, they are reprimanded.

*The Occasion  
of first setting  
up the Mathe-  
matical School.*

AND here it must not be omitted for perpetual Memory, to remark the first Occasion of instituting this most useful Mathematical School founded in this Hospital. It was accidental, and owing, in a great Measure, to Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and Alderman, and some Time Lord Mayor of the City, who, as the setting up of such a Discipline in this Hospital first came into his Mind, so he was very instrumental and active in bringing it to that Success it afterwards came to, by his moving it so seasonably to the Lord Clifford, then Lord High Treasurer, who as effectually propounded it to the King. The following Relation of it Mr. Strype saith, he had from his own Mouth.

HE had been occasionally reading (according to his Custom at leisure Times to divert himself with Books) of the French King's Government, and particularly how he had appointed, That Children in all his Maritime Towns should be taught the Art of Navigation gratis, and had erected Schools for that Purpose, for the greater Increase of Seamen, and Benefit of Trade, and Service of his Fleets: Which good Policy rais'd some Thoughts in the said Alderman's Mind; concluding how such Education, at least of some Part of that great Number of Boys, would tend more to the publick Good, if it were set up in Christ's Hospital, than the ordinary Course of Learning then taken with them. This grew warm upon him, and he began to frame a Project for the Setting up such a School, which he communicated first to Sir Patience Ward, another Alderman, and they resolved to take in a third Person, and with 1000*l.* a-piece Charge, to make a Provision, and Encouragement for a Mathematical Master, and to build him a Dwelling-House near the Hospital, and to set up a School Room there for the teaching a competent Number of the Children.

WHILE this was in Consultation, a favourable Opportunity offered itself, which was this: The said Sir Robert Clayton, calling once at the Treasury, (this Business requiring him often to have Recourse thither) to speak with Sir Robert Howard, then Secretary to the Treasury; at his coming out, Mr. Parry, then Clerk of Christ's Hospital, met him, intreating him to speak to Sir Robert Howard in Behalf of the said Hospital, shewing him a Petition drawn up to the Lord Treasurer Clifford, and desiring him to procure the said Howard to deliver it. The Occasion of which Petition was this:

BEFORE the Revolution in the Year 1660, a private Citizen, who had a Debt of 7000*l.* charged upon Weavers Hall, (which according to some Methods in those Times was secured to be paid out of a Fund in the King's Lands) gave by Will this 7000*l.* to Christ's Hospital, for the Maintaining 40 Children, who were to wear a particular Badge, or be cloathed as he particularly directed. These Children were by this Request maintained 'till the Restoration; at which Time the Crown Lands reverting to the King, the Hospital petition'd his Majesty, That he would be pleased to pay them this 7000*l.* to continue the Maintenance of these 40 Children, according to the Request of the Donor; whereupon the King granted them the said Sum, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Excise, due at his Restoration: But there being many great Sums of Money charged to the Queen-Mother, and other Persons of Quality, out of the said Arrears, prior to this 7000*l.* it was not hitherto paid.

BUT after many Years the said Clerk of the Hospital thought fit, by a new Petition, to put the Lord Treasurer in Mind of the said Grant of the King. This Petition, being brought as before-said, Sir Robert Clayton took and went in with it to the Secretary of the Treasury, who presently, in Company with Sir Robert, carried it to the Lord Treasurer, to whom it was read; but after reading it his Lordship acquainted Sir Robert Clayton what great Sums of Money were charged upon the said Fund, prior to this, and that it was impossible for him to help the Hospital. Sir Robert, (like a good Advocate for the City's Poor) told him, That the Citizens of LONDON, he hoped, were as careful in managing their publick Charities, as their private Concerns, and that if his Lordship would place 7000*l.* upon a certain Fund to be paid by 500*l.* a Year, they would endeavour to maintain the Children with it, which the Lord Treasurer evaded also: But the diligent Alderman finding him in a good Humour, proceeded further with him, telling him, That a poor Friend of his was upon such an important Project in that Hospital, that would deserve a better Founder, and so discoursed to him the Design he and Sir Patience Ward were contriving. It took with the Treasurer, and it pleased him so well, that he charged Sir Robert to go and frame him a Petition upon that Subject he had discoursed to him of, and added, *That he would deliver it that very Night to the King before he slept.*

Sir Robert departed, and took the Clerk of the Hospital along with him in his Coach, and setting him down at the Hospital, order'd him immediately to bring him a List of the Governors of that House to Sir John Frederick's, then President, which List being brought and perused, they pitched upon Six to assist in this Matter, whereof Sir Patience Ward; and Sir Richard Ford, Aldermen, were two. While these were summoning, Sir Robert prepared a Petition. These Governors now being assembled, he signified to them the present Advantage of the Hospital, and shewing them the Petition, required them to go up with him to deliver it; but they declined it, and left it upon Sir Robert, telling him, *That he having begun it, was the fittest Person to carry it on.*

HE was not discouraged in so good a Work, but that Night carried up the Petition himself, and delivered it into the Hands of the Lord Treasurer, who appointed him to come to him the next Day, which he accordingly did, and found that the Treasurer had shewn the King the Petition, and had a Reference made back to himself for the Payment of 1000*l.* a Year, until the 7000*l.* were paid, and the Hospital was to covenant to maintain so many Boys, and to teach them the Mathematicks.

THE Treasurer then also gave an Order to Sir Heneage Finch, Attorney-General (afterwards Earl of Nottingham,) to prepare a Patent with all advantageous Clauses accordingly, and commanded Sir Robert Clayton to attend Mr. Attorney with it. He was well known to him, and having acquainted him with this Affair, the Attorney was extremely well pleased with it, and desired Sir Robert himself to give such advantageous Clauses as he could think of, to be inserted in the Patent. He thereupon called together the Committee, to have their Assistance, and so they prepared the Heads of such Clauses as they could think of, which he gave to Mr. Attorney, who appointed Sir Robert to call upon him again at a set Time, and he would draw the Patent with his own Hand. He came according to the Time, and had a rough Draught given him to take what further Advice he should think fit; which he shewed to the Committee or the Governors,



vernors, and then returned it to the Attorney, by whom it was soon finished, and had the Great Seal affixed to it; and Sir Robert paid the first 500 l. (it being to be paid half Yearly) to the Hospital, on Account of Rent which was due from him to the Crown.

THUS was this publick good Work, tending so much to the Honour both of the King and City of LONDON, brought to pass from the Beginning to the End, by the prudent Contrivance and preserving Industry of this Alderman. Sir Robert was then made a Governor of the said House, and Sir Jonas Moore, Samuel Pepys, Esq; and several other Persons, known to be Friends and Favourers of the Mathematicks, were called into the Government, for the better Managing and Settling this new Royal School.

King Charles II. the Royal Founder, was pleased to grant a further Sum, to place out 10 of the Mathematical Boys Apprentices to Masters of Ships, reserving the last Year of their Time to his Service, as has been said before.

NEXT, as to the Building, and Apartments in this Hospital:

LEADING out of *Newgate-street*, and contiguous to *Christ-Church*, is an Entrance, at the South-East Angle of the Cloisters, being a Brick Portal, adorned with four Pilasters and a Triangular Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; over the Door is the Effigies of King Edward VI. with this Inscription under it.

EDWARD the VIth. of famous Memory, King of ENGLAND, was the Founder of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL; and Sir ROBERT CLAYTON, Knt. and Alderman, sometime Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, erected this Statue of King EDWARD, and built most Part of this Fabrick, An. Dom. 1682.

IN a Place still called the *Grey Fryars*, leading also out of *Newgatestreet*, is another Entrance into the Cloisters, at the South-West Angle, by an Archade; over which is the Effigies of King Charles II.

AT the North-East Angle of the Cloisters, is a Piazza, or Colonnade, which serves for a Place of Recreation for the Boys, and is a Thorough-fare to *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, and *Smithfield*. This was a Part of the old Priory; but being very much decayed, was repaired under the Direction of that great Architect, Sir Christopher Wren.

ON the back of the East Cloister is another Effigy of King Edward the VIth, set up in a Nich, with this Inscription:

King Edward the VIth of famous Memory, in the 16th Year of his Age, founded this Hospital.

OVER the West Cloister is a spacious Hall, well wainscotted, fitted with Tables for the Children to dine and sup at. It was built after the Fire of LONDON by Sir John Frederick, Alderman, at the Expence of 5000 l. Near it is this Inscription: *This Hall being destroyed by the Fire, was rebuilt, as it now appears, at the sole Cost of Sir John Frederick, President of this Hospital, in the Year 1672, having been many other Ways a bountiful Benefactor to the poor Children of this House.* In this Hall is a very magnificent Picture, representing King James II. (but intended for King Charles II. had he lived but a little longer) with his Court, containing a vast Number of Figures, painted at full Length, extending from one End of the Hall to the other: There are likewise in it, some of the Governors, the Treasurer, and Children, Boys and Girls, kneeling: At each End there are the Pictures of King Edward VI. and King Charles II. as Founders, drawn half Way, and painted as hanging up in

the same Table, and also a Representation of the Mathematical School: It was painted by *Vario*, and is reckoned very valuable.

IN this Hall is likewise a large Picture, more antient, of King Edward VI. delivering his Royal Charter for this Hospital to the Mayor, who kneeleth, with the Aldermen behind him, a Bishop (supposed to be *Ridley*) with many other Figures standing about; an antient and fine Piece.

THERE are the Pictures also of Sir John Moor, of William Garway, of the Rape of *Arun-del*, in *Suffex*, Esq; of Sir Francis Child, and others, Benefactors to this Hospital.

IN this Hall is a good Organ, which oftentimes plays, when the Boys sing their Psalms, or Anthems, on *Sundays*, and other special Days.

THERE are nine Wards, where the Childrens Beds are, in each of which are harboured 50 odd Boys.

THE Girls have a Ward by themselves, which is indeed the best and handsomest of them all. It was built at the Cost of Mr. John Morice, and Sir Robert Clayton; the former giving 1000 l. the other much more. Mr. Thomas Firmin, Girdler, that charitable Citizen in his Time, took upon him the Care of the Building, and was supplied with Money from them; yet concealed their Names, according to their Desire, mentioning no more concerning them in this good Work, but only that two charitable Citizens were at the Charge of it.

THE Occasion of its being built was this: Sir Robert Clayton had had a very great Fit of Sickness, and being restored to his Health, thought within himself to make an Acknowledgement to GOD for his Mercy by some publick good Work; and consulting with the said Mr. Firmin upon that Subject, he proposed something should be done for *Christ's* Hospital, which, since the great Fire, had been but little restored hitherto from its Ruins, and excited him particularly to build the Girls Ward there; the Doing of which was computed at 2000 l. Cost. Mr. Morice, Sir Robert's Partner, was contented to give one half thereof; and Mr. Firmin was employed in the Care and Management of it, with a strict Injunction given him, that their Names should not be discovered. This was not all that was intended: For Sir Robert then designed, that the Children of the House should be better fitted for common and ordinary Trades, than, by the Methods then taken, they were, and did project several Rooms under the Wards for several Trades; where the Children, not engaged in Mathematicks, should spend some of their Time in honest Callings, that might be useful to the House and the Publick too, according to some Models he had procured of Hospitals from abroad. While this Work was carrying on, it was found convenient to make this a double Ward, however at first designed only for a single one; and the Stair-Case to be set within the Cloisters to serve both. This augmented the Charge at first proposed to near double the Sum; and Mr. Morice, Sir Robert's Partner, was now dead, so that the whole Burthen lay on him. While this Work was in hand, having privately viewed it, he intended something further, which would have cost 500 l. more:

BUT it most unseasonably happened at this Time, that Feuds and Factions grew high among the Citizens, which ended at last in the depriving them of their Charter; and then was this most liberal and publick-spirited Citizen and Magistrate put out both of the Government of the City, and of this Hospital, with many other worthy Citizens, and so the good Work unhappily stopt: But Mr. Firmin soon took the Opportunity to let the remaining Governors understand what a Piece of Ingratitude this was, shewing them with some Warmth that he who was thus discharged, was the



the very Man that had highly deserved of the House in this expensive Building, by whose sole Charges it had, for divers Years, been carried on, whereby the Founder of this Ward came to be at length known, which otherwise might have been concealed to this Day.

ANOTHER Ward there is, being a convenient Ward apart by itself, for the Sick, where they that fall into any Distempers are removed, and due Care taken of them.

OVER the East Cloister, the Ward of Lodging for the Children was rebuilt, at the Expence of the worthy President, Sir *Francis Child*, Father of Sir *Francis*, the present President.

FARTHER Eastward, is a handsome Counting-House, where the Charge is given to the Governors at their Admission.

OVER the Counting House is the Court-Room, curiously adorned with Pictures: Here you have that of King *Edward* the VIth (an Original) between those of King *Charles* and *James* II. That of Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Lord Mayor, when this Hospital was founded, which has these bad Lines under it.

Christ Hospital erected was,  
A passing Deed of Pity;  
What Time Sir *Richard Dobbs* was Mayor  
Of this most famous City,  
Who careful was in Government,  
And further'd much the same,  
Also a Benefactor good,  
And joyed to see it frame;  
Whose Picture here his Friends have set,  
To put each Wight in Mind,  
To imitate his Virtuous Deeds,  
As God hath us assign'd.

Also here are the Pictures of Mr. *Thomas Strechly*, *Henry Stone*, *Erasmus Smith*, *Thomas Barnes*, Esqrs; Sir *John Leman*, Sir *Tho. Viner*, Sir *Chr. Cletherew*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *Wolstan Dixey*, *Richard Young*, *Daniel Collwell*, and of *John Morice*, Esqrs; all bountiful Benefactors. Mr. *Smith* gave the Counting-House Court-Room and Pile of Buildings, right against it, being several Wards, his Arms are over the Door, Gules on a Chevron between three Bezants, as many Crosses Crests Fitchee, Sable.

IN the South Cloister, within these few Years, has been set up a handsome Marble Monument to the Memory of Sir *George Mertins*, and his Lady, with this Inscription:

In Hope of a Blessed Resurrection,  
Near this Place are deposited  
The venerable Remains  
Of  
Sir *GEORGE MERTINS*, Knt.  
And  
Dame *PHILADELPHIA* his Wife,  
Worthy Examples of conjugal Affection and paternal Tenderness,  
Who were lovely and pleasing in their Lives,  
And in Death they are not divided.  
He was Alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of LONDON,  
For many Years Treasurer, and before his Death, President  
Of this Hospital, which great Offices of Trust and Power,  
He discharg'd with Impartiality, Integrity, and Honour.  
In Trade, he was without Extortion,  
In the Exercise of Power without Oppression,  
In Offices of Friendship without Ostentation,  
In Acts of Piety without Dissimulation,  
And by his disinterested and diffusive Merit in Publick  
And Private Life, receiv'd universal and unenvied Applause.

She was a Lady of excellent Accomplishments and distinguish'd Worth.

Beautiful in her Person,  
Virtuous in her Mind,  
Obliging in her Temper;  
Pious in Life,  
Resign'd in Death.

She died April the 24th, 1722, aged 49.

He died November the 3d, 1727, aged 63.

Their Bodies are buried in Peace,

And

Their Names will be remember'd with Honour.

IN the East Cloister is this remarkable Funeral Inscription.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of Mrs. *Johanna Parry*, who was born in the Year of our Lord God 1577. She lived twenty-five Years under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; the Reign of King *James* I. the Reign of King *Charles* I. the Reign of King *Charles* II. and in the second Year of the Reign of our present gracious Sovereign Lord King *James* II. On the 20th Day of February 1685, she died in the one hundred and eighth Year of her Age.

NEXT for the Governors and Officers of this great Hospital.

THE Governors are many, and commonly Persons who have been Masters, or Wardens, of their Companies, or Men of Estates, or from whom there are Expectations of Charity. Out of these one is President, and he commonly is some antient Alderman, that hath passed the Chair; and another is Treasurer, who takes Care of the Affairs of the whole House, and of the Revenues; and therefore is commonly Resident, and hath a good House to dwell in, but without any Salary: And such an one is chosen by the Governors for this great Trust, who is of Note for his Abilities, Integrity, and Charity; and according to the Repute he hath, so the Hospital usually flourisheth, and the Benefactions come in plentifully.

THE present Treasurer is *Richard Cheek*, Esq.

EVERY Governor when he is admitted into this Society, hath this Charge solemnly given him in the Presence of the President or Treasurer, and other Governors assembled in Court.

Worshipful!

THE Cause of your Repair hither at this present is, to give you Knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to the Office, Charge, and Governance of *Christ's Hospital*. AND therefore this is to require you, and every of you, That you endeavour yourselves, with all your Wisdom and Power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this Vocation and Calling; which is an Office of high Trust and Worship: For ye are called to be faithful, Distributors and Disposers of the Goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy Members. In which Office and Calling, if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy Servants of Almighty God, being put in Trust to see the Relief and Succour of his poor and needy Flock, but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable, and great Enemies to that Work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the Commonwealth of this Realm, and chiefly of this City of LONDON.

THESE



“ These are therefore to require you and every  
 “ of you, That ye here promise before God and  
 “ this Assembly of your Fellow Governors, faith-  
 “ fully to travel in this your Office and Calling,  
 “ that this Work may have its Perfection, and  
 “ that the needy Number committed to your  
 “ Charge be diligently and wholsomely provided  
 “ for, as you will answer before God at the  
 “ Hour and Time when you and we shall stand  
 “ before him, to render an Account of our Doings.  
 “ And promising this to do, you shall be now  
 “ admitted into this Company and Fellowship.

THERE are several hundred Governors, in  
 which Number are always the Lord Mayor, and  
 Court of Aldermen: Besides which are the fol-  
 lowing Officers, the President and Treasurer,  
 already mentioned,

THE Physician, Dr. Fullerton.

THE Surgeon, Mr. Green.

THE Apothecary, Mr. Massey.

THE Steward, Mr. Henckman.

A Register, a Matron, a Nurse and her Maid  
 to every two Wards, a Cook, a Porter, and four  
 Beadles.

THERE are also Clerks for *Blackwell-Hall*,  
 and three Servants called Streetmen, who are to  
 see to the well governing the Carts of LON-  
 DON.

FOR the Provision for this great Family, there  
 are three Brewers, and three Bakers to supply  
 it with Beer and Bread.

Two of the Governors, who are called Al-  
 moners, for a Month or more, take Care to buy  
 and lay in Butchers Meat, viz. Beef and Mut-  
 ton; the Steward attends them.

THE Butcher receives about 40*l.* every  
 Month.

AND after this Manner the Children fare daily:  
 They have every Morning for their Breakfast  
 Bread and Beer, at half an Hour past Six in the  
 Morning, in the Summer Time; and at half an  
 Hour past Seven in the Winter. On *Sundays*,  
 they have Boiled Beef and Portage for their Din-  
 ners; and for their Suppers, Legs and Shoulders  
 of Mutton.

ON *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, the same Dinners  
 as on *Sundays*; that is, Boiled Beef and Pot-  
 tage. On the other Days, no Flesh Meat: But  
 on *Mondays*, Milk Portage: On *Wednesdays*,  
 Furmity: On *Fridays*, old Pease and Portage:  
*Saturdays*, Watergruel.

THEY have Roast Beef about twelve Days in  
 the Year, by the Kindness of several Benefa-  
 ctors, who have left, some 3*l.* some 50*s.* per Ann.  
 for that End and Purpose.

THEIR Supper is Bread and Cheese, or But-  
 ter for those that cannot eat Cheese. Only *Wed-  
 nesdays* and *Fridays*, they have Pudding Pies  
 for Supper.

THEIR Bread formerly was very coarse and  
 brown; but by the Care and Order of Mr. *Breer-  
 wood*, a late Treasurer, it was changed, and is  
 very good Wheaten Bread.

THE good Orders of this House are highly  
 commendable, and their Custom on the Lord's  
 Day bringeth Multitudes to see them.

As soon as the Boys come from Church, in the  
 Afternoon, they all repair to the Writing School:  
 There all their Names are called over. Then the  
 Chief-Master catechiseth them, that is, two  
 Wards at a Time, and the Ward of the Girls.  
 [Note, He catechiseth three Times a Week,  
 whereof *Sunday* is one.] Then he expoundeth  
 upon the Catechism; and that holds till about  
 half an Hour past five. After a little Respite,  
 the Boys go into the Hall to Supper. All being  
 come in, one Boy appointed goes up into a

Pulpit there placed, and reads a Chapter, be-  
 ing the second Lesson for the Day. After that  
 he reads likewise several good Collects, or short  
 Prayers, composed (or ordered to be composed)  
 by the Right Reverend the Bishop of LON-  
 DON; being all suitable to the Occasion; as,  
 for all States of Men, and Thanks to their Be-  
 nefactors, and Prayers for their Foundation. At  
 the End of every Prayer, all the Boys cry,  
 AMEN.

THE Boy that reads is one of the Upper-  
 most, and designed for the University. The  
 Prayers being done, a Psalm is named by the  
 same Boy, and all Sing, with an Organ that is  
 placed in the said great Hall. That done, the  
 said Boy in the Pulpit craves a Blessing upon their  
 Supper; and then all the Boys and Girls that  
 were standing round in their Order before, go  
 quietly each to their Tables and take their Places,  
 (which they know) without any Noise. Then  
 certain of the Boys in their Turns; some bring  
 Bread in their Baskets, ready cut in Pieces,  
 others Trenchers, and others Small Beer; of  
 which they have as much as they please. Then  
 are brought in several Wooden Platters, Legs of  
 Mutton, usually cut out into reasonable Pieces,  
 and the Nurses distribute them to each Boy.  
 Supper being done (which is not long) the former  
 Boy goes up into the Pulpit again, and gives  
 Thanks; and then sets a Psalm, and all the  
 Boys sing with the Organ. This done, they all,  
 in very quiet and good Order, retire from the  
 Hall to their several Wards, the Nurses of each  
 Ward going before their respective Ward; and  
 one of the Boys in each Ward carrying the  
 Bread-Basket upon his Shoulder, another the  
 Table-Cloth, and so the Hall is presently clear'd:  
 And the Nurses and Boys as they pass along  
 by the Treasurer, make their Obeisance. When  
 they are thus retired to their several Wards, the  
 Nurses hear them all read Chapters out of the  
 Bible; and then they sing some Psalm again;  
 and soon after they all go to Bed.

AND that these poor Children may be taken *The Sick Ward.*  
 Care of as well in Sicknefs as in Health, there  
 is a convenient Apartment by itself for such to  
 be kept in, which contains a Room for the Lodg-  
 ing of the Sick; a Kitchen for dressing their  
 Diet, and preparing such Physick as is needful  
 for them; and a Consultation Chamber, where  
 the Physician, Apothecary, or Surgeon meet, to  
 confer upon the Patients Distempers and Cures.  
 These commonly come two or three Times a  
 Week, or oftner, if there be Occasion. The  
 Physician is appointed by the College of Physi-  
 cians. There is also a Nurse proper to this  
 Ward.

BESIDES the Children that are maintained  
 within the Walls of this Hospital, there are con-  
 siderable Numbers belonging to it, which are  
 sent out and provided for in the Country, viz. at  
*Ware* and *Hertford* in *Hertfordshire*, and they  
 are of the least and youngest Sort, and afterwards  
 brought home to LONDON. At each Place  
 is a School-Master to teach the Children to  
 read, with a Salary of 50*l.* each.

AT *Ware* is a fine Building, like a College,  
 making a large Quadrangle, for Boys, containing  
 a School-House and a Master's House, and twenty  
 Houses for Nurses to keep the Children. Sir  
*Jonathan Raymond*, Knt. sometime Alderman of  
 LONDON, bought and gave them a Field  
 near adjoining, to recreate themselves, and to  
 play in.

AT *Hertford* is also a School-House and a Ma-  
 ster's House, and thirteen Houses more, each with  
 two Rooms on a Floor, and Gardens belonging.

THIS Hospital expends twelve or thirteen  
 hundred Pounds a Year in Salaries to Officers,  
 Clerks, and Servants. And the Foundation had  
 such



such a Reputation, and the Estate belonging to it so well employed, and so justly managed and used to the real Intents of it, and the Government of it so good and regular, that many have been encouraged to be frank Benefactors to it; and seldom Men of Estate in the City die but they leave it very good Legacies, either in Sums of Money, in Houses, or Lands: But some have been extraordinary in their Bounty, as Mr. *Stone of Skillington* in *Lincolnshire*, left an Estate there of about 500*l.* a Year for the proper Use of this Place; yet leaving many Charities for the Hospital first to pay out.

Mr. *Garraway* left an Estate to it, near *Arun- del* in *Sussex*, of above 700*l.* a Year.

ONE Mr. *Bacon* gave a considerable Sum in Reversion, in case of the Death of two Relations.

Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Mr. *Morice*, noble Benefactors, mentioned before.

IN one Year, viz. 1718, all the following Legacies were given to this Hospital: Dame *Sarah Prichard*, 100*l.* Mr. *Paul Fervis*, 100*l.* Sir *Edward Wills*, 100*l.* *Samuel Shepherd*, Esq; 100*l.* Sir *James Bateman*, 100*l.* Sir *John Lethieullier*, 100*l.* Sir *Richard Hoare*, 100*l.* Mrs. *Jane Elliot*, 100*l.* Mrs. *Sarah Rudyard*, 100*l.* *William Nutt*, Esq; and Mr. *Bridges*, 50*l.* each: And a great many more might be mentioned since.

So that their yearly Revenue in Houses and Lands, as it ought to be, to satisfy such vast Charges, is considerably great; and by the Bounty of the City, to encrease the wealthy Estate thereof, it hath allowed this House the Benefit of looking after and licensing the Carts of LONDON, the whole Care and Ordering whereof belongs to it: There are 420 Carts allowed in the City, each of which pays a certain small Sum for Sealing.

### St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THIS Hospital is incorporated by the Name of the Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, Governors for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew's* near to *West-Smithfield*. It was erected for sick and maimed People, where great Care is taken of them, and all Necessaries for Food, Lodging, Attendance, Physick, and Medicaments, proper for their Cure administered; for they have good able Physicians and Surgeons provided, belonging to the Hospital, who give their constant Attendance as Occasion requires; and they have Matrons and Nurses to look to them, and to see that they have what is convenient.

THERE belongs also to the Hospital an Apothecary to provide and prepare what the Physicians direct. And the Diseased are duly visited by them, in their Wards, where they are lodged, every Morning and Evening, as there is Need; every one having a Bed to himself, and by the Care of the Matrons, the Wards are always kept clean and neat.

It formerly belonged to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rabere*, an ingenious Gentleman, belonging to King *Henry I.* founding it about the Year 1102, and he was himself the first Prior.

It was governed by a Master and eight Brethren, and four Sisters, to take Care of the Poor of the said Hospital.

BOTH Priory and Hospital were dissolved under King *Henry VIII.* who in the last Year of his Reign, founded the Hospital a-new, and gave 500 Marks *per Annum* towards its Maintenance.

KING *Edward VI.* was a chief Benefactor to it, as was shewn before.

BUT to give some more particular Account of the first State of this charitable Foundation, and afterwards of the more modern and present Condition of it: It was founded for the Relief of an hundred Poor and Sick of the City of LONDON, by the aforesaid King *Henry VIII.* endowing it with the yearly Revenue of 500 Marks, conditionally, that the City also for their Part should add other 500 Marks by the Year; which Thing with all due Thankfulness they received at his Majesty's Hands, and embraced the Condition: But when the City took a Survey of what was given by the King for this yearly Sum, they found the Raising of this 500 Marks Rent, to lie only in certain Houses, some in great Decay, and some rotten and ruinous, and some to whom better Tenants had happened, already leased out at Terms and Rent, scarce reasonable for the behoof of the Poor; so that to make them again worth the wonted Revenue, and then to continue in the same, was no small Charge. Pensions also were issuing out of the 500 Marks, and granted by Letters Patents of that King to the Hospitaler there, and to other Ministers of the same.

IN this Hospital itself, was found only so much Furniture towards the Succouring of these hundred Poor, as served three or four Harlots, then lying in Childbed and no more: So much had the Godly Meaning of that King been abused in those Days. The Citizens, nevertheless, were not discouraged with the evil Doings of others, and the great Fall of their Hopes, but provided with what Speed they could to the Redress of the Decays, Disorders, and Defaults, and bestowed thereabout not much less than a thousand Pounds, whereby in King *Edward's* Time it came to such a Point that it was fit to receive the Number, and to succour them with all Necessaries requisite, and accordingly received them and maintained them: But, within five Years after, the Citizens had the Care of this Hospital. They were, and even in Pulpits, exclaimed against, as if they had wrong'd this Charity, by this mistaken Supposition, that this Hospital should have made a general Sweep of all Poor and Afflicted, and so for their Care were rewarded with nothing but open Detraction.

IN this Season notwithstanding, were healed of the Pox, Fistula's, filthy Blains, and Sores, to the Number of 800, and thence safe delivered, that others having Need might enter in their Rooms, besides eight Score and twelve that died there in their intolerable Miseries, which might have died and stunk in the Noses of the City.

UPON this Slander, so widely spread, it was thought good by the Lord Mayor, as chief Patron and Governor of this Hospital, in the Name of the City, to publish at that Time who were the Overseers, and with the Orders by him appointed, and from Time to Time practised and used, by twelve of the Citizens most antient in their Courses, for the Redress and Stay of such Slanders, and that it might be an open Witness unto all Men, how well Things were administered there, and by whom, and likewise to excite all well-disposed Persons more and more to bestow their Charity here.

AND because these Men that thus spoke against the Management of this Hospital, endeavoured to stop any further Charities and Gifts towards it; suggesting, that there was enough already for this Hundred of diseased People, to be looked after, it was declared that the City, of their endless Good-Will towards this most necessary Succour of their poor Brethren in Christ, although at the first they seemed bound to the precise Number of an hundred and no more, wished all Men to be most assuredly persuaded, that if

by



by any Means possible they might, they desired to enlarge the Benefit to a thousand.

At the first Erection, the Hospital was taken Care of by two Ranks of Persons, *viz.* Governors and Officers, which latter were hired for Wages, to have the necessary Doings in the Service of the House.

I. THE GOVERNORS. Among them the Lord Mayor was Chief Patron; the others were so changed, that the one half remained two Years in their Governance, and they were in Number twelve, who were placed there by the Lord Mayor, whereof four were Aldermen, the Residue, Commoners thus named,

THE PRESIDENT, always a Senior Alderman

SURVEYORS four, two Aldermen and two Commoners.

ALMONERS four, one Alderman, and three Commoners.

THE TREASURER, a Commoner.

SCRUTINERS two, both Commoners.

II. OFFICERS continuable or removeable as the Governors shall find Cause, and were

I. The Hospitaler.

II. The Renter Clerk.

III. The Butler.

IV. The Porter.

V. The Matron.

VI. The Sisters, twelve.

VII. The Beadles, eight.

THERE were also three Surgeons in Wages of the Hospital, giving daily Attendance upon the Cures, and a Minister, who was the Visitor of *Newgate*, according to his Office and Charge.

THE Governors were always elected by the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, the other Governors; who yearly elected six, that is to say, two Aldermen and four Commoners, who were admitted into the Hospital after this Manner. The whole Company of the twelve old Governors sitting in Assembly together, cause their Clerk to read unto the six, newly elected, their Charge. That done, and the new Elected consenting and yielding themselves to the Charge, the half of the Governors, that had fulfilled their two Years Governance stood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new Elected, took them by the Hands after their Degrees, and so admitted them, and before they parted all dined together, as well those that came a-new, as those that had governed their Time, and those that remained, every Man at his own Cost and Charge.

NOW for the Charges of *St. Bartholomew's*, as it was in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* There were Certain Charges, and Uncertain. Under the Uncertain came the Monies laid out for Shirts, Smocks, and other Apparel for the Poor, for Sugar and Spices, for Caudles for the Sick, Flax for Shirts, and Weaving of the same Cloth for Winding-Sheets, Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Incense, Juniper Ashes to buck their Cloaths. Also Money given to them at their Departure, which is measured according to their Journey and Need: Which uncertain Charges amounted one Year to the Sum of sixty Pounds.

THE certain Charges rose from the yearly Wages and Fees of Officers and Servants, and the Charges of Household Reparations, &c.

Wages of OFFICERS and SERVANTS.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Hospitaler	10	00	0
To the Renter Clerk	10	00	0
To the Butler	06	13	4
To the Cook	06	00	0
To the Porter	06	00	0
To the three Surgeons	60	00	0
To the eight Beadles	26	13	4
And for Liveries	10	00	0
To the Matron, and 12 Sisters	27	06	8
To the Matron, for her Board- Wages at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Week	03	18	0
Twelve Sisters for their Board- Wages, at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Week each	40	12	0
To the Matron for her Livery	00	13	4
To the Sisters for their Livery	06	00	0
To the Ministers of <i>Christ-Church</i> , by the King's Assignment; that is to say, a Vicar, a Visitor of <i>Newgate</i> , five Priests, two Clerks, and a Sexton, Yearly	106	00	0
To the Ministers of the Church, within the Hospital, by the Af- signment; that is to say, to a Vicar, a Clerk, and a Sexton	23	06	8
To certain Men of the Law, and other Persons given in Fees by the said King's Majesty, Yearly by Patent.	28	04	0

Charges of HOUSEHOLD,

For the Diet of 100 Persons, at 2 <i>d.</i> per Day	300	06	8
For 68 Loads of Coals, at 16 <i>s.</i> per Load	54	08	0
For Wood Yearly	24	00	0
For Candles Yearly	05	00	0
For Yearly Reparation of the Hos- pital, and Tenements appertain- ing to the same	40	00	0

Sum of the Charges certain, 795 02 0

Towards the which was Yearly re-  
ceived by the King's Endow-  
ment

And by the like Endowment of  
the City of LONDON

In the Whole 666 13 4

So the Hospital was charged Year-  
ly of certain (besides uncertain)  
Expences, over and above the  
Sum of their Revenues

WHICH only arose from the Charity of cer-  
tain Citizens.

The following is the Form of the Charge be-  
foresaid, that was used to be given to the new  
Governors when they were admitted, which the  
whole Company of the twelve old Governors sit-  
ting in Assembly together, caused their Clerk to  
read unto the six newly elected.



“ **I**T may please you to understand, that ye  
 “ are here elected and chosen, as Fellow-  
 “ Governors of this Hospital, to continue by the  
 “ Space of two Years: By all which Time, ac-  
 “ cording to such laudable Decrees and Ordi-  
 “ nances as have been, and shall be made, by  
 “ the Authority of the Lord Mayor, Chief Pa-  
 “ tron hereof, in the Name of the City, and the  
 “ Consent of the Governors, for the Time be-  
 “ ing, all your other Business set a-part, as much  
 “ as you possibly may, ye shall endeavour your-  
 “ selves to attend only upon the needful Doings  
 “ of this House, with such a loving and careful  
 “ Diligence, as shall become the faithful Mini-  
 “ sters of God, whom ye chiefly, in this Vo-  
 “ cation, are appointed to serve, and to whom,  
 “ for your Negligencies, or Defaults herein, ye  
 “ shall render an Account: For truly ye cannot  
 “ be Blameless before God, if, after you have  
 “ set your Hand to this good Plough, and pro-  
 “ mised your Diligence to the Poor, ye shall con-  
 “ trarywise turn your Head backward, and not  
 “ perform the Succour that CHRIST looketh  
 “ for at your Hands, and hath witnessed to be  
 “ done to himself, with these Words; *What-*  
 “ *soever ye do to one of these needy Persons for my*  
 “ *Name's Sake, the same ye do unto me: And*  
 “ *otherwise if ye neglect and despise them, ye de-*  
 “ *spise me.*

“ WE therefore require and desire every of  
 “ you, on God's Behalf, and in his most Holy  
 “ Name, that ye endeavour yourselves, to the  
 “ best of your Wit and Powers, so to Comfort,  
 “ Order, and Govern this House, and the Poor  
 “ thereof, that at the last Day ye may appear be-  
 “ fore the Face of God, as true and faithful  
 “ Stewards and Disposers of all such Things, as  
 “ shall for the Comfort and Succour of them,  
 “ (during the Time of your Office) be commit-  
 “ ted to your Credit and Charge: And this we  
 “ do require you faithfully to promise in the  
 “ Sight of God, and Hearing of your Brethren;  
 “ and in so doing, we here admit you into our  
 “ Fellowship.

AND so likewise had all the Officers, Superior  
 and Inferior, their respective Charges, in a cer-  
 tain Form of Words given them, but too long  
 to be here set down.

THERE was also a pious Form of Thankf-  
 giving, which the Diseased, being cured, and to  
 be discharged the Hospital, were to repeat up-  
 on their Knees, in the Hall, before the Hospi-  
 taler, and two Masters of the House, at the  
 least; having learned it without Book, according  
 to the Hospitaler's Charge, which was as follows:

“ **W**E magnify and praise thee, O Lord,  
 “ that so mercifully and favourably  
 “ hast looked upon us, miserable and wretched  
 “ Sinners, which have so highly offended thy  
 “ Divine Majesty, that we are not worthy to be  
 “ numbered among thy Elect and chosen People.  
 “ Our Sins being great and grievous, are daily  
 “ before our Eyes. We lament and are sorry for  
 “ them, and with sorrowful Heart and la-  
 “ mentable Tears, we call and cry unto thee for  
 “ Mercy. Have Mercy upon us, O Lord, have  
 “ Mercy upon us, and according to thy great  
 “ Mercy wipe away the Multitude of our Sins:  
 “ And grant us now, O Lord, thy most holy  
 “ and working Spirit, that setting aside all Vice  
 “ and Idleness, we may in thy Fear walk, and  
 “ go forward in all Virtue and Godliness.

“ AND for that thou hast moved, O Lord,  
 “ the Hearts of godly Men, and the Governors  
 “ of this House, to shew their exceeding Chari-  
 “ ty towards us, in curing our Maladies and  
 “ Diseases, we yield most humble and hearty  
 “ Thanks to thy Majesty, and shall incessantly  
 “ laud and praise thy most holy and glorious

“ Name, beseeching thee, most gracious and  
 “ merciful Lord, according to thy holy Word  
 “ and Promise, so to bless thine own Dwelling-  
 “ House, and the faithful Ministers thereof,  
 “ that there be here found no Lack, but that  
 “ their Riches and Substance may increase:  
 “ That thy holy Name may thereby be the more  
 “ praised and glorified: To whom be all  
 “ Laud, Honour, and Glory, World without  
 “ End. *Amen.*

ABOVE an Hundred Years ago this Hospital  
 maintained about Three hundred poor diseased  
 People, at the yearly Charge of 2000*l.*

ALTHOUGH the old Hospital then standing  
 wholly escaped the dreadful Fire in 1666, yet a  
 great Part of its Revenues being in Houses in  
 LONDON, suffered much thereby. Not-  
 withstanding, such hath been the Care of the  
 Governors, the Diligence and Industry of the  
 Physicians and Surgeons, and the Supplies of se-  
 veral good Benefactors, that there hath been year-  
 ly received in here many maimed and sick Sea-  
 men and Soldiers, with other diseased Persons,  
 from divers Parts of the King's Dominions, and  
 some from Foreign Parts, and many cured, and  
 relieved with Money, and other Necessaries, at  
 their Departure; besides their Diet and Lodg-  
 ing during their Cure.

THIS Hospital contains two spacious Courts  
 for the Harbour of these poor sick and maimed  
 Persons.

ON the West Side of the first Court is this  
 Inscription:

*These Brick Buildings were erected at the*  
*Charges of St. BARTHOLOMEW's HOS-*  
*PITAL, Sir ROBERT DUCIE, Knt. being*  
*President, and MARTINE BOND, Esq; Trea-*  
*surer. Anno Domini 1634.*

And on the East Side the following:

*This Building was erected Ann. Domini 1664.*  
*the Right Worshipful Sir RICHARD CHI-*  
*VERTON, Knt. President, and RICHARD*  
*MILES, Esq; Treasurer.*

THE grand Part of the Hospital, where are  
 the Apartments for the Governors, the Presi-  
 dent, the Physicians, &c. to meet in, is now re-  
 building, and almost finished, in a strong and  
 beautiful Manner of Stone, with a Ballustrade all  
 round the Top of it, adorn'd with Urns and  
 Vases. In this new Building is an Hall of  
 an Hundred Feet long, and Thirty four Feet  
 broad; the Fret-work on the Ceiling is exceed-  
 ing curious, done in Stucco, of three different Co-  
 lours.

THERE are two other Houses, one at *Kings-*  
*land*, the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*,  
 both under the Charge of St. Bartholomew's Hospi-  
 tal: There are about Six hundred Patients,  
 Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging,  
 Diet, Physick, Chirurgery, and all other Mini-  
 strations useful and necessary for restoring sick  
 and wounded Seamen, and others, to their Healths  
 and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by  
 a President, Treasurer, and several hundred Go-  
 vernors, out of which, annually, Committees are  
 elected, for the good Ordering the Affairs of  
 the House, *viz.*

Auditors of the General Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter's Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the  
 said Hospital.

Overseers



OVERSEERS of the Goods and Utenfils of the said Hospital.

ALMONERS to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

THE Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week, within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are cured, and admit others in their Room.

THE immediate President is Sir Richard Brocas, Alderman.

THE Treasurer, Richard Bowater, Esq;  
THERE are two able Physicians belonging to the said Hospital, Dr. Richard Tyson, Dr. Pierce Dadd.

Thomas Northey, Apothecary.

MASTER SURGEONS.  
MR. William Green,  
MR. John Freke, and  
MR. James Phillips.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.  
MR. Thomas Bigg,  
MR. Joseph Webb, and  
MR. Edward Nourse.

ANY of the above cut for the Stone by a late Order of the Governors.

SURGEON to the Lock in Southwark, Mr. Peter St. Hill.

SURGEON to the Lock at Kingsland, Mr. James Dansie.

VICAR and Hospitaler, the Reverend Mr. John Banfon.

MR. William Tims, Register.  
MR. Matthew Woolfreys, Steward.  
MR. John Lloyd, Renter.  
A Matron, and  
TWENTY Sisters.

BY comparing the Cures here done in several Years past, one with another, and the constant Number that are harbour'd here, a new Estimate may be made of the annual Charges of this Hospital. In the last Year, viz. 1732, there were cured and discharged, of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased Persons, out of this great City, and other Parts of his Majesty's Dominions and Foreign Parts, 4334.

MANY of them relieved with Money, and other Necessaries, at their Discharge, to accommodate them in their Return to their several Habitations.

BURIED, 349.  
REMAINING under Cure, 609.

So that there have been under the Care of the Hospital last Year, of poor, sick, and lame Persons, destitute of other Relief; in all, 5292.

To this Hospital divers honourable and worthy charitable People have contributed their Benevolence; and to signalize the same, and to put others in Mind to follow so good an Example, the Governors thought fit to have their Names fairly wrote, with a Pencil, in Oil, on both Sides the publick Passages, from Smithfield to Christ Church Hospital, at a convenient Height from N<sup>o</sup>. 13. VOL. I.

the Ground, to be read by Passengers: But upon the rebuilding the Hospital they are taken down.

BENEFACTORS to St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

	l.	s.	d.
MR. Henry Wollaston, Draper	40	0	0
MR. John Vernon, Merchant Taylor	50	0	0
Mr. Edward Harvist, Brewer	25	0	0
Mr. Nicholas Stile, Grocer	5	0	0
Mr. Jefferij Elmes, Merchant Taylor	10	0	0
Sir John Lyon, Grocer	25	0	0
Sir Wolstan Dixie	50	0	0
Sir Thomas Cambel, Ironmonger	5	0	0
Sir John Swinnerton, Merchant Taylor	10	0	0
Sir Thomas Hunt, Skinner	25	0	0
Mr. Peter Blundel, Clothworker	350	0	0
Mr. Gaius Newman, Goldsmith	6	13	4
Mr. John Newman, Grocer	6	0	0
Mr. Richard Jacob, Vintner, by the Year	2	0	0
Mr. John Berryman, Clothier	5	0	0
Mr. John Ireland, Salter	4	0	0
Mr. Francis Erington, Merchant Taylor	10	0	0
Mr. Henry Butler, Draper	5	0	0
Mr. Peter Hall, Draper	3	0	0
Mr. George Chamberlain, Ironmonger	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Church, Draper	5	0	0
Mr. Hugh Coppe, Plaisterer	10	0	0
Mr. Randolph Wolley, Merchant Taylor	33	0	0
Mr. Henry Walcot, Grocer	20	0	0
Lady Mary Ramsay	10	0	0
Mrs. Anne Whitmore	60	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Audley	50	0	0
Mr. John Kendrick, Draper	50	0	0
Baptist, Lord Hicks, Visc. Cambden	100	0	0

ALL these before the Year of our Lord 1633.

THIS Hospital, in the Year 1718, had these good Friends and Benefactors.

	l.	s.	d.
Dame Sarah Pritchard	100	0	0
Samuel Shephard, Esq;	100	0	0
William Nutt, Esq;	50	0	0
Christopher Musgrave, Esq;	200	0	0
William Dalby, Esq;	100	0	0
John Houblon, Esq;	200	0	0
William Hoskins, Esq;	20	0	0

AND several other since, besides some settled Annuities, by Mr. Paul Jarvis, and Mr. William Allen.

THIS great and useful Charity is not thought beneath the Care and Inspection of Persons of the first Rank; for besides the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with above Three hundred Gentlemen and Citizens of the best Estates and Fashions, there are, at this Time, among the Governors, the following Persons of Quality:



The Duke of Chandos.	The Earl of Litchfield.
The Duke of Bedford.	The Earl of Abingdon.
The Duke of Beaufort.	The Earl of Thanet.
The Earl of Clarendon.	The Earl of Burlington.
The Earl of Oxford.	The Earl of Essex.
The Earl of Anglesea.	The Lord Vane.
The Earl of Arran.	The Lord Bathurst.
The Earl of Orrery.	The Lord Craven.
The Earl of Grandison.	The Lord Gower, and
The Earl of Aylesford.	The Lord Digby.
The Earl of Scarisdale.	

### St. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

St. Thomas's  
Hospital.

**T**HIS Hospital is seated on the East Side of the Borough of *Southwark*, but in the City's Jurisdiction, and is properly subjoined to that of *St. Bartholomew's*, being also appropriated for the Cure of sick and maimed poor People, which are sent thither from the several Parts of the Kingdom, by Certificates from the Church Wardens, and other substantial Inhabitants of the Parishes where they dwell; and are accordingly received and Care taken of them, as at *St. Bartholomew's* until cured, or restored to Health, if enable.

It is under the same Government with the former, and was incorporated with *Christ Church*, by King *Edward VI.* It was reckoned above 100 Years ago, to maintain 300 poor Diseased, with the Charge of about 2000 *l.* per Annum.

THIS Hospital escaped the furious Flames in the Year 1666, and most providentially those about 10 Years afterward, when on the 26th of May 1676, a Fire happened in the Borough, which consumed 300 Houses; yet, as by the particular Will of Heaven, was extinguished at this Place. The Structure being old, the Church was rebuilt, and most of the Hospital, in the Years 1701, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in a very spacious and ornamental Manner.

THERE are three Quadrangular Courts, formed by several Piles of Building. The Fronts of that round the first Court are elevated on Columns of the *Tuscan* Order. At the Entrance are three handsome Pair of Iron Gates. In the Middle of the East Side is a Door Case of Stone, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the same Order, enriched with the King's Arms in the Pediment, and higher with four Cripples in as many Niches, a fine Clock at Top, and under it the Figure of the Founder, with this Inscription:

EDWARD the sixth of most famous Memory, King of England, of his most Christian Zeale, and gracious Bounty, in the Yeare of our Lord 1532, in the 16 Yeare of his Age, and 7th of his Reign, was Founder of this Hospital of St. Thomas, that of Christ Church, Bridewell, and was to them a most worthy and bountifull Benefactor.

THERE are likewise the two following Inscriptions cut in Stone, on the North and South Sides.

THIS Building on the North Side of this Court, containing three Wards, was erected at the Charge of Thomas Guy, Esq; Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, a worthy Governour, and bountifull Benefactor to this Hospital, An<sup>o</sup> 1707.

THIS Building on the South Side of this Court, containing three Wards, was erected at

the Charge of Thomas Frederick, of LONDON, Esq; a worthy Governour, and liberrall Benefactor to this Hospital, An<sup>o</sup> 1708.

THE second Court has, on the South Side, the Parish Church, adorned on the Front with Pillasters of the *Ionick* Order. On the North Side is the Chapel of the House, with ornamental Pillasters of the *Corinthian* Order. The East Side is the Hall, elevated on Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; and in this Court are the Minister's, Treasurer's, Steward's, Cook's, and Butler's Houses, with the Counting-House.

THE third Court is called the Great Square, the Fronts of which are also built on Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, and adorned above with Pillasters of the *Ionick*.

IN the Center of this Court is the Figure of Sir Robert Clayton, carved in full Proportion, in the Habit of Lord Mayor, with a Charter in his Hand, and standing on a Pedestal, about six Feet high, all neatly cut in Marble; the Pedestal is enriched with Sir Robert's Arms, supported with two Cupids, &c. and on the North Side of the Pedestal is this Inscription.

ROBERTO CLAITONO, Equiti, in Agro Northamptoniensi nato, Civi Londinensi, & Urbis Pratori, hujus Nosocomii Præsidi, novi Pauperum Ergastuli Vicepræsidi, & Fautori benefico. Quod in Magistratu semper æquus, Patriæ, Libertatis, & Fidei reformatæ Vindex fuit acerrimus: Quod præter alia Liberalitatis suæ erga egenos Monumenta Puellarum in Christi Orphanotrophio Cubiculum suis sumptibus extrui curavit: Quod ad hanc Domum reficiendam, Libras primum DC. erogavit vivus. Et insuper MM CCC. Testamento legavit: Ob tanta viri Merita, hanc Statuam, quam Honoris Causa viventi posuerant Nosocomii Curatores, Ann. Dom. M DCC I. in Memoriam Mortui decoraverunt, Ann. Dom. MDCCXIV.

ON the South Side of the Pedestal, is the same in English, viz.

"To Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, born in  
"Northamptonshire, Citizen and Lord Mayor of  
"LONDON, President of this Hospital,  
"Vice-President of the new Workhouse, and a  
"bountiful Benefactor to it, a just Magistrate,  
"and brave Defender of the Liberty and Religion of his Country. Who (besides many other Instances of his Charity to the Poor)  
"built the Girls Ward in Christ's Hospital,  
"gave first towards the rebuilding of this House  
"600 *l.* and left by his last Will 2300 *l.* to the  
"Poor of it. This Statue was erected in his  
"Life-time by the Governors, Ann. Dom.  
"MDCC I. as a Monument of their Esteem of  
"so much Worth, and to preserve his Memory  
"after Death, was by them beautified, Anno  
"Dom. MDCCXIV.

IN a little Court farther Eastward, are the Salivating Wards, viz. *Lazarus's Ward*, and *Susannah's Ward*.

ALSO *Cutting Ward*, with seven Beds; and the *Cutting Room* is close by it, where they cut for the Stone. In this Court also is the Surgery and Bagnio, the Theatre, and Dead-House, where the Dead are put till such Time as they are buried in a Church-yard near this Court.

IN the aforesaid Hall are the Pictures of King Edward VI. Charles II. William and Mary, and that of Sir Robert Clayton, all curiously done at full Length. Here the President's Seat is finely enrich'd with carved Fruit, Leaves, &c. done in Relievo: And in this Hall are put up the Arms of Sir Robert Clayton, Argent, a Crois Sable, between



tween four Augresses; and several large Tables of Benefactors.

THE Governors of this Hospital are the Lord Mayor, and sixty other Gentlemen and substantial Citizens of LONDON.

SIR Gerard Conyers, Knight and Alderman, President.

Charles Foy, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the executive Government of the House, with a Committee of thirty Governors, (seven whereof are a *Quorum*) changed every three Years, ten going out Yearly, and as many elected in their Room, at the annual General Court, and with twelve Almoners chosen Quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are Cured, or the Incurables.

Two Chaplains.

Mr. Drew, Hospitaler.

Mr. Casberd, Curate of the Parish.

Dr. Plumtre, Dr. Wilmot, and Dr. Hall, Physicians.

Mr. Fern, Mr. Cheselden, and Mr. Symonds, Surgeons.

Mr. Pierce, Apothecary.

Mr. Gale, Steward.

Mr. Mathews, Clerk and Register.

ONE Cook; one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brewhouse; two Porters; four Beadles.

Mrs. Pierce, Matron, under whom are nineteen Sisters, who take Care of so many several Wards; with Nurses, Watchers, &c. attending the Poor.

THE Governors set every *Thursday* at the Hospital, to take in and discharge Patients.

AT this Hospital, the last Year, viz. 1732, were cured and discharged, of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased Persons, 4173.

MANY of whom have been relieved with Money and Necessaries at their Departure, to accommodate them in their Journies to their several Countries and Habitations.

BURIED from thence the same Year, after much Charge in their Sickness, 307.

REMAINING under Cure at the Charge of the said Hospital; 593.

So that there were, or had been, that Year, of poor miserable Objects, under the Care of the said Hospital, and destitute of other proper Cure, in all, 5073.

## BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Bridewell Hospital.

AFTER the three afore-mentioned great Hospitals had been founded, there being many other poor distressed Persons in the City, who had neither House nor Harbour, but were forced to lye abroad in the open Streets, many worthy Citizens were thereby much affected, and especially Ridley, the good Bishop of LONDON; who, considering that *Bridewell*, an old decayed House of the King's, situated in the City, being very large and capacious, might be extreamly serviceable to this charitable Purpose, he endeavoured to find a way to beg it of the King, and had the better Opportunity at this Time, one being about buying it of the King to convert to his own Use. And to compass this Design, in the Month of *May*, in this charitable Year 1552, he wrote a very pathetic Letter to Sir William Cecyl, Knt. the King's Secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious Disposition, and much about the King's Person. His Letter was as follows:

Bishop Ridley's Letter to Cecyl to beg Bridewell.

GOOD Mr. Cecyl, I must be a Suitor unto you in our Master Christ's Cause. I beseech you be good unto him. The Matter is, Sir: Alas! he hath lien too too long

abroad (as you do know) without Lodging, in the Streets of LONDON, both Hungry, Naked, and Cold. Now Thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens are willing to refresh him, and to give him both Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and Firing; but alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him. For in some one House, I dare say, they are faine to lodge three Families under one Roof. Sir, there is a wide, large, empty House of the King's Majesty, called *Bridewell*, that would wonderfully well serve to lodge Christ in, if he might find such good Friends in the Court to procure in his Cause. Surely I have such a good Opinion in the King's Majesty, that if Christ had such faithful and hearty Friends, that would heartily speak for him, he should, undoubtedly, speed at the King's Majesty's Hands. Sir, I have promised my Brethren, the Citizens, to move you, because I do take you for one that feareth God, and would that Christ should lye no more abroad in the Street.

HE prayed him also for God's Sake, that he would stop the Sale of this House, in case any were about buying of it, as he heard there was; and that he would speak in our Master's Cause. The said Bishop wrote also to Sir John Gates, another great Man at Court, about this Business more at large: And he joyned, he said, *Cecyl* with him, and all other that loved and looked for Christ's final Benediction on the latter Day; meaning that in the Gospel, *Come ye Blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Beginning of the World. For I was an hungry, &c.* He also sent Instructions by the Bearer of this Letter, to confer further with *Cecyl* in this Affair. So that that holy Martyr *Ridley's* Name must not be forgotten, as a great Instrument in the Procurement of *Bridewell* to the City.

AFTERWARD this House being obtained to the City, it was employed for the Correction and Punishment of idle, vagrant People, and Strumpets, and for setting them to Work, that they might in an honest Way take Pains to get their own Livelihood.

AND here must not be omitted the Names of two good Mayors of LONDON, *Dobbs* and *Barnes*; the Former a main Instrument in procuring the Foundation of this and other Hospitals: The Latter in furthering the good Estate of them, whom the good Bishop of LONDON accosted in this Manner, in one of the Letters he wrote out of Prison, a little before his Death:

O *Dobbs, Dobbs*, Alderman, and Knight, thou in thy Year didst win my Heart for evermore, for that honourable Act, that most blessed Work of God, of the Erection and Setting up of Christ's holy Hospitals, and truly religious Houses, which by thee, and through thee, were begun. For thou, like a Man of God, when the Matter was moved, [perhaps by himself, the Bishop] for Christ's poor silly Members, to be holpen from extream Misery, Hunger, and Famine, thy Heart, I say, was moved with Pity; and as Christ's high honourable Officer in that Cause, thou calledst together thy Brethren, the Aldermen of the City, before whom thou brakest the Matter for the Poor: Thou didst plead their Cause: Yea, and not only in thine own Person thou didst set forth Christ's Cause; but to further the Matter, thou broughtest me into the Council Chamber of the City before the Aldermen alone, whom thou hadst assembled there together to hear me speak what I could say, as an Advocate, by Office and Duty in the poor Man's



“ Man’s Cause. The Lord wrought with thee,  
 “ and gave thee the Consent of thy Brethren,  
 “ whereby the Matter was brought to the Com-  
 “ mon Council, and so to the whole Body of  
 “ the City; by whom, with an uniform Con-  
 “ sent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered  
 “ and devised, by a certain Number of the most  
 “ witty Citizens and politick; endued also with  
 “ Godliness, and with ready Hearts, to set for-  
 “ ward such a noble Act, as could be chosen  
 “ in all the whole City. And they, like true and  
 “ faithful Ministers, both to the City, and their  
 “ Master Christ, so ordered, devised, and brought  
 “ forth the Matter, that Thousands of poor silly  
 “ Members of Christ, that else, for extream  
 “ Hunger and Misery, should have famished and  
 “ perished, shall be relieved, holpen, and  
 “ brought up; and shall have Cause to bless the  
 “ Aldermen of that Time, the Common Coun-  
 “ cil, and the whole Body of the City; but es-  
 “ pecially thee, O *Dobbs*, and those chosen  
 “ Men by whom this honourable Work of God  
 “ was begun and wrought.

“ AND thou, O Sir *George Barnes*, thou  
 “ wast in thy Year, not only a Furtherer and  
 “ Continuer of that which before thee, by thy  
 “ Predecessor, was well begun, but also thou  
 “ didst labour so to have perfected the Work,  
 “ that it should have been an absolute Thing,  
 “ and a perfect Spectacle of true Charity and  
 “ Godliness unto all *Christendom*. Thine En-  
 “ deavour was to have set up an House of Oc-  
 “ cupations, both that all kind of Poverty  
 “ being able to work, should not have lacked,  
 “ whereupon profitably they might have been  
 “ occupied to their own Relief, and to the Pro-  
 “ fit and Commodity of the Commonwealth of  
 “ the City; and also to have retired thither the  
 “ poor Babes brought up in the Hospitals, when  
 “ they had come to a certain Age and Strength;  
 “ and also all those which in the Hospitals afore-  
 “ said have been cured of their Diseases. And  
 “ to have brought this to pass, thou obtainedst  
 “ (not without great Diligence and Labour,  
 “ both of thee and thy Brethren) of that Godly  
 “ King *Edward*, that Christian and Peerless  
 “ Prince, the Princely Place of *Bridewell*, and  
 “ what other Things to the Performance of the  
 “ same, and under what Condition, it is not  
 “ unknown. That this thine Endeavour hath  
 “ not had like Success, the Fault is not in thee,  
 “ but in the Condition and State of the Time.

At the same Time that the Citizens were  
 moved to these Charities, the King was excited  
 to the same, by good Sermons preached before  
 him: Such was that of Mr. *Lever*, a learned  
 and pious Preacher in those Days, and Master  
 of St. *John’s* College, *Cambridge*, who, in a  
 Lent Sermon before the King, had these Words:  
 “ O merciful Lord, what a Number of poor, free-  
 “ ble, halt, blind, lame, sickly, yea, with idle  
 “ Vagabonds and dessembling Caitiffs mixt among  
 “ them, lye, and creep, begging in the Miry  
 “ Streets of *LONDON* and *Westminster*? It  
 “ is too great Pity afore the World, and to  
 “ utter Damnation before God, to see these  
 “ Beggings as they use to do in the Streets.  
 “ For there is never a one of these, but he lack-  
 “ eth either thy charitable Alms to relieve his  
 “ Need, or else thy due Correction to punish  
 “ his Fault, &c. These silly Souls have been  
 “ neglected throughout all *England*, and especial-  
 “ ly in *LONDON* and *Westminster*. But now  
 “ I trust, that a good Overseer, a godly Bishop,  
 “ I mean, will see that they in these two Cities  
 “ shall have their Needs relieved, and their  
 “ Faults corrected, to the good Example of all  
 “ other Towns and Cities. Take heed that there  
 “ be such Grass to sit down there, as ye [speak-

ing to the King] command the People to sit  
 down: That there be sufficient Housing, and  
 other Provision for the People there, as ye  
 command them to be quiet. *The Men sat*  
*down about Five thousand in Number*: Which  
 was Part of the Gospel for the Day, out of  
 which he took his Text.

AND *Ridley*, that zealous and charitable  
 Prelate, and true Father of his Flock in *LON-*  
*DON*, was seasonably called also to preach be-  
 fore the King at *Westminster*, where he so close-  
 ly and affectionately press’d Persons in high Place  
 and Calling, to be Instruments in helping and  
 succouring the Poor, that the King was exceed-  
 ingly moved with his Discourse; and presently  
 sent for him, taking Notice to him of his Ser-  
 mon; and that he supposed he chiefly had him  
 in his Eye, as being the highest of those in great  
 Place and Calling, that he the Bishop spake to.  
 Then the King assured him of his own Readiness  
 to promote such good Purposes, desiring him to  
 direct him therein, and what he would advise  
 him to do on that Part.

THE Bishop hereupon referred the King to  
 the City, and the King presently caused a Let-  
 ter to be wrote, and sent to the Mayor and his  
 Brethren, to enter into Consultation about it:  
 The Conclusion of which was, that as the City  
 had appointed the *Grey Fryars*, now called  
*Christ Church*, for poor Children; St. *Bartho-*  
*lomew’s*, and likewise St. *Thomas’s* in *Southwark*,  
 for the Maimed and Diseased; and *Bridewell*  
 for the Correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and  
 idle Persons, and for finding them Work; so  
 they obtained of the King to grant the Gover-  
 nors of these Places to be a Corporation, and  
 to have Authority convenient for the Governing  
 thereof: And he constituted himself Founder,  
 and Patron.

IN *June* an Indenture bore Date, and was  
 made between the King, and the Mayor, Com-  
 monalty, and Citizens of *LONDON*, and their  
 Successors for ever, towards the Maintenance of  
 poor and impotent People; granting all the  
 Manor House, and Place of *Bridewell*, with the  
 Appurtenances, lying and being in the Parish of St. *King Edward’s*  
*Bridget* in *Fleet-street*, with other Lands, and with *Grants.*  
 a License to purchase 4000 Mark Lands for the  
 Use abovesaid; besides the Lands given them by  
 his Majesty in *LONDON*, and elsewhere;  
 and to purchase so much Land, besides Fees and  
 Pensions granted to the Officers; and that the  
 Lands given them by the King should be quit  
 and discharged of all Tenths and First Fruits.  
 That they might make godly and wholesome Or-  
 dinances, Statutes and Rules, for the Govern-  
 ment of the Poor. And that within the City  
 of *LONDON*, and County of *Middlesex*,  
 they might search and examine all Manner of  
 suspicious Houses, Taverns, Ale-houses, &c. and  
 other suspected Places for Ruffians, Vagabonds,  
 and idle Persons. This Gift of the King was  
 computed to the Yearly Value of Four hundred  
 and fifty Pounds.

AND moreover, out of his meer Grace and  
 Christian Charity, he gave out of the Hospital  
 of the *Savoy*, now suppress’d for the aforesaid  
 Charitable Use, a great Part of the Revenue  
 thereof, which was 700 Mark Lands, together  
 with the Bedding and Furniture; though dying  
 soon after, the Grant seemed not to be fully fi-  
 nished: But for fear it should not take Place,  
 (so much it ran in the King’s Mind) that in his  
 last Will he caused this Clause to be inserted;  
*The Grant made to the Mayor and City of*  
*LONDON, touching the Savoy and Lands*  
*thereof, to be performed.*

THO’ this House was granted in the Year  
 1553, yet it seems it was not till two Years after,  
 that the City entered and took Possession of it by  
 Gerard



Gerard their Mayor, having obtained Queen Mary's Confirmation.

IN the Time of Queen Elizabeth, about the Year 1570 and odd, one John Pain, a Citizen, invented a Mill to grind Corn, which he got recommended to the Lord Mayor, for the Use of Bridewell. This Mill had two Conveniences; one was, that it would grind a greater Quantity considerably, than other Mills of that Sort could do; and the other (which would render it so useful to Bridewell) was, that the Lame, either in Arms or Legs, might work at it, if they had but Use of either: And accordingly these Mills were termed *Hand Mills*, or *Foot Mills*.

THIS Mill he shewed to the Lord Mayor, who saw it grind as much Corn with the Labour of two Men, as they did then at Bridewell, with ten: That is to say, two Men with Hands, two Bushels the Hour; or two Men with Feet, two Bushels the Hour. If they were lame in their Arms, then they might earn their Livings with their Legs: If lame in their Legs, then they might earn their Livings with their Arms.

ONE Mill would grind twenty Bushels of Wheat in a Day: So that by Computation it was reckoned, that one of these would supply a thousand Persons.

LONG after this House of Bridewell was given to the City, there remained many old Records there, which had probably been there repositied ever since the Kings of England made it their Residence. This, in the Days of Queen Elizabeth, was, by Somebody belonging to the Lord Treasurer, discovered to him; informing him, That certain old Fines were kept there, in the Custody of the Chirographer, *i. e.* The Officer in the *Common-Pleas*, that engrosseth Fines, and that the said Fines ought to be in the Keeping of the Lord Treasurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*; and moved him to call the said Chirographer before him, to know by what Right he kept the same, and thereupon to give Order for their removing.

ONE who lived in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, speaking of the Hospitals, and particularly of this, applying himself to the *Romanists*, who boasted of their Hospitality: "Look into LONDON, said he, What Hospitals are there founded in the Gospel Time! "The Poor indeed relieved, Youth godly brought up, and the Idle set to Work. Popery would sometime feed the Hungry, and seldom correct the unprofitable Drones, that sucked the Honey from the labouring Bees, nor bring up Children in the Fear of God: But to fill the Belly, and not to teach Virtue, is to increase Vice. Well worth Bridewell therefore; for it is a good School.

THIS a Right Reverend Bishop of Durham spoke, to oppose his *Popish* Adversary, before those of the Gospel, because of the Hospitality of their *Religious Houses*.

ANOTHER who wrote above an hundred Years after, giveth this Account of Bridewell: "That in it were an hundred poor Children trained up, besides many other Persons kept at Work.

THIS, and the three other Hospitals, were thought to spend, by charitable Gifts, upon the Poor, about 10,000 *l.* yearly.

IN Bridewell, at the City's Charge, were built in those Times, twelve new Granaries, sufficient to contain six thousand Quarters of Corn, and two Storehouses, which would hold four thousand Chaldron of Coals, for the Provision of the City, at the Charge of 3000 *l.* or thereabouts.

THE Use of this Hospital, now, is for a House of Correction, and to be a Place where all Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pick-pockets, vagrant and idle Persons, that are taken up for their ill Lives,

as also incorrigible and disobedient Servants, are committed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace in this City. And being so committed, are forced to beat Hemp in publick View, with due Correction of Whipping, according to their Offence, for such a Time as the President and Court shall see Cause. The Court Day being, generally, every Friday in the Forenoon.

AND to this Hospital are sent several Youths, as Apprentices to Glovers, Flaxdressers, Weavers, &c. who there reside. And these are clad in blue Doublets and Breeches, with white Hats: Having faithfully served their Time of seven Years, they have not only their Freedom, but also 10 *l.* each, toward carrying on their respective Trades, and many of them have, from Nothing, arrived to be Governors themselves.

IN the Year 1666, this House was burnt, and all the Apartments belonging to it; as also all the Dwelling-Houses in the Precinct of Bridewell, which was about two Thirds of the Revenue of the House; but the Governors, till the Hospital could be rebuilt, made Provision for the several Arts-Masters and their Apprentices, in Places remote from the City: And now the Chapel, Court-House, Work-Houses, and Dwelling Houses, within the said Hospital, by the Care and Pains of the worthy Governors at the Time of building them, are more convenient than ever. The Reparations, Rebuilding, and other incident Charges, occasioned by the Fire, amounted to above 6000 *l.* Besides the great Loss that this House sustained by the Fire in 1666, their Revenue was much impaired by two other Fires that happened at Wapping; where a great many Tenements belonging to it were burnt; the one in June 1673; and the other in November 1682.

IN the Court Room is a Chair for the President, and convenient Seats for the Governors: It is adorned with Columns of the Composite Order, a Gallery, &c. but the most valuable Embellishments are the several handsome Tables, wherein the Names of the Benefactors are depencilled in Gold Letters.

OVER the Door, at the Entrance is this Inscription:

*THIS Chapel, Court-Room, and Parlour, were repaired and beautified in the Year 1706. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor, then President; Thomas Gardiner, Esq; Treasurer.*

AND over the Gates going into the Chapel:

*THESE Iron Gates, and the Marble Pavement, were the Gift of the Right Worshipful Sir William Withers, Knight and Alderman, President of this Hospital, Anno Dom. 1713.*

THE whole Management of the Affairs in this Hospital is by the Governors, who are above 300, besides the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; all Gentlemen of the greatest Reputation and Substance in the City and elsewhere, and who are likewise Governors of the Hospital of Bethlem.

THE President is Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Alderman.

THE Treasurer, Robert Alsop, Esq; Alderman.

COURT-Clerk, John Taylour, Esq; THERE are besides, the following Officers; a Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles; the youngest of whom is to give Correction to the Criminals.

IN the last Year (1732) there were received into the Hospital of Bridewell, Vagrants, and other



other indigent and miserable People, all which had Physick, and such other Relief, at the Charge of the said House, as their Necessities required, 612.

MAINTAINED in the said Hospital, and brought up in divers Arts and Trades, at the only Charge of the House, as Apprentices; 102.

## BETHLEM HOSPITAL; Or, B E D L A M.

*Old Bethlem.*

THE Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, situated in *Bishopsgate Ward*, without the City Wall, betwixt *Bishopsgate-street* and *Moorfields*, was first founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of London, A. D. 1246. to be a Priory of Canons with Brethren and Sisters, and to wear a Star upon their Copes and Mantles, and to receive the Bishop of *Bethlehem*, and the Canons or Messengers of the Church of *Bethlehem*, whensoever they should have Occasion to travel hither.

KING Henry VIII. gave this House to the City of LONDON. They converted it to a House or Hospital, for the Cure of Lunaticks; but not without Charges, at so much *per Week*, for those brought in, if they or their Relations were able; and if not, then at the Parish Charge, in which they were Inhabitants.

*New Bethlem.*

THIS Hospital stood in an obscure and close Place, near many Common-Sewers, and also was too little to receive and entertain the great Number of distracted Persons, both Men and Women: Therefore upon a charitable Consideration of the same, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of LONDON, did grant unto the Governors a sufficient Piece of Ground against *London-Wall*, on the South Side of the lower Quarters of *Moorfields*: And in Pursuance thereof they did proceed to build a new Hospital, which is now a stately and magnificent Structure, containing in Length from East to West 540 Feet, and in Breadth 40 Feet, besides the Wall which incloseth the Gardens before it, which is neatly ordered with Walks round about, and Grasse Plats, or Parterres, in the Middle; and besides this Garden, there is, at each End, another for the Lunatick People, when they are a little well of their Distemper, to walk in for their Refreshment; this Wall is in Length 680 Feet, being very high.

THIS large Fabrick is built of Brick and Free-stone: In the Front is a fine Stone Door-Case, adorned with four Pilasters, a circular Pediment, and Entablature of the *Corinthian Order*, the King's Arms in the Pediment, and those of Sir William Turner under it, who was President when the Hospital was built, which was begun in April 1675, and finished in July 1676.

At the Entrance are handsome Iron Gates, where, on two Piers, each adorned with two Demy Columns of the *Ionick Order*, and Festoons, are placed the Figures of two Lunaticks, one raving, the other melancholy mad; they are esteemed to be Pieces of exquisite Sculpture, and were the Workmanship of Mr. Cibber, of *Holstein*, who did the *Basso Relievo* on the Pedestal of the Monument on *Fish-street Hill*; and was Father to the present Poet-Laureat.

THE Charge of this Building was computed to amount to near 17000 *l.* where now, with some Additions lately made, there is an Accommodation for 170 Patients, whereas in the old Hospital there were commonly not above 50 or 60 at most.

THE Inside consists chiefly of two Galleries, one over the other, each 193 Yards long, 13 Feet high, and 16 Feet broad, not including the Cells for the Patients, which are 12 Feet deep. The said Galleries are divided, in the Middle, by two Iron Grates: So that now all the Men are placed in one End of the House, and all the Women at another, each having their proper Conveniences, as likewise a Stove-Room, where, in the Winter, they have a Fire to warm them: And in each Gallery Servants lie, to be ready at Hand on all Occasions.

BESIDES, below Stairs there is made, of late, a Bathing-Place for the Patients, so contrived, as to be an Hot, or Cold Bath, as Occasion requires.

IN the Middle of the Upper Gallery is a large spacious Room, where the Governors, and in the Lower, a lesser, where the Weekly Committee meet, and the Physician prescribes for Patients.

BESIDES, convenient Apartments for the Steward of the House, for the Porter, Matron, Nurse, and Servants; and below Stairs, all necessary Offices for keeping and dressing the Provisions, for washing, and other Necessaries belonging to so large a Family.

OUT of the Committee appointed for *Bethlem*, there are six to meet Weekly, who on *Saturday* examine the Steward's Account of Expences, for the Week preceding, and after it is approved they sign it. They are likewise to view the Provisions, the Patients that are to be received, or discharged, and direct other Matters belonging to the said Hospital.

IN the Governor's Room the following Orders are hung up in a Frame.

*An Abstract of ORDERS of Court made the 30th of March, 1677, for the good Government of the Hospital of BETHLEM.*

I. THAT the Bell be rung at Sun-setting every Evening, Summer and Winter; and that then all Persons do depart, and that afterwards no Persons be admitted in, but Quality, or Governors.

II. THAT no Servant go out of the Hospital, till half an Hour after ringing the Bell, nor stay out after Eight from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, nor after Ten from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*; and that but one half of them be out at one Time.

III. THAT the Back Gate at *London-Wall* shall always be shut, except on extraordinary Occasions of bringing in Beer, &c. And that no Persons shall come in to see the Lunaticks that Way.

IV. THAT no Person, except Governors, shall be permitted to see the Lunaticks on *Sundays*.

V. THAT no Person do give the Lunaticks Strong Drink, Wine, Tobacco, or Spirits, nor be permitted to sell any such Thing in the Hospital.

VI. THAT such of the Lunaticks as are fit, be permitted to walk in the Yard till Dinner-time, and then be locked up in their Cells; and that no Lunatick that lies naked, or is in a Course of Physick, be seen by any Body, without Order of the Physician.

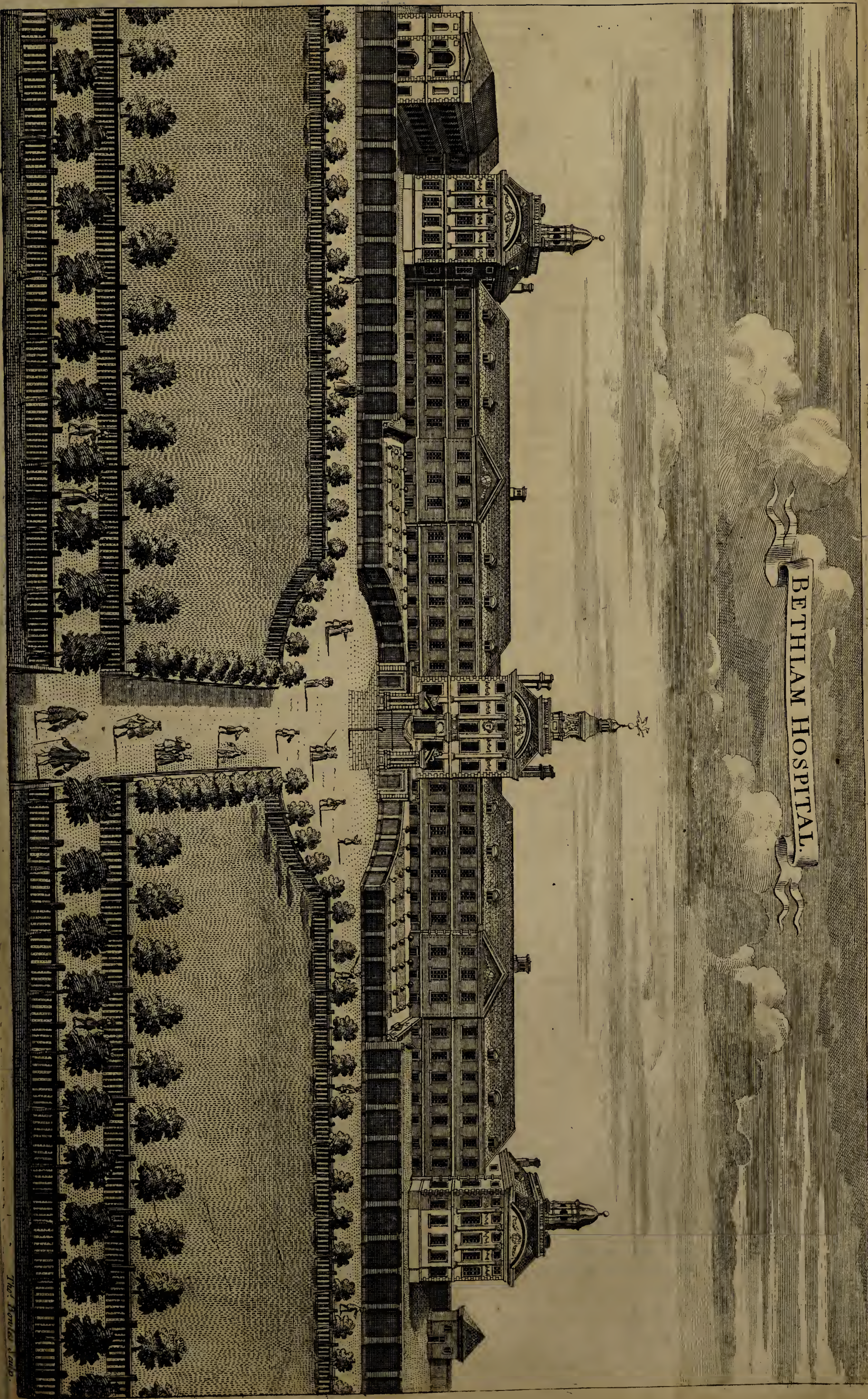
VII. THAT no Servant, or other Person whatsoever, shall take any Money given to the Lunaticks, to convert the same to their own Use, but the same to be kept for the Lunaticks till recovered, or laid out for them in the mean Time as the Committee shall think fit.

VIII. That no Officer or Servant shall beat or abuse any Lunatick, nor offer any Force to them, but upon absolute Necessity for the better Governing of them.

IX. THAT



BETHLIAM HOSPITAL.









IX. THAT no Person do presume to ask any Person for Money, till such Person's Charity be first put into the Poors Box; and that whatever afterwards shall be given to such Servant, be put by him into the Servants Box, to be distributed among them, pursuant to an Order of Court for that Purpose.

X. THAT some of the Committee go weekly to the said Hospital, to see the Provisions weighed, and that the same be good and rightly expended. That the Men-Servants shall attend the Delivery of the Diet to the Lunatick Men, and the Women-Servants to the Lunatick Women.

AND on the 11th of *August* 1699, it was ordered, That the Porter, Basket-Men, and all other Servants of the said Hospital, take effectual Care, that no Person whatsoever, that they in the least suspect to be lewd or disorderly Persons, nor any Boys or Girls, that they think are Apprentices, and come there to idle away their Time, be, upon any Account, permitted to come into the said Hospital; That the Steward of the said Hospital for the Time being, be Supervisor over all the Servants thereto belonging, and if any of them be remiss in their Duties, he to acquaint the Weekly Committee therewith.

THE following Order is likewise for their Diet:

*Sunday*, Boil'd Beef and Broth, and Bread for Dinner; and a Mess of hot Broth and Bread, for Supper.

*Monday*, Bread, Cheese and Butter for Dinner; Milk-Pottage, and other Pottage, with Bread, for Supper.

*Tuesday*, Boil'd Mutton, or Veal and Broth for Dinner; and hot Broth for Supper.

*Wednesday*, Bread and Cheese, or Butter for Dinner; and a Mess of Milk-Pottage for Supper.

*Thursday*, Boil'd Beef, Broth and Bread for Dinner; and a Mess of hot Broth and Bread for Supper.

*Friday*, Bread and Cheese, and Butter for Dinner; Milk-Pottage, or other Pottage for Supper.

*Saturday*, Pease-Pottage, Rice-Milk, and Fumity, or other Pottage for Dinner; and Bread and Cheese, and Butter for Supper; and such Fruit is given them as is most seasonable.

THE Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, being made one Corporation, they have the same President, Treasurer, Governors, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary: But each Hospital has its proper Steward, and inferior Officers, and out of the Governors, a particular Committee is appointed for each.

The OFFICERS at present are,

Physician,	Dr. Munroe.
Surgeon,	Mr. Wheeler.
Apothecary,	Mr. Elderton.
Porter,	John Wood.
Matron,	Mrs. Wood.
Three Keepers,	and one Nurse.

THE Governors of this Hospital, as also that of *Bridewell*, are chiefly Citizens, but yet some are Noblemen, and others Men of Fashion.

The President.

THE President, who is Chief Governor, is usually chosen out of such Aldermen of the City as have pass'd the Chair. He presides over all, and is President of *Bridewell*, as well as this Hospital. His Business is, on Court Days, at *Bridewell* to examine and judge the Prisoners sent thither, and according to their Crimes, with Consent of the Court, directs their Punishments, and there transacts other Business, relating to both Hospi-

tals; he also signs Warrants for such Patients as are to be sent to this Hospital.

THE Treasurer is chosen out of the Governors; his Business is, particularly to take Care of the Revenues, to receive the Monies, and order the necessary Payments; and, in the Absence of the President, he takes the Chair at the Courts held at *Bridewell*, and likewise signs the Warrants for the Lunatics to be sent to *Bethlem*.

AND, for the greater Ease and Dispatch in transacting the Affairs of Hospitals, there is Yearly appointed out of the Governors, a Committee for each Hospital. The Committee for *Bethlem* consists usually of 36 Persons, of whom six are obliged to attend the Service of the Hospital for two Months, viz. six for *January* and *July*, the other six for *February* and *August*, and so on. The usual Time of the Meeting of the six is on *Saturdays*, when they examine the Steward's Accounts for the Week preceding, which being approved, is transcribed into a Book, and signed by them. They likewise take Notice of the Provisions, give Directions about Repairs, view the Patients to be admitted or discharged, and do other Matters that may come before them, as was hinted before: But if any Thing of greater Import happen, it is referred to a General Court: For, if they do not presently determine the Matter, they appoint the same Committee, or a larger, to examine into it, and so make their Report to that Court.

THE Office of Clerk is to enter the Names of the Lunatics, to take the Securities of such as are admitted for Cure, and to gather all the Rents.

THEY have a Minister also, to whom they allow 20*l.* a Year, whose Office is to visit the Lunatics, and to instruct, and pray with such of them as are capable of it, and to do other Spiritual Offices among them.

THE Method of admitting Patients into the Hospital, is thus: The Patient being brought upon a *Saturday*, when the Committee meets, to be view'd by them and the Physician; if he be judged a fit Object for that Hospital, then a Warrant is drawn up by the Clerk of the Hospital, to be signed by the President, or, in his Absence, by the Treasurer, for his Admittance. Those who put the Patient in are obliged to give Bond to be signed by two Persons, to take him away when discharged the House; or if he dies to be at the Charge of burying him.

AS to the Care and Cure of Patients, here is the greatest Provision made for them of any public Charity in the World; each having a convenient Room, where they are lock'd up at Nights; and in it a Place for a Bed; or if they are so senseless as not fit to make Use of one, they are every Day provided with fresh and clean Straw. Those who are fit for it, at convenient Hours, have Liberty to walk in the long Galleries, which are large and spacious. In the Heat of the Weather, the Bathing-Place, to cool and wash them in, is of great Service in curing their Lunacy, and is easily made an Hot Bath for restoring their Limbs when numb'd, or cleaning and preserving them from Scurvy, or other cutaneous Distempers.

SEVERAL who have come into the Hospital with Loss of Limbs, and not able to go, have been recovered, and sent out perfectly well; as others have, who have been, to the greatest Degree, over-run with the Scurvy, with Ulcers in their Mouths, with Hydropical Swellings in their Limbs, with Mortifications in their Toes, large Blotches over their Bodies, and Variety of other Distempers, and such as have been taken with the Small-Pox.



So that in 20 Years, from 1684, to 1703, during which Time the late learned Dr. *Tyson* had been Physician there, as he informed Mr. *Strype* himself, there had been 1294 Patients, of which Number 893 had been cured and discharged, which is about Two Patients in Three; and after calling up the Number of Men and Women Patients, some Years, he found them pretty equal.

WHEN a Patient is cured, and to be discharged, he is called before the Committee of the Governors and Physician, who examine him, and being found fit to be discharged, the Physician gives a Certificate of the same, and then the Steward of the House takes Care to see him delivered to his Friends.

IN the last Year [1732] there were admitted into the Hospital of *Bethlem*, distracted Men and Women, 123.

CURED of their Lunacy, and discharged thence in the same Year, several of which were relieved with Cloathing and Money at their Departure, 100.

BURIED, 13.

REMAINING in the said Hospital under Cure, and provided for with Physick, Diet, and other Relief, at the Charge of the House, 168.

THE following Names of Benefactors are pencilled in several Tables, which hang up in divers Parts of the Hospital.

BENEFACTORS to the Hospital of BETHLEM, since the Building it, Anno Domini 1676.

		l.	s.	d.
1677.	MR. <i>Richard Wine</i>	50	00	0
	<i>John Hobby</i> , Esq;	100	00	0
	<i>Sir John Shorter</i> , Knt.	83	18	0
	<i>Sir Stephen White</i>	25	00	0
	The Right Honourable the } Countess of <i>Devon</i>	100	00	0
	<i>Mr. John Willow</i>	10	00	0
1678.	<i>Mrs. Faith Underwood</i>	50	00	0
	<i>Mrs. Philippa Brooke</i>	300	00	0
	<i>Mr. James James</i>	20	00	0
1679.	<i>Mr. Richard Staples</i>	100	00	0
	<i>Mr. George Toriano</i>	25	00	0
	<i>Sir Edmund Turner</i> , per Ann.	50	00	0
1680.	<i>Sir Peter Vandeputt</i>	100	00	0
	<i>Mr. James Mawrais</i>	200	00	0
1681.	<i>Mr. Thomas Saunders</i>	15	00	0
1682.	<i>Sir John Moore</i> , Knt. Lord } Mayor of this City, in the Time } of his Mayoralty, gave to the } Hospitals of <i>Bridewell</i> and <i>Beth-</i> } <i>lem</i>	500	00	0
	<i>Mr. Stephen White</i>	30	00	0
	<i>Mr. Robert Blanchard</i>	100	00	0
	<i>Mr. James Church</i>	20	00	0
	<i>Sir Christopher Pack</i> , Knt.	25	00	0
1683.	The Right Honourable the } Earl of <i>Craven</i> , besides former } Benefactions	50	00	0
	<i>Mr. William Cooley</i>	34	06	9
1684.	<i>Mrs. Margaret Trumball</i> , per Ann.	4	00	0
	<i>Mr. Pennyman</i> , and <i>Mr. Addis</i>	50	09	0

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>Dr. Garret</i>	100	00	0	
<i>Sir Henry Johnson</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Drinkwater</i>	50	00	0	1687.
<i>Mr. Sutton</i>	25	00	0	1688.
<i>Sir Thomas Foot</i>	25	00	0	1689.
<i>Mr. Alexander Hosea</i>	200	00	0	
<i>Sir Christopher Lethieullier</i>	50	00	0	1690.
<i>Mr. Edward Claxton</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Edmund Leigh</i>	25	00	0	
<i>Sir James Edwards</i>	125	00	0	1691.
<i>Jacob Lucy</i> , Esq;	100	00	0	
<i>Mr. Robert Hyett</i>	100	00	0	1692.
<i>Sir James Ward</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Capt. John Jones</i>	125	00	0	1693.
<i>Sir Ralph Box</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. John Stone</i>	20	00	0	1694.
<i>Mr. John Brare</i>	250	00	0	1698.
The Right Honourable the } Lord <i>Craven</i>	100	00	0	
<i>Mr. Edward Bettison</i>	100	00	0	
<i>Mr. John Land</i>	100	00	0	
<i>Mr. Samuel Baker</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>	20	00	0	
<i>Mr. Edmund Burroughs</i>	333	15	0	1699.
<i>Michael Peirce</i> , Esq;	40	00	0	1700.
<i>Mr. Edward Attwood</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Fromantle</i>	100	00	0	1701.
<i>Dr. Carr</i>	10	15	0	
<i>Mr. Deputy Gwyn</i>	100	00	0	
<i>Thomas Vernon</i> , Esq;	30	00	0	
<i>Sir Thomas Viner</i>	200	00	0	1702.
And in the Hereditary Excise } per Ann.	08	02	0	
<i>Sir Peter Floyer</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Thomas Fitzer</i>	25	00	0	
<i>Mr. Arthur Barron</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Isaac Houblon</i>	50	00	0	
<i>Sir John Crispe</i> , Baronet	50	00	0	
<i>Mrs. — Thorold</i> , Widow,	50	00	0	
<i>Mr. Richard Yerbury</i>	25	00	0	1703
Persons unknown	350	00	0	
<i>Mr. Benjamin Boulthby</i>	15	00	0	
BESIDES these, in single Tables, are the following Inscriptions.				
<i>Mr. John Fowke</i> , of <i>Claybury</i> , near <i>Woodford</i> , in <i>Essex</i> , Son of <i>John Fowke</i> , Esq; some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, out of his pious and generous Disposition to Charity, did, by his Will, give the yearly Rent of one hundred ninety-five Pounds: And also one thousand six hundred and eighteen Pounds, nineteen Shillings and two Pence in Money. To the Intent, that one third Part of the said Rents, and one half of the said Money should be for ever employed in Setting up such				1691



such as shall serve their Apprenticeship in *Bridewell* Hospital, and the other two Thirds of the Rents, and Moiety of the said Sum of Money to the Relief of the poor Lunaticks in *Bethlem* Hospital.

1691. Mr. *William Pott*, Citizen and Apothecary of LONDON, a worthy and charitable Member and Governor of this Hospital, did, by his last Will, give the Manor of *Barfreaston*, alias *Barston*, and divers Lands in the County of *Kent*, of the yearly Value of 111*l.* to *Christ's* Hospital, (whereof he was also a Governor) and afterwards in Trust for this Hospital of *Bethlem*, for Relief of the poor Lunaticks therein.

1699. Mr. *John Edmonson*, late of *St. Catharine's* near the Tower of LONDON, Sailmaker, deceas'd, did, by his Will, give to *Susanna*, his Wife (since also deceas'd) for the Term of her Life, all his Messuages, Lands and Tenements in the Isle of *Thanet*, or elsewhere in *Kent*, of the yearly Value of 80*l.* or thereabouts; and after her Decease, unto the Governors of *Bethlem* and *Bridewell*, LONDON, for ever, for the Use of the Poor of the said Hospital.

AND that Care is taken of these poor Lunatick Patients, not only in the House, but likewise when discharged thence, appears by these following Inscriptions.

A Person unknown, gave by the Hands of Dr. *Edward Tyson*, 50*l.* for providing Medicines, for such poor Patients as have been cured in this Hospital for preventing their Relapse.

1701. THE same Person, by the Hands of Dr. *Edward Tyson*, gave 100*l.* more, to be distributed by him to such Patients as shall be cured in the said Hospital, towards their present Subsistence or Cloathing, when discharged thence.

By the Constitution and Custom of the House, the Persons that put in the Patiens were obliged to provide them Cloaths while they continued there, but it being observed, that for want of them they suffered in their Health, not being timely provided, the weekly Committee, and Governors, and other charitable Persons have contributed towards erecting and furnishing a Wardrobe. The Names of which Benefactors are likewise set up in the said Wardrobe, as follows:

TOWARDS the Settling the useful Charity of a Wardrobe for the poor Lunaticks 1691,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>John Johnson</i> gave	105	00	0
Mrs. <i>Margaret Hampton</i> , Widow	50	00	0

THIS has since been increased by the Charity of Lieutenant Colonel *Edward Beaker*, Major *Thomas Hodges*, Mr. *William Wilkinson*, Mr. *William Fazakerley*, and Mr. *William Rouse*, being of the Committee for the said Hospital for the Months of *October* and *April* 1693.

AND since by Mr. *Thomas Gardiner*, Deputy of his Ward; Mr. *Samuel Shepheard*, and Mr. *John Carter*.

1694. A Person unknown, by the Hands of Mr. Deputy *Fazakerly*, gave 20*s.* per Annum for 16 Years; Mr. *Edward Shaller*, and Mr. *Thomas Winchurch*.

1696. Mr. *James Hallet*, Mr. *Andrew Kenrick*, Mr. *Richard Gwinn*, Deputy; Lieutenant Colonel *John Genew*, Mr. *Peter Floyer*, Deputy; Mr. *Walter Ryan*, and Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.

1697. Mr. *Joseph Wolfe*, and Mr. *Samuel Moyer*.

1698. Mr. *Peter Le Piper*.

1700. Mr. *Edward Cooke*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Mr. <i>Richard Taylor</i>	30	00	0	1701.
Sir <i>John Crispe</i> , Baronet	50	00	0	1702.
Mrs. — <i>Thorold</i> , Widow	50	00	0	
<i>Richard Terbury</i>	25	00	0	1703.
Persons, unknown	350	00	0	
<i>Benjamin Boulby</i>	15	00	0	
<i>Edward Bovey</i>	25	00	0	1704.
<i>Henry Harbyn</i> , Esq;	150	00	0	
<i>Edward Burroughs</i> , the fur- ther Surplus of his Estate }	50	00	0	
<i>Thomas Guy</i> , Esq;	200	00	0	
<i>Peter Ducane</i>	10	00	0	
<i>James Clark</i>	100	00	0	

*John Parsons*, of the *Post-Office*, LONDON, did, by his Will, give a Farm in the Isle of *Thanet*, in the County of *Kent*, of the yearly Value of 100*l.* unto the President and Governors of the Hospital of *Bethlem*, for the Use of the poor Lunatick Persons, and did, by his Will, over and besides 500*l.* to *Bridewell*, gave the Remainder of his Estate, not before in his Will bequeathed, unto the aforesaid Hospital of *Bethlem*.

Sir *Robert Jeffery*, Knt. and Alderman, late President of this Hospital, gave to it by Will 200*l.* and to *Bridewell*, 200*l.* more. 1705.

AND several considerable Benefactions have been bestow'd upon it since.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital is situated on the East Side of the Borough of Southwark, on a Spot of Ground very near *St. Thomas's* Hospital. *Guy's Hospi- tal.*

It is perhaps one of the greatest private Charities that ever was heard of; its Founder, *Thomas Guy*, Esq; was originally a Bookseller in *Lombard-Street*, which Profession, after having acquired an immense Fortune, he left off, and was chosen Member of Parliament for *Tamworth* in *Staffordshire*. He began the Foundation of this Hospital, and saw it in great Forwardness in his own Life-time; and at his Death, which was in the Year 1724, he left about 200,000*l.* to finish the same, and for the Endowment of it; but the Founder's Intention will best appear by the following Extract from his Will, wherein, after bequeathing many thousand Pounds in Money, and Annuities to divers Relations and others; and likewise (which should have been mentioned before) 400 Pounds a Year to *Christ Church* Hospital, on Condition that his Executors should have the Power of putting four Children into the said Hospital yearly; and to *St. Thomas's* Hospital, the annual Sum of 125*l.* he goes on:

"ALL the rest and Residue of my Estate, whatsoever, and wheresoever, both Real and Personal, after the Payment of my Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Charges, to be subject to the Payment of the said several Annuities and yearly Sums herein before bequeathed. I give, bequeath, and devise unto Sir *Gregory Page*, Baronet; *Charles Foy*, Esq; Treasurer of the present Hospital of *St. Thomas*, *William Clayton* of *Marden* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Hollis*, Senior, *John Kenrick*, and *John Lade*, Esqrs; and Governors of the present Hospital of *St. Thomas*; Dr. *Richard Mead*, *Moses Raper*, Esquire, and Mr. *John Sprint*, Governors, like-



likewise of the said present Hospital, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, respectively upon the Trust, and for such Uses, Intents, and Purposes, as are herein after by this my last Will directed and appointed.

AND I do hereby likewise ordain, constitute, and appoint the said Sir Gregory Page, Baronet, Charles Joy, and William Clayton, Esquires, Mr. Thomas Hollis, Senior, John Kenrick, and John Lade, Esquires, Doctor Richard Mead, Moses Raper, Esquire, and Mr. John Sprint, Executors of this my said last Will, on Trust as aforesaid.

AND my Mind and Will is, That until such Incorporation by Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, as is herein after directed, can be obtained and take Effect, they, my said Executors, and last mentioned Trustees, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, and afterwards such Corporation shall, and do out of the Residue of my Estate, or the Rents, Interest, or other Profits thereof, carry on, erect, finish, and fit up, the two new Squares of Building in Southwark, by me some Time since began, and intended for an Hospital, for Reception of such sick Persons as are herein after-mentioned, and such other Erections, Offices, and Buildings, as shall, in the Opinion of my said Executors and Trustees, be for that Purpose further necessary; and also furnish the same with Beds, and all other Conveniences for the Reception of, and receive and entertain therein, 400 poor Persons, or upwards, labouring under any Distempers, Infirmities, or Disorders, thought capable of Relief by Physick, or Surgery; but who, by Reason of the small Hopes there may be of their Cure, or the Length of Time, which, for that Purpose, may be required or thought necessary, are, or may be adjudged, or called Incurable, and as such not proper Objects to be received into, or continued in the present Hospital of St. Thomas, or other Hospitals, in, and by which, no Provision has been made for Distempers deemed, or called Incurable, of whom my Mind is, That they receive and entertain Lunatics, adjudged, or called, as aforesaid, Incurable, not exceeding 20 in Number, at one Time; such poor Persons to be chosen and appointed by my said Executors and Trustees, out of such Patients and Persons who shall be discharged out of the Hospitals of St. Thomas, or Bethlem, or other Hospitals, on Account of the small Hopes of their Cure, or the great Length of Time for that Purpose required, or thought necessary; and on such or any other Account adjudged and called Incurable, and not fit to be continued in the said Hospitals of St. Thomas, or Bethlem, or other Hospitals; or such other poor sick Persons, or Lunatics, as are under such or the like Circumstances, shall apply to my said Executors and Trustees, for Relief, at the Discretion and Pleasure of my said Executors and Trustees, to whom I submit the several Species, or Kinds of sick Persons, deemed or called Incurables, who shall be admitted into the said intended Hospital, and that my said Executors and Trustees, shall, and do provide suitable and proper Diet, Physick, and all other Necessaries for the Maintenance, Relief, or Cure, of such sick Persons during their Lives, or for so long Time, as my said Executors and Trustees shall think fit to continue them under their Care, in the said intended Hospital.

AND my Will is, That such poor sick Persons received into, and entertained in the said intended Hospital, shall be subject at all

Times to my said Executors and Trustees, and to such Rules and Orders as they shall think fit to make for their Behaviour, in the said intended Hospital, and liable to be expelled from thence, and removed at the Pleasure of my said Executors and Trustees, and other like sick Persons admitted and entertained in their Room.

And my Mind and Will further is, That if my said Executors and Trustees shall not find Cause, or on any Account whatsoever, not think fit to keep all or great Part of the Beds or Wards in the said intended Hospital, filled and supplied with sick Persons, deemed or called Incurable, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for them, to cause any Number of the said Beds or Wards to be filled and made Use of in like Manner, and with like Patients, as the Beds in the Hospital of St. Thomas are ordinarily used, for all which Patients so to be received and taken in, from Time to Time, into the said intended Hospital, Incurable or otherwise.

My Mind and Will is, That my said Executors and Trustees should provide, in all Things, as near as may be, according to the Course, Customs, and Usage of late Years prevailing, and practised in the said present Hospital of St. Thomas.

And my Mind and Will further is, and for the better and more regular Disposition and Management of the Affairs and Business of the said intended Hospital, and for perpetuating the Charity hereby intended, and the Provision for the same, I do hereby order and appoint, and earnestly desire and intreat, my said Executors and Trustees, forthwith, after my Decease, by humble Application to his Majesty, or to the Legislature, to endeavour to obtain Letters Patent under the Great Seal, or an Act of Parliament, incorporating them, my said Executors and last named Trustees, together with Mr. Benjamin Braine, Senior, Mr. Thomas Clarke, William Cole, Esq; Doctor Thomas Crow, Doctor Francis Fauquier, Mr. Joshua Gee, Mr. Matthew Howard, Doctor Edward Hulse, Mr. Samuel Lessingham, Mr. Henry Lovell, Mr. Samuel Monck, Mr. Joseph Paice, Senior, Mr. Daniel Powle, Mr. Tho. Styles, Senior, and also Robert Atwood, Robert Bristowe, Jonathan Blackwell, Esquires, Mr. James Brookes, Deputy Richard Chauncy, Richard Chiswell, Esquire, Deputy John Carbonnel, William Dawson, and Richard Ducaine, Esquires, Sir Peter Eaton, Knight, Sir Nathaniel Gould, Knight, Thomas Gearing, and Peter Godfrey, Esquires, Mr. John Gunston, Mr. Nathaniel Garland, Edmund Halfey, Esq, Mr. Henry Hankey, Mr. Thomas Hucks, Mr. William King, Mr. James Lambe, Mr. James Leaver, Mr. Percival Lewis, Capt. Daniel Lock, John London, and Tho. Maylin, Jun. Esqrs, Nathaniel Micklethwaite, Esqrs, Mr. Samuel Mayo, Mr. Thomas Martin, Mr. Francis Moulton, Mr. Josiah Nicholson, Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, Jeremiah Sambrooke, Esq; Mr. Samuel Sheaf, John Smith, Esquire, Peter Theobalds, Esquire, and Mr. James Townshend, of Cheapside; the said Gentlemen being all now Governors of the said present Hospital of St. Thomas, or so many of the said Gentlemen, as shall be living at the Time of procuring such intended Corporation, and willing to become Members thereof, and so many other Gentlemen Governors, or reputed Governors of the present Hospital of St. Thomas, or others, by my said Executors, or the major Part of them, to be appointed, as together with my said Executors, and other the Gentlemen above-named, shall make up the

Num-



*The Governors  
not to be less  
than Fifty, or  
more than  
Sixty.*

“ Number fifty, at the least, and not exceed  
“ sixty, and their Successors, in manner, by such  
“ Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament directed  
“ and expressed to be, from Time to Time, e-  
“ lected and admitted Members of such intend-  
“ ed Corporation, into one distinct and separate  
“ Body Politick and Corporate, with perpetual  
“ Succession, for the better managing and go-  
“ vernaing of the said intended Hospital; and for  
“ the better settling and applying the said Re-  
“ sidue of my Estate, for such Uses as aforesaid,  
“ and for such other and further Uses, as are  
“ herein after appointed, with a President and  
“ Treasurer, and such other Officers of the said  
“ intended Corporation, as by my said Execu-  
“ tors shall be thought necessary, or conveni-  
“ ent, in such Letters Patent, or Act of Parlia-  
“ ment to be named and appointed, and in man-  
“ ner therein directed, to be from Time to  
“ Time, for ever, hereafter successively, into  
“ such respective Offices elected and admitted,  
“ by such Name or Names as to his Majesty, or  
“ the Legislature, shall seem proper; and by  
“ such Name or Names to have perpetual Suc-  
“ cession, with Power to have and use a sepa-  
“ rate and distinct Common-Seal, for the neces-  
“ sary Affairs of the intended Corporation, and  
“ with Power, by such Name or Names as afore-  
“ said, to have, hold, take, enjoy, alien, trans-  
“ fer, and dispose of the said hereby before  
“ devised residuary Part of my Estate, and  
“ therewith, or any Part thereof, to purchase,  
“ take, and enjoy Messuages, Lands, Tene-  
“ ments, Fee-Farm Rents, or other Estates of  
“ Inheritance for Perpetuity, or otherwise, and  
“ to the Value of the said residuary Part of  
“ my Estate, or to such further, or other  
“ yearly Value, as to his said Majesty, or the  
“ Legislature shall seem convenient; and with  
“ Power and Capacity in Law to sue, and be  
“ sued, implead, and be impleaded, answer,  
“ and be answered unto, by such Name, or  
“ Names, as aforesaid, in any Court, or Courts  
“ of Record, and elsewhere, and with such  
“ other Powers, Privileges, and Capacities in  
“ Law, as to his Majesty, or the Legislature,  
“ shall seem to be granted. And my Will is,  
“ and I further desire my said Executors, and  
“ last named Trustees, by such humble Appli-  
“ cation, as aforesaid, to his Majesty, or the Le-  
“ gislature, to endeavour to obtain and procure,  
“ that by such Letters Patent, or Act of Par-  
“ liament, as aforesaid, a Committee be appoint-  
“ ed of Twenty-one of the Members of such  
“ intended Corporation, for the more constant  
“ and ordinary Management and Application of  
“ the said residuary Part of my Estate, and of  
“ the Charity hereby intended; to which Com-  
“ mittee, or to such Number of them as shall  
“ be thought convenient, when convened, and  
“ assembled by and with the President and Trea-  
“ surer of the said intended Corporation, or one  
“ of them, my Will and Desire is, That my  
“ said Executors and Trustees, by such Letters  
“ Patent, or Act of Parliament as aforesaid, en-  
“ deavour to have granted and appointed such  
“ Powers, as may enable them in the most effectual  
“ Manner to manage, settle, and apply the  
“ said residuary Part of my Estate, and the  
“ Rents, Interests, Dividends, or other Profits,  
“ or Produce thereof, to such Uses, as by this  
“ my last Will are directed and appointed; and  
“ that by such Letters Patent, or Act of Parlia-  
“ ment, it may be provided, That seven of the  
“ said Committee of Twenty-one, or one Third  
“ thereof, at the least, may yearly and every  
“ Year, go out of, and be excluded their re-  
“ spective Places, as Members of the said Com-  
“ mittee, by the Appointment of a General

“ Court, or Assembly of the Members of the  
“ said intended Corporation, to be assembled and  
“ convened by the President, or Treasurer, of  
“ such intended Corporation yearly, and every  
“ Year, at a Time or Times, in such Letters  
“ Patent, or Act of Parliament, to be appoint-  
“ ed; and that, for that Purpose, at such Ge-  
“ neral Court, or Assembly, as aforesaid, four-  
“ teen of the Members of the said Committee  
“ for the Year next preceding such General  
“ Court, or Assembly, be first elected and cho-  
“ sen Members of the said Committee for the  
“ Year next ensuing, and seven other Persons out  
“ of fourteen of the Members of the said in-  
“ tended Corporation, who were not Members of  
“ the said Committee for the Year then next  
“ preceding, to be first nominated by the said  
“ Committee, for the Year then next follow-  
“ ing, be by, and at such General Court, and  
“ Assembly, as aforesaid, elected and appointed  
“ Members of the said Committee for the Year  
“ then next ensuing such Election; and that in  
“ and by such Letters Patent, or Act of Par-  
“ liament, it be further provided and appointed,  
“ That the Management and Accounts of the  
“ said Committee of Twenty-one be, from  
“ Time to Time, subject to the Approbation or  
“ Disallowance of a General Court, or Assem-  
“ bly of the Members, or Governors, of such  
“ intended Corporation, to be, from Time to  
“ Time, convened and summoned by proper and  
“ convenient Notice by the President, or Trea-  
“ surer of such intended Corporation.

“ AND my Mind and Will further is, and I  
“ desire my said Executors, by like humble Ap-  
“ plication as aforesaid, to endeavour to procure  
“ and obtain, that by such Letters Patent, or  
“ Act of Parliament, as aforesaid, the said Sir  
“ Gregory Page, Baronet, be appointed the first  
“ President of the said intended Corporation,  
“ and the said Charles Joy, Esq; the first Trea-  
“ surer thereof, and the said William Clayton,  
“ Esq; Mr. Thomas Hollis, Senior, John Ken-  
“ rick, and John Lade, Esqs; Dr. Richard  
“ Mead, Moses Raper, Esq; and Mr. John  
“ Sprint, and the said Mr. Benjamin Braine,  
“ Senior, Mr. Thomas Clarke, William Cole,  
“ Esq; Dr. Thomas Crow, Dr. Francis Fanquier,  
“ Mr. Joshua Gee, Mr. Matthew Howard, Dr.  
“ Edward Hulse, Mr. Samuel Lessingham, Mr.  
“ Henry Lovell, Mr. Samuel Monck, Mr. Joseph  
“ Paice, Mr. Daniel Powle, and Mr. Thomas  
“ Stiles, be appointed the first Members of the  
“ said herein mentioned and intended Com-  
“ mittee, for the more constant and ordinary  
“ Management of the said residuary Part of  
“ my Estate, and Charity hereby intended; or  
“ in Case of the Death of any of the said Gen-  
“ tlemen last above-named, or their Refusal, to  
“ accept of the respective Trusts hereby intended,  
“ as President, Treasurer, or Members of the  
“ said Committee, then such other fit and able  
“ Persons to be named, and appointed by my  
“ said Executors, to be President, Treasurer,  
“ and Members of the said Committee, making up  
“ the Number of Twenty-one. And that by such  
“ Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, as afore-  
“ said, it be provided and granted, that the fu-  
“ ture Elections of the President, and Treasurer of  
“ the said intended Corporation, and also the  
“ Election of the Physicians and Surgeons, and  
“ of the Register or Clerk, and Solicitor, and  
“ of the Chaplain, to be employed in and about  
“ the Charity hereby intended, be referred to,  
“ and reserved for the Members and Governors  
“ of the said intended Corporation, or the major  
“ Part of them, in General Court assembled as  
“ aforesaid; as also their Removal, Displacing  
“ and Filling up; and that the Offices of Apo-  
“ thecary,



“ thecary, Steward, Matron, Cook, Sisters,  
 “ and all other Officers, to be employed in and  
 “ about the said intended Hospital and Charity,  
 “ be referred to the Election of the said intended  
 “ Committee, and their Successors, and by them,  
 “ and at their Pleasure, to be altered, and the  
 “ respective Officers to be removed, discharged,  
 “ supplied, and filled up.

“ And my Mind and Will further is, That  
 “ as soon as such intended Corporation can  
 “ be obtained and take effect, my said Exe-  
 “ cutors, do forthwith pay, assign, transfer,  
 “ and in due Form of Law, convey, and make  
 “ over, all the residuary Part of my Estate,  
 “ herein before devised to them, or so much  
 “ thereof, as shall not have been applied and  
 “ expended in and about the Execution of this my  
 “ Will, to and for the Use thereby directed, and  
 “ appointed, subject to the Payment of the se-  
 “ veral Annuities herein before devised to the  
 “ said hereby intended Corporation, and their  
 “ Successors, upon the Trusts, and to be by them  
 “ apply'd from Time to Time, to, and for such  
 “ Uses, Intents, and Purposes, as are in, and  
 “ by this my Will, for that Purpose directed and  
 “ appointed.

“ And my Mind and Will further is, That  
 “ the said President, Treasurer, Committee,  
 “ and Governors intended to be incorporated, and  
 “ when incorporated as aforesaid, do, as soon  
 “ as the same can be done conveniently, lay out  
 “ the Surplus of the said residuary Part of my  
 “ Personal Estate, or so much thereof as shall not  
 “ be expended in building, furnishing, and fitting  
 “ up the said two new Squares of Building, or  
 “ other the necessary Charges and Disbursements  
 “ for the Purposes aforesaid, in the Purchase of  
 “ Messuages, Lands, Grounds, Rents, Fee-Farm  
 “ Rents, or other Estates of Inheritance, or the  
 “ Reversions thereof in Fee Simple, to the In-  
 “ tent that the Yearly, or other Rents and Pro-  
 “ fits of such Purchases, together with the Rents  
 “ and Profits of the said residuary Part of my  
 “ Real Estate, be from Time to Time applied to,  
 “ and become a perpetual Provision for the  
 “ Maintenance and Cure of such poor sick  
 “ Persons, as are to be received into, and  
 “ entertained in the said intended Hospi-  
 “ tal, and for defraying and answering all  
 “ other the constant necessary Charges and  
 “ Expences, in and about the same; and that  
 “ until the said residuary Part of my Personal  
 “ Estate shall be laid out in Purchases as afore-  
 “ said, the Interests, Dividends, and other In-  
 “ comes, or Profits thereof be, from Time to  
 “ Time, apply'd to such Purposes as are before  
 “ appointed for the Application of the Rents and  
 “ Profits of such Purchases as aforesaid.

“ AND my Mind and Will further is, That  
 “ if it shall appear to the said President, Treas-  
 “ urer, and Governors, to be incorporated as  
 “ aforesaid, that the yearly Value, and other  
 “ Rents and Profits of the said residuary Part of  
 “ my Real Estate, and of the Lands, Messuages,  
 “ or other Estates to be purchased, as aforesaid,  
 “ shall be more than sufficient to provide for,  
 “ and answer the Maintenance and Cure of such  
 “ poor sick Persons, as are hereby directed to be  
 “ received into, and entertained in the said two  
 “ new Squares of Building, and other necessary  
 “ Charges and Expences upon, or about the said  
 “ intended Hospital, It shall be lawful for the  
 “ said President, Treasurer, and Governors, in-  
 “ corporated as aforesaid, in General Court to be  
 “ assembled and convened as aforesaid, or the  
 “ major Part of them, to lay out, expend, and  
 “ apply, or direct or empower the said Com-  
 “ mittee to lay out, expend and apply such Sur-  
 “ plus of the Rents, and Profits of the said re-  
 “ siduary Part of my Real Estate, and of other

“ the Messuages, Lands, and other Estates to be  
 “ purchased as aforesaid, to and for the Relief of  
 “ such other poor sick Persons, or such other  
 “ proper Objects of Compassion, as from Time  
 “ to Time to the said President, Treasurer, and  
 “ Governors incorporated, as aforesaid, shall  
 “ appear most worthy and deserving of Pity and  
 “ Relief, or for such other publick and charitable  
 “ Uses and Purposes as they shall think fit.

“ AND I do hereby revoke and annul and  
 “ declare to be null and void, all, and every other  
 “ Will and Wills by me, at any Time or Times,  
 “ heretofore made, declaring this to be my only  
 “ Last Will and Testament, in Witness whereof,  
 “ I have to the same, contained in seventeen  
 “ Sheets of Paper, and to one other Part thereof  
 “ contained in eleven Sheets of Paper, set my  
 “ Hand and Seal, viz. my Hand at the Bottom  
 “ of the said several Sheets of Paper, and to the  
 “ last of the said seventeen and eleven Sheets  
 “ respectively my Hand and Seal, and my Seal to  
 “ the Place where the said seventeen and eleven  
 “ Sheets are severally connected together on this  
 “ fourth Day of September, Anno Domini 1724,  
 “ and in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our  
 “ Sovereign Lord George, over Great Britain, &c.  
 “ King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

THOMAS GUY.

*Sealed, Published, and Declared by the above-  
 named Testator, to be his Last Will and  
 Testament, in the Presence of us, who wit-  
 nessed the same in the said Testator's Presence.*

John Oldfield,  
 William Peppys,  
 John Adlam, and,  
 Samuel Adlam.

THIS Hospital, tho' it is said to be for Incu-  
 rables, is not for such as are altogether so, the  
 true Meaning of the Word Incurable, having been  
 explained away, but not contrary to the Intention  
 of the Founder, who was himself used to say, That  
 he would not have his Hospital made an Alms-  
 house.

THE Building is compleated according to Mr.  
 Guy's Plan, and consists of two large Squares,  
 quite round each of which is a Piazza, with  
 handsome Arches of Stone. At the Entrance,  
 which is, on the North Side, by Iron Gates, af-  
 cending up seven Steps, is a fine Door-Case, em-  
 bellished with two Demy Pillars and Pediment of  
 the Ionick Order.

THERE are in it eleven Wards, viz. four  
 clean Wards for Men, and five for Women, with  
 two foul Wards, one for Men and one for Women;  
 and at this Time upwards of 400 sick Poor.

THE Officers at present are, besides above  
 50 Governors, who are all Gentlemen of Figure  
 and Substance;

Sir William Clayton, President,  
 Charles Joy, Esq; Treasurer.  
 Dr. Oldfield, }  
 Dr. Clerk, } Physicians.  
 Mr. Cradock, }  
 Mr. Baker, } Surgeons.  
 Mr. Parrat, Apothecary.  
 Eleven Sisters, one to each Ward.  
 Eight Nurses.  
 Twelve Watchers.  
 A Beadle, and  
 A Porter.



The L O N D O N  
W O R K H O U S E.

The London  
Workhouse.

THIS House is situated in *Bishopsgate-Street*, and was founded upon an Act of Parliament, being passed in the 13th and 14th Years of King *Charles II.* which gave Power to raise a sufficient Sum of Money upon the Inhabitants of the City to defray the Charges. It is governed by Fifty-two Citizens; and the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, is always President, and the Aldermen his Assistants. It is a Brick Edifice, 400 Feet in Length, consisting of several Work-Rooms, and Lodging-Rooms for the Vagrants and Parish-Children brought into it, who are employed in Spinning Wool and Flax, in Sewing, Knitting, or Winding Silk, and the like Employments, to inure them betimes to Labour. They are also taught to Read, and, such as are capable, to Write and Cast Accompts; and also the Catechism, to ground them in the Principles of Religion. The Vagrants, Men and Women, are employed in Sewing, beating Hemp, picking Okum, and rasping Logwood.

BUT nothing can give a more perfect Representation of this House than the following Paper, published some Years ago, by Order of the Governors, to promote the Charitable Gifts and Legacies of well-disposed Persons thereto.

*A True Account of the Foundation, State, and Design of the WORKHOUSE for the POOR of the City of LONDON,*  
Christmas 1704.

“WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament  
“ made in the 13th and 14th Years of  
“ the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord  
“ King *Charles II.* intituled, *An Act for the  
“ better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*; It  
“ is thereby enacted (amongst other Things)  
“ That from thenceforth there be, and shall be,  
“ one or more Corporation, or Corporations,  
“ Workhouse, or Workhouses, within the City  
“ of LONDON, consisting of a President, a  
“ Deputy to the President, and a Treasurer;  
“ and that the Lord Mayor of the City, for the  
“ Time being, be President of the said Corpora-  
“ tion, Workhouse, or Workhouses, within the  
“ said City, and the Assistants to be the Alder-  
“ men of the said City of LONDON, for the  
“ Time being, and Fifty-two other Citizens to  
“ be chosen of the Common-Council of the said  
“ City: Which President, Deputy-President, and  
“ Treasurer for the Time being, respectively  
“ shall for ever hereafter, in Name and Fact, Be  
“ Bodies Politick and Corporate in Law, by the  
“ Name of the President and Governors of the  
“ Poor for the said City; and by that Name every  
“ of the said Corporations shall and may without  
“ Licence in Mortmain, purchase, or receive any  
“ Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, not exceed-  
“ ing the yearly Value of 3000*l.* of the Gift,  
“ Alienation, or Devise of any Person or Persons,  
“ who are thereby, without farther Licence, ena-  
“ bled to give the same and any Goods, Chattels,  
“ or Sums of Money whatsoever, to the Uses, In-  
“ tents, and Purposes, in the said Act mentioned,  
“ (which by the Way is an evident Demonstration  
“ that the Parliament did expect that People  
“ would be very liberal in their Charity to so good  
“ a Work) and that the poor Inhabitants might  
“ in Time be eased of the present Charge; and  
“ each respective Corporation have thereby Au-  
“ thority, from Time to Time, to make and  
“ appoint a Common Seal for the Use of the said  
“ Corporation, with Power for the Common-  
N<sup>o</sup> 14. VOL. I.

“ Council of the said City, to raise any Sum or  
“ Sums of Money on the Inhabitants thereof, not  
“ exceeding one Year's Rate to the Poor in any  
“ one Year, for carrying on the said Work, as  
“ by the said Act (amongst other Things therein  
“ contained) relation being thereunto had, may  
“ more at large appear.

“ THAT at a Common-Council held at the  
“ Guildhall of the City of LONDON, the  
“ fourth Day of April, Anno Domini 1698; the  
“ said Common-Council did, by Virtue of the  
“ said Act, elect Fifty-two Citizens of the said  
“ City of LONDON, to be in Conjunction  
“ with the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the  
“ said City, for the Time being, a Corporation  
“ for the Intents and Purposes in the said recited  
“ Act mentioned, who have ever since put the  
“ said Act in Execution, and taken a large House  
“ in *Bishopsgate-Street*, and several other Houses  
“ contiguous thereto, and have laid out several  
“ Sums of Money in purchasing Ground, and  
“ building thereon, and in several Alterations, in  
“ making the Houses aforesaid fit for the Pur-  
“ poses aforesaid; and the said Common-Council  
“ have, by Virtue of the Authority aforesaid,  
“ raised several Sums of Money on the Inhabi-  
“ tants of the City for the Purposes aforesaid:  
“ And the said President and Governors, and  
“ several other Worthy and Charitable Persons,  
“ have largely contributed out of their own Estates  
“ for the carrying on the said Work, and for the  
“ Ease of the meaner Sort of the Inhabitants  
“ of the said City; and the said President,  
“ Treasurer and Governors have made a good  
“ Progress in the said Work, and hope by the  
“ Charity of such Worthy Persons as may be  
“ Contributors thereto, to be enabled to purchase  
“ some Estate for the Uses aforesaid (for there is  
“ not as yet one Farthing of yearly Revenue set-  
“ tled on the *Workhouse*) that so the Inhabitants  
“ of this City, may, in some measure, be eased of  
“ the annual Charge and Expence: And, there-  
“ fore, the said President, Treasurer, and Gover-  
“ nors think it a Duty incumbent on them, and as  
“ Part of the Trust reposed in them, to make a  
“ Representation of the Usefulness and Benefit of  
“ the said *Workhouse*, and how far it is for the  
“ Honour and Advantage of this renowned City,  
“ and her Majesty's Subjects, and others of this  
“ Nation, which is as follows, viz.

“ THAT the Design and Intention of the Go-  
“ vernors of the said *Workhouse*, is to employ all  
“ the poor Children, Beggars, Vagrants, and  
“ other idle and disorderly Persons, that are, or  
“ can be found within the said City of LON-  
“ DON, and the Liberties thereof.

I. The poor Children are,

“ 1. SUCH for whom no Settlement can by  
“ Law be provided.

“ 2. Such whose poor Friends being much op-  
“ pressed by a great Charge of Children, or are  
“ reduced by Misfortunes to such Circumstances,  
“ that they cannot provide for them themselves.

“ 3. SUCH who are the Children of Seamen  
“ and Soldiers in the Queen's Service, many of  
“ whom lose their Lives therein, or are other-  
“ wise rendered incapable of providing for their  
“ Wives, Children, and Families.

“ 4. SUCH, who are commonly known by the  
“ Name of the *Black-Guard*, who too commonly  
“ lived upon pilfering Sugar and Tobacco upon  
“ the Keys, and afterwards become Pickpockets,  
“ and Housebreakers, many of whom, at last,  
“ have received their due Rewards, and made  
“ their Exits at the Gallows, which are now  
“ kept to Work, and get their Livings honestly  
“ in the said *Workhouse*.

“ 5. MANY Parish-Children.

C c c

“ ALL



" ALL these being taken into the said Work-house, are here taught to Read and Write, and kept to Work until they are qualified to be put out to be Apprentices, and for the Sea Services, or otherwise disposed of.

" II. The Beggars and Vagrants. They are those sturdy and insolent Men and Women, who live in the Skirts and Out-Parts of this City, and Places contiguous thereto, and other Stragglers and Wanderers, who too frequently resort to this City: Which when apprehended and taken, are in the said Workhouse kept to hard Work and Labour, until they are by Law discharged therefrom.

" III. The idle and disorderly Persons, are those Rogues and vagrant Men, which are there kept until they are put into the Queen's Service by Sea or Land; and those ill Women which are taken up in the Streets, debauching the Youth, and others of this City, many of which, rather than be continued to Work and Labour, voluntarily transport themselves to the Western Plantations, whereby this City and Nation is rid of them.

" IN Building for these convenient Houses, Work-Rooms, paying Officers and Servants, and in providing Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, Cloaths, and all other Necessaries, and to put them out Apprentices, great Sums of Money are yearly expended, besides what they severally earn by their own Labour, and besides what hath been already raised by the Common-Council of this City.

" THE Consideration whereof is earnestly recommended to all charitable Persons, who are Well-wishers to Honour, Virtue, and Morality, that they will vouchsafe by their Wills, or otherwise, to give their Aid and Assistance for the Propagating and continuing this Great Work of Charity, which the Governors of the said Corporation have, by their Care and Diligence, already made so good a Proficiency in, and which may prevent the Ruin of many idle and disorderly Persons for the future.

" Note, There are in this Workhouse seldom less than 150 Children at Work, besides the grown Beggars, Vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Persons, who are there kept to hard Labour.

IN this House they Brew their own Drink, having a large convenient Brewhouse erected for that Purpose; and over it a Malthouse. They used also to kill their own Beef and Mutton; but find it better Husbandry to buy their Meat from the Butchers.

THEIR daily Food is plain, but wholesome and sufficient: They have Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers, every Day in the Week, and a constant set Allowance each Day. Their Stint each Meal for Bread is four Ounces; for Cheese an Ounce and an half; for Butter an Ounce; for Small Beer what is sufficient, not exceeding a Pint at a Time.

THEIR Breakfast on *Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, is Bread and Cheese, and Bread and Butter, and Beer: On *Mondays* a Pint of Pease Pottage, with Bread and Beer: On *Tuesdays* a Plum-Pudding-Pye of nine Ounces, and Beer: On *Wednesdays* a Pint of Fumity: On *Fridays* a Pint of Barley-Broth, and Bread: On *Saturdays* a plain Flower Sewet Dumpling, with Beer.

THEIR Supper is always the same; to wit, each four Ounces of Bread, an Ounce and a half of Cheese, or an Ounce of Butter, and Beer sufficient.

THE Habit of the Children is all the same, being made of Russet Cloth, and a round Badge worn upon their Breasts, representing a poor Boy

and a Sheep; the Motto, *God's Providence is our Inheritance.*

THEY have a handsome Chapel built at the upper End of the Yard belonging to the House, where they go to Prayers twice a Day, viz. at six in the Morning, and at six at Night. On *Sundays* they all go to *St. Helen's*, where are convenient Seats for them.

THE Names of the Benefactors to this Workhouse, which are many, hang up in the Committee Room, in divers Tables. The first Benefactor was *Sir Thomas Cudden*, Knight, who gave 20 l. The Persons following gave most of them 100 l. or upwards.

Mr. Nathaniel Gould.

A Person unknown.

Sir Richard Levett, Lord Mayor.

Mr. Nicholas Pollexfen.

Dr. Frederick Slare.

Sir Thomas Abney,

100 Guineas.

Sir Robert Clayton.

Sir William Withers.

Sir Henry Furnese, Sheriff.

A Person unknown.

Sir Robert Beachcroft.

Joseph Neal, Esq;

A Person unknown,

100 Guineas.

Sir William Gore, Lord Mayor.

Sir James Bateman.

Sir William Scawen.

Thomas Guy, Esq;

Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

Edmund Boulter, Esq;

Sir Edward Clark, by his last Will.

Mr. John Gunston, Merchant.

Mrs. Frances Loveday, by her last Will,

A Person unknown, by Mr. Thomas Loveday, towards the Building.

Sir William Scawen, 100 l. more

Mr. Richard Marsh, by his last Will.

Mr. John Stock, deceased.

Thomas Guy, Esq; 100 l. more

Mr. James Clark, by his last Will.

Sir John Parsons, Knt. Lord Mayor, 366 l. 10s.

Mr. Edward Bovey.

Sir Joseph Wolf.

Godfrey Webster, Esq;

Mr. Samuel Harwar, by his Will, 100 l.

A Person unknown, by Maurice Kay, Esq;

100 l.

Sir William Ashburst, Knt. and Alderman, 100 l.

Edward Boulter, Esq; for Building the Brewhouse and all Utensils, 500 l.

Sir Owen Buckingham, Lord Mayor, 100 l.

Dame Sarah Pritchard, 200 l.

Edward Colston, Esq; 100 l.

A Person unknown, by Samuel Jackson, 10 l. and who hath procured at several Times about 300 l.

Mr. Walter Wallinger, 100 l.

A Person unknown, by Mr. Caesar Chamberlain, 100 l.

John Hanger, Esq; 50 l. more

Sir Henry Furnese, 50 l. more

A Person unknown, by Sir Joseph Wolf, Sir James Collet, and Edmund Boulter, Esq; and

Mr. Cockeril, Secretary, 500 l.

Edward Boulter, Esq; for the great Cistern, 226 l. 16 s.

Mrs. Susan Van Cittern, 50 l.

A Person unknown, by Edmond Bailly, 50 l.

Sir Edmund Turner, Knt. out of the Exchequer, by the Bankers Annuities, for ever, 37 l. 15 s. 6 d.

A Person unknown, by Robert Foot, 50 l.

The

1700.

1701.

1704.

1705.

1706.



- The Reverend Dr. Richard Leach, by Will, 50 l.
1707. Mrs. Mary Tatam, 25 l.  
Mr. John Rand, by Will, in Houses, for ever, per Annum, 59 l. 15 s.  
Mr. Daniel Dolins, 50 l.  
Sir Charles Thorold, 100 l.  
Sir Samuel Stanier, 25 l.  
Sir John Wolf, Alderman, Treasurer; and  
Mr. John Enderby, Executors of Mrs. Margaret Stow, 200 l.  
John Smith, Esq; 100 l.  
Mr. Thomas Beale, 100 l.  
Mr. Benjamin Godfrey, 50 l.  
John Deagle, Esq; 50 l.  
A Person unknown, by Jonathan James, 10 l.
1708. Sir William Gore, Alderman, by Will, 100 l.  
Charles Whitcote, Esq; 50 l.  
Sir Robert Clayton, Alderman, and Deputy President, paid for Wainscoting the Court-Room, which might be reckoned at the Charge of 70 l.  
Mrs. Mary Hobby, 50 l.  
The abovesaid Sir Robert, by his Will, bequeathed to this Corporation, in Houses, for ever, per Annum, 18 l.  
Mr. John Guy, 25 l.  
Mr. Robert Rowland, by Will, 500 l.  
Sir Godfrey Webster, 50 l.  
Mrs. Anne Mary Godfrey, by Will, 50 l.  
A Person unknown, again by Mr. Jonathan James, 20 Guineas.  
Mr. Richard Chiswel, Jun. 50 l.  
Sir Joseph Wolfe, Alderman, present Treasurer, and Mr. John Enderby, Executors of Mrs. Margaret Stow, 50 l. more
1709. Mrs. Mary Tatam, 25 l. more  
Lady Hodges, Widow of Sir William Hodges, sometime Alderman of LONDON, 50 l.  
Sir Samuel Stanier, Alderman, 25 l. more  
A Person unknown, by Mr. John Gunston, 50 l.  
Sir Charles Thorold, Alderman, by Will, 300 l.  
Mr. Thomas Hollis, Jun. 50 l.  
Mr. Edward Gould, 30 l.  
Thomas Guy, Esq; 100 l.  
Mr. Joseph Bisset, by Will, for putting out twenty Children, 100 l.
1710. A Person unknown, by Mr. Jonathan James, 21 l. 10 s. more  
Samuel Lethuclier, Esq; 100 l.  
Sir Edward Gould, 20 l.  
Mr. Thomas Scawen, 50 l.  
Mr. Deputy Samuel Webb, 20 Guineas, who gave also, Anno 1706, 20 Guineas.  
Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. Thomas Smith, (a borrowed Name) unknown, 100 l.  
John Hanger, Esq; 100 l. who gave 50 l. before.
1711. Sir Samuel Stanier, 25 l. more  
Mr. Thomas Hollis, Jun. 50 l.  
Mr. Gerard Conyers, 50 l.  
Mr. Samuel Foot, by Will, 100 l.  
A Person unknown, by Mr. Jonathan James, 20 Guineas more  
Abraham Beak, Esq; by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. Edward Beecher, by Will, 100 l.  
Mrs. Brereton, by Will, 150 l.  
Micajah Perry, Esq; 50 l.  
Sir Joseph Wolf, by Will, 200 l.  
Sir Henry Furnese, Knt. and Baronet, by Mr. Clay, 25 l.
1712. Mr. Joseph Salbarton, by Will, 50 l.
- A Person unknown, by Mr. Jonathan James, 20 Guineas more  
Mr. Richard Chiswel, 200 l.  
Sir John Houblon, by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. Thomas Lane, 100 l.  
Mr. Thomas Parkhurst, 50 l.  
Sir John Collet, by Will, 50 l.  
Mr. Reginald Heber, Foreigner, 50 l.  
Mr. Edward Orlebar, by Will, 40 l.  
Sir Henry Furnese, by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. Peter Parker, Bookseller, 50 l.
- A Person unknown, by the said Mr. Jonathan James, 20 Guineas more 1713.  
By a Person unknown, sent by Mr. Benjamin Smith, 5 l.  
And at several other Times as much.  
Sir Godfrey Webster, 50 l. more  
Mr. John Salmon, by Will, 100 l.  
Alderman Delme, 50 Guineas.  
Mr. John Williams, by Will, a Freehold House in Threadneedle-street, Yearly Income, 30 l.  
The Lady Frances Buckingham, 50 l.  
Mr. Edmund Littlepage, by Will, 500 l.  
Mr. Jonathan James, from a Person unknown, 100 l.  
Sir Godfrey Webster, 50 l. more  
Mrs. Mary Hayes, by Will, 50 l.  
And among ten poor honest Tradesmen, placed out of this House, who well deserved their Apprenticeships, 50 l. that is, 5 l. a Piece.
- Sir Peter King, Recorder of LONDON, 50 l. 1714.  
Mr. John Hollis, for placing out Children Apprentices, 125 l. who gave five such Gifts in all.  
Mrs. Priscilla Arundel, 150 l.  
Mr. Nathaniel Lacy, by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. John Hollis, for the Use above, 25 l.  
Mr. Robert Foot, by Will, for placing out Children, 100 l.  
Samuel Powel, Esq; by Will, 50 l.  
Sir Gerard Conyers, Knight and Alderman, 50 l. more  
Mrs. Eleanor Cuthbert, by Will, 50 l.  
Mr. Bagshaw, from a Person unknown, 51 l. 10 s.  
Mr. Jonathan James, from a Person unknown, 20 Guineas more  
Mr. Peter Ducane, by Will, 40 l.  
Mrs. Judith Wallinger, 25 l. more  
Sir Peter Delme, Knight and Alderman, 100 l. more  
Mr. John Steel, by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. James Green, by Will, 25 l. having given more before.  
Sir John Parsons, Knight and Alderman, 13 l. 14 s. having given before very liberally the Perquisites of his Mayoralty.
- A Person unknown, by Mr. Smith, 5 l. more 1715.  
Mr. Joseph Marshall, by Will, 50 l.  
Mr. Henry Philips, by Will, 50 l.  
Mr. T. S. 50 l. more  
Sir Gabriel Roberts, by Will, 50 l.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Goff, by Will, 100 l.  
Mr. Jeffery Staines, 25 l.  
Mr. John Hollis, more, towards placing out Children Apprentices, 25 l.  
Edward Bovey, Esq; 500 l.  
Mr. Henry Ulkin, a Dutch Merchant, by Will, 50 l.  
Mrs. Esther Browning, 50 l.  
Mr. Francis Gillow, 250 l.  
Mr. John Hollis, more, towards placing out Children Apprentices, 25 l.
- A Person unknown, by Mr. Henry Cowdrey, 50 l. 1716.  
Thomas Hall, Esq; 300 l.  
Francis



Francis Ashton, Esq; late Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, 1000 l.  
 John Hanger, Esq; 100 l. more  
 Sir Samuel Moyer, his Widow sent 50 l.  
 Sir Francis Eyles, Knight and Alderman, by Will, 50 l.  
 Mr. Samuel Jackson, by Will, 40 l.  
 Mr. Cesar Chamberlain, by Will, 200 l.  
 Sir Robert Beachcroft, Knight and Alderman, 100 l. more  
 Mr. John Raymond, by Will, 50 l.  
 Sir William Scawen, Knight, 100 l.  
 Mr. Samuel Porter, 100 l.  
 Mr. John Mead, of Aylesbury, by Will, 100 l.  
 Dr. Daniel Williams, by Will, between this House and St. Thomas's Hospital, an Estate at Elsey in Cambridgeshire, of per Annum 55 l.

1718. Dame Sarah Pritchard, 100 l.  
 Sir Richard Hoar, 200 l.  
 Samuel Shepherd, Esq; 100 l.  
 Sir James Bateman, 100 l.  
 Sir Robert Beachcroft, 100 l.  
 Sir Peter Delme, 50 l.  
 Thomas Hall, Esq; 200 l.

THERE are also other Benefactors, not to be passed over without honourable Mention, as Mr. Abraham Chitty, who gave a Tun of Logwood, and Ralph Hartley, half a Tun. The Company of Apothecaries undertook to pay the whole Charge of the Physick for the Children and Servants of this Workhouse for three Years, from the 29th of September, Anno 1701: And Dr. Frederick Slare, Dr. Richard Moreton, Dr. Joshua Palmer, and Dr. Francis Upton, undertook, alternately, to visit all the sick Children and Servants, and prescribe such Medicines for them as they from Time to Time should judge most proper; and this gratis: And Thomas Stanton, Surgeon, to serve the said Children and Servants in Surgery for three Years gratis: And add to the rest, that Anno 1703, Sir Edward Northey, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and Duncan Dee, Esq; offered themselves their standing Council, and Nicholas Baker, their Attorney, without Fee or Reward.

OF this Charitable Undertaking the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in a Sermon preached before the Governors of the Hospitals, on Easter-Monday, Anno 1702, hath these Words:

" I must not forget another publick Charity of  
 " admirable Use; and which for that Reason de-  
 " serveth the utmost Encouragement; I mean,  
 " the Workhouse, erected for employing poor  
 " Children, and such distressed Vagrant Children  
 " as are found within the City and the Liberties  
 " thereof. This by the Industry of the Presidents  
 " and Governors of the Poor of the City, hath  
 " been carried so far, that 261 Children, of several  
 " Parishes, remained in the Workhouse this Year;  
 " and 71 have since been received. Of Vagrants  
 " there remained 71, and 89 have since been  
 " taken in. All these, according to their Ages  
 " and Conditions are cloathed, and fed and in-  
 " structed in the Principles of Religion, and in  
 " honest Arts and Trades. They are inured to  
 " Labour, kept cleanly, and disposed to Honesty,  
 " by Encouragement and Discipline. I have not  
 " Time to say of what wonderful Benefit these  
 " Places are, and may be to the Publick, if they  
 " can happily fall into the right Management of  
 " them; where the Refuse of Mankind, they  
 " that would otherwise be the Bane and Scandal  
 " of the Commonwealth, are rescued from Per-  
 " dition, and made useful Members of it. But  
 " it is hardly possible for Men to be better em-  
 " ployed than in this Work, or to be more cha-  
 " ritable than in their Contributions towards it.

" And may it please Almighty God to enable  
 " those that undertake it, to surmount all the  
 " Difficulties that cross their Designs. They  
 " will then have (what one would wish to every  
 " good and publick-spirited Man) the Comforts  
 " of their Labours in this Life; and when that  
 " is at an End, those Labours will conduct them  
 " to the Joys of that above; and that will for  
 " ever remain.

ONE of these Boys was already so well disci-  
 plined and improved in this House, in the Year  
 1702, that the Governors ventured to let him  
 make a Speech to Queen Anne, when she came  
 into the City, which we think may not be amiss  
 to be here inserted.

The SPEECH of JOHN TRUSTY, aged  
 eleven Years, a poor Boy, belonging to the  
 Workhouse of the Corporation for the Poor of  
 the City of LONDON, to her late Ma-  
 jesty Queen ANNE, upon her coming into  
 the City, to dine at Guildhall, on Thursday,  
 October the 29th 1702, being the Lord  
 Mayor's Day.

" MAY it please your excellent Majesty,  
 " To Pardon this great Presumption  
 " in Us, poor Children, who throw ourselves  
 " at your Royal Feet, among the rest of your  
 " glad Subjects, that here in Crowds appear to  
 " behold your Sacred Majesty.

" WE, Madam, have no Fathers, no Mo-  
 " thers, no Friends; or (which is next to none)  
 " those, who, through their extreme Poverty, can-  
 " not help us: God's Providence is our Inheri-  
 " tance. All the Support we have is from the  
 " unexhausted Charities of your loyal Citizens of  
 " LONDON, and other your good Subjects,  
 " and the pious Care of our Governors, who are  
 " now teaching our little Hands to work, and  
 " our Fingers to spin.

" THESE Threads, Madam, are some of  
 " the early Fruits of our Industry. We are all  
 " daily employed on the Staple Manufacture of  
 " England, learning betimes to be useful to the  
 " World: And there seemed nothing wanting to  
 " compleat our Happiness, but the Opportunity  
 " which this Day affords us, of being the Objects  
 " of your tender Pity and Compassion; one gra-  
 " cious Smile from your Majesty, on this new  
 " Foundation, will make us live----- and live  
 " to call you Blessed.

" AND may God Almighty long pre-  
 " serve your Majesty, for the Good of these  
 " your Kingdoms, and your Royal Consort the  
 " Prince; so pray we, your little Children,  
 " and let all your People say, Amen.

THERE were discharged and put forth Ap-  
 prentices, or to Service in good Families, in the  
 last Year, 45 Children.

BURIED, 3.

REMAINING in the House at Lady-Day  
 1733, 135.

OF Vagabonds, Beggars, &c. there were dis-  
 charged the last Year, 367.

BURIED, 1.

REMAINING at Lady-Day 1733, 35.

OF the Children here educated since the Year  
 1701, there have been discharged and placed  
 forth Apprentice to Officers of Ships, Trades,  
 and to Service in several good Families, (besides  
 those mentioned in the above Account) 2324;  
 and within that Time 16088 Vagabonds, Beggars,  
 &c. (among which were several notorious Impos-  
 tors, pretending to be lame, dumb and blind)  
 have been committed, and punished with Con-  
 finement and hard Labour.

OF



OF the Children there have died 290, and of the Vagabonds 185.

THE Children and all others in this *Workhouse*, are required to attend Divine Service, Morning and Evening, which (in a convenient Place) is there regularly and duly performed.

THE present Treasurer of this House, who has been in that Office upwards of 30 Years, is

*Samuel Webb*, of *Hackney*, Esq;

*Mr. Shrimpton*, Steward.

*Mr. Henman*, Schoolmaster; and

*Mrs. Angel*, Matron.

BESIDES whom, there are three Nurses for the Children, and a Keeper for the Vagrants.

## St. CATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

THERE is another Hospital, within the Liberties of the City of LONDON, stiled *St. Catharine upon the Thames*, which is seated a little East of the *Tower*; it had the Honour to be founded first by *Queen Matilda*, or *Maud*, Wife to *King Stephen*.

*Dugdale*, in his *Monast. Angl.* says, That *Ralph*, the Prior, with the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, did grant to *Maud*, Queen of *England*, Wife to *King Stephen*, a certain Parcel of Land, in the *Soken*, called *Knightenguild*, (now *Portsofen Ward*) whereon the said Hospital of *St. Catharine* was founded, together with all the Mill there in the *Shambles*, in Lieu of six Yard Land in the Manor of *Bracching* in the County of *Hertford*.

QUEEN *Eleanor*, Widow to *King Henry III.* by her Charter, bearing Date, *July 5*, 1273, gave to this Hospital, and to *Thomas de Lechlade*, Quem (as are the Words of the said Charter) in eodem Hospitali Magistrum & Custodem, de Concessu venerabilis Patris *Henrici LONDON. Episcopi prefecimus*, &c. and to the Brethren, serving God there, and to their Successors for ever, certain Lands in the Villages of *Renham* and *Herclope* in *Kent*, others in the Village of *Roed* (now *Reed*) in *Hertfordshire*, and some in *East-Smithfield*, for the sustaining of three Brother Priests, together with the Master of the said Hospital, to celebrate Masses for the Soul of *King Henry* her Lord, for her own Soul, and the Souls of the Kings and Queens, her Predecessors and Successors, as therein is directed; and, That every Day in the Year to the 16th of *November*, viz. the Day of *St. Edmund* the Archbishop and Confessor, there be given to 24 poor People (whereof six of them to be Scholars, who might assist the Chaplains in the Church in Divine Offices) the Sum of 12 *d.* and on the said Day of *St. Edmund* the Confessor, viz. the Day of the Death of her said Lord *King Henry*, there be given to a thousand poor People, to every one of them, one Half-penny; by which Charter, she reserves Power to herself and the Queens of *England*, her Successors, to constitute a Master, or Custos of the said Hospital, when, and as often as it should happen to be void; and ordains, That the Queens of *England*, should have the Right of Patronage of the said Hospital from Time to Time for ever.

BUT tho' this Queen reserved to herself and Successors Queens of *England*, the Power to constitute a Master or Custos, and the Right of Patronage of the said Hospital, yet it appears by the Charter of *King Henry III.* whereby he con-

VOL. I.

firms to the Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* aforesaid, all their Lands and Donations; that he grants and confirms to the said Prior and Convent, the Guardianship, or Custody, of this Hospital, as they had it by the Grant of *King Stephen* and *Queen Maud* his Wife.

QUEEN *Eleanor*, Wife to *King Edward I.* (a second Foundress) appointed to be in this Hospital, one Master, three Brethren, Chaplains; and three Sisters, ten poor Women, called *Bede's Women*, (*Speed* says 18) and six poor Clerks. She gave to them the Manor of *Clarton* in *Wiltshire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*.

QUEEN *Philippa*, Wife to *King Edward III.* Anno 1351, founded a Chantry here, and gave to this Hospital 10 *l.* in Land by the Year. It was of late Time called a Free Chapel, a College, and an Hospital for poor Sisters.

*Thomas Beckington*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in the Reign of *King Henry VI.* (once Master of this Hospital) gave many Vestments to it, and 50 *s.* in Money.

*John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, by his last Will and Testament, dated *July 16*, 1447, ordered his Body to be buried in this Chapel of *St. Catharine's* Hospital, at the North End of the High Altar, in a Tomb ordained for him, with *Anne* his Wife, his Sister *Constance*, and *Anne* his second Wife, and founded there a Chantry for four Priests, each of which was to have twelve Marks per Ann. payable out of his Manor of *Much-Gaddesden* in the County of *Hertford*, to pray for the Souls of himself, his two Wives, and his Sister, who were all there buried according to his Will, and the Monuments, (tho' foully defaced) with the Figures of himself, and his said Wives lying on it, still remain on the North Side of the upper End of the Choir.

KING *Edward III.* gave Licence to *Robert de Denton*, to found an Hospital in the Parish of *Alballows Barking*, for the Cure of mad People and an Oratory, and to endow the said Hospital; but the said *Robert's* Mind afterwards altering, *King Richard II.* at his Request, gave him Leave to bestow the said Endowment upon this Hospital of *St. Catharine's*.

THE Choir, which of late Years, saith *Stow*, was not much inferior to that of *St. Paul's*, was dissolved by *Dr. Wilson*, a late Master there, the Brethren and Sisters remaining. This House was valued, at the late general Suppression, at 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*

BESIDES *Tho. de Lechlade*, *Thomas Beckington*, and *Dr. Wilson*, Masters of this Hospital abovenamed, it may not be improper to give an Account of such Masters of the same, as by the Help of *Dr. Hutton's* Collections, are since to be met with, which are as followeth:

*Walter de Redings* had the Custody of this Hospital committed to him, void by the Resignation of *Tho. de Lechlade*, to hold during his Life.

*Joh. de Sandale* was Master of this Hospital in 1315, and had granted to him and his Brethren, the Convent thereof, by *John Cromwell* and *Idonea* his Wife, the Advowson of the Church of *Winterflow*, by Virtue of the King's Licence, dated *September 1*, the same Year.

*Adam de Egelsfeld*, the King's Chaplain, had the Custody and Government of this Hospital given him by the King, *December 14*, 1317.

*Will. de Killesby*, or *Kildesby*, was Master of this Hospital Anno 1345.

*Joh. de Hermesthorp* was Master of this Hospital, *Dec. 26*, 1368; but before this, Anno 1363, *May 13*, the King gave him (being then his Chaplain) the Prebendary which *John de Blebury*

D d d



bury had in the Free Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster. On the 22d of January following, the King gave his Prebendary of St. Stephen, which he resigned, to Richard de Ravensore; for six Days before, viz. January 16, the King gave the said John his Presentation to the Church of St. Vedast, LONDON; and on the 7th of March following, the Archdeaconry of the East-Riding in the Diocese of York. In 1364, January 24, he gave him his Letters of Presentation to the Church of Greystock in the Diocese of Carlisle: And in December 24, 1366, the King gave him again the Prebendary of St. Stephen, which the said Ravensore had. He was Master of this Hospital when it was visited by the Lord Chancellor, and others, in the 3d of Richard II. Anno 1380, and perhaps he is the same Job. de Hermesthorp, who was Prebend of West Thurrock in Essex, in the Collegiate Church of Hastings, and presented to that Vicarage in 1409. John Preston was made Master in the Year 1511.

THE Masters of this Hospital have, in old Times, been of the Clergy, and so the Foundation seems to require; but the considerable Benefit accruing to the Masters, hath made it desired and sought for by Persons of Quality of the Laity, and such have of late Times enjoyed it.

SIR James Butler, who was Master in the Reign of King William III. made an Addition to the Building, which has this Inscription on it.

*These new Houses for a Sister, and six Bedes Women were builded by Sir James Butler, Master of St. Katherines, at his own Cost and Charges in the Yeare of our Lord 1695.*

THE present Master is the Honourable George Berkeley, Esq;

## SUTTON'S HOSPITAL,

COMMONLY CALLED

## The CHARTER-HOUSE.

THIS Hospital is situated near St. John's-Street, a little without Smithfield-Bars: It is corruptly called Charter-House, from Chartreuse, having been a Monastery of Carthusian Monks; and it may not be improper, in this Place, to say something of that Order, concerning the Original of which it is related, That one Bruno, born at Cologne, of an antient and worthy Family, by his studious Life and successful Endeavours obtained so great Reputation among learned Men, that he was prevailed upon to visit France, where he was chosen Philosophy Professor, and converted to his Religion, by a dreadful Prodigy, which happened in the Church of Notre-Dame at Paris. Whilst he was present at the Funeral Solemnities of one of his dear Friends, whose Name was Diocre, a Man, as far as mortal Eye could discern, of a fair and untainted Reputation, when they came to repeat those Words of the Office for the Dead, *Responde mihi*, the Corpse began to move, and raise itself upon the Bier, and was heard at several Distances of Time to utter these lamentable Words:

*I am arraigned at the Bar of GOD's Justice: My final Sentence is already past; and I am condemned to eternal Torments.*

THIS did (among others) so terrify Bruno, who was there present, that prevailing with six of his familiar Friends (whereof two were Laicks) to bid the World adieu; they set forward, and came to Hugh Bishop of Grenoble, in France,

who bestowed on them a Place in the steep Mountains, called Chartreuse; or Carthusia in Dauphine, which gave Name to this famous Order, which S. Bruno founded there, where, tho' it be a most dismal solitary Place, yet they began to inhabit about the Nativity of St. John Baptist, Anno 1084, or 1086.

BUT it is a Subject of Debate among the learned Roman Catholicks, whether the aforesaid Prodigy was the Occasion of Bruno's Retreat, as you may see in the Historical Dictionary, published by Mr. Collier, where we are likewise told, that Bruno was canoniz'd for a Saint, by Pope Leo X. Ann. 1514.

HOWEVER, This is certain, That Bruno founded this Order about the Time, and at the Place above-mentioned, to which Family the said Bishop Hugh, not long after, join'd himself.

THEN they built themselves a Church, or rather a Monastery, upon the steepest Part of the Hill, which is now called B. Maria de Casalibus, and also little Cells at a Fountain, which to this Day is called Bruno's Fountain, not far distant from the Church, but one separated from the other, that the one might not disquiet the Peace of the other: And in every one of these Cells two Brethren dwelt together, and like, the old Egyptian Monks, gave themselves to Silence, Prayers, and Reading, and at certain Hours, they laboured with their Hands, especially in Writing Books, as well as to provide for their Wants, as also that they might not give any Occasion of flandering their Order, to such as sought for such an Occasion, as if they did bestow no Pains for the Church of GOD, but laboured only for their own Ends.

AMONGST all the Monks, these observe the strictest Rule; for first their Inward Garment, is of Hair Cloth, their Outward is Black, and under it a white Robe; and a Cowl is the Cover of their Head. They never eat Flesh all their Life long, not in their greatest Weakness or Sickness; so that if any one will feed on Flesh, he must not remain in their Cloister with the rest any longer. They never buy any Fish, but if they be given they receive them: They use Bread made of Bran, and Wine allayed with Water. Many other Rules they have, which may be seen in *Hospinian*, *ut supra*. They proposed to follow the Rule of St. Bennet, adding thereto several other great Austerities.

Alexander III. confirmed their Order about the Year 1178 (some say 1174). At first they vow'd Poverty, but afterwards, and at this Day, they are equal to the greatest Princes for Riches.

THEY came first into England about the Year 1180, and were then seated at Witham near Bath in Somersetshire.

THE dissolved Monastery was founded by Sir Walter de Manny, Knight, a Stranger born, Lord of the Town of Manny, in the Diocese of Cambray, who for Service done to King Edward III. was made Knight of the Garter. The old Carthusian Monastery.

THIS House he founded upon Occasion of a great Pestilence, which spread over all England, so wasting the People, that scarce a tenth Person was left alive, and Church-Yards were not sufficient to receive the Dead, but Men were forced to chuse certain Fields for Burials; whereupon Ralph Stratford, Bishop of LONDON, Anno 1348, bought a Piece of Ground, called No Man's Land, which he inclosed with a Brick Wall, and dedicated it for the Burial of the Dead, and built thereupon a Chapel, which Stow tells us, was in his Time made a Dwelling-House, and the Burial Plat was a Garden, called by the Name of Pardon Church-Yard.

ABOUT this Time the said Sir Walter de Manny purchased a Piece of Ground adjoining to the said No Man's Land, near St. John's-Street, called



called *Spittle-Croft*, without the Bars in *West-Smithfield*, of the Master and Brethren of *St. Bartholomew's-Spittle*, containing 13 Acres and a Rod, caused the same to be inclosed for Burials, and consecrated by the said *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of LONDON, in which Place, in that Year, were more than 50,000 Persons buried, as is affirmed by the King's Charter, and this following Inscription, which *Stow* says he read upon a Stone Cross, some Time standing in the same Church-Yard,

Anno Dom. MCCCXLIX.

*Regnante magna Pestilentia Consecratum fuit hoc Cœmeterium, in quo, et infra Septa præsentis Monasterii, sepulta fuerunt Mortuorum Corpora plus quam Quinquaginta Millia; præter alia multa abhinc usque ad præsens, Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

In Consideration of the Number of Christian People here buried, Sir *Walter* caused first a Chapel to be here built, where, for the Space of 23 Years, Offerings were made, and Masses said for the Souls of so many Christians departed; and it is to be noted, that above 100,000 Bodies of Christian People, had, in that Church-Yard, been buried; for the said Knight purchased that Place for the Burial of People, Travellers, and others that should chance to die thereabouts.

BUT in the Year 1371, the said Sir *Walter de Manny*, founded here a House of *Cartusian* Monks, which he built in Honour of the *Salutation of the Mother of GOD*, as may be seen at large in King *Edward III.* Letters Patent, and in the Bull of Pope *Urban V.* by which Bull it appears, that Sir *Walter de Manny* first intended here only a College of 12 Chaplains, whereof one was to preside, but afterwards, as it is therein expressed, "*Bonæ Memoræ Michael, Episcopus Londinensis, & idem Miles, prædicto Collegio nondum instituto conventum duplicem Monachorum Ordinis Cartusienfis in loco prædicto (mutato Proposito dicti Militis) fundaverunt.*" Here it is to be noted, that this Bull, which was obtained of the Pope, at the Petition of the Prior and Convent of this House, for the uniting some Ecclesiastical Benefices to it, to the Value of 200 *l. per Ann.* bore Date at *Rome* on the Day before the *Ides of December*, in the first Year of his Pontificate, which was in the Year 1362: So that tho' it be generally said by *Stow*, and others, that have written of this House, that it was founded by Sir *Walter de Manny*, in the Year 1371, it appears plainly by the said Bull, that this House of *Cartusians*, was founded by Sir *Walter de Manny*, and *Michael (de Northburg)* Bishop of LONDON, and not by the said *Walter* alone; and that it was founded, and a Prior and Convent there settled before the Date of the said Bull, which must be in, or before, the Year 1362, tho' the Letters Patent above-mention'd of *Edward III.* whereby he granted Licence to the said Sir *Walter de Manny*, to found this House of *Cartusian* Monks, and to give and assign to the Prior and Monks there, 20 Acres of Land, &c. together with the Chapel and other Houses built upon the same, bear Date in the 45th Year of his Reign on the 6th of *February*, which was in the Year 1371, from whence they have dated the Foundation of this House.

Sir *Walter de Manny*, (who had Summons to Parliament, among the Barons of this Realm, from the 21st of *Edward III.* till the 44th of that King's Reign inclusive) by his Testament, bearing Date at LONDON, upon *St. Andrew's Day, Anno. 1371.* bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Midst of the Choir of the *Cartusians*, near *West-Smithfield*, and ordained, That a Tomb

of *Alabaster*, with his Image, as a Knight, and his Arms thereon, should be made for him like that of Sir *John Beauchamp*, in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's, LONDON*, as a Remembrance of him, and that Men might pray for his Soul; and (among other Legacies in his said Will) he appointed an old Debt, which the King owed him, by Bills of his Wardrobe, to be given to the Prior and Monks of this House, if it could be had: And whereas there was due to him from the Prince, from the Time he had been Prince of *Wales*, the Sum of 100 Marks *per Ann.* for his Salary, as Governor of *Hardeburgh-Castle*, he bequeathed the one Half thereof to the said Prior and Monks of the Charter-House, and departing this Life upon the *Thursday* following the Feast of *St. Hillary*, in the 46th of *Edward III.* 1371, was buried here in his own Church, much lamented, (saith *Weaver*) by the King, the Nobility and Commons of *England*, and his Obsequies were performed with great Solemnity (notwithstanding by his Will he had ordered his Burial to be without Pomp) King *Edward III.* himself and all his Children, with the greatest Prelates, and Lord Barons of *England*, being present.

THIS Religious House was suppressed in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* at which Time it was valued at 642 *l. 4 d. Half-penny per Ann. Dugd. 736 l. 2 s. 7 d. (Speed.)*

THUS much for the old Foundation: Next to the present Hospital. After the Dissolution of Abbies, &c. in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* this Monastery, and *Duke's-Place*, being given by the King to Sir *Thomas Audley*, the then Speaker of Parliament, he gave this House, &c. in Marriage with his Daughter *Margaret*, unto *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, from whom it descended to *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, and was afterwards called *Howard-House*, by which Name it was purchased of the Earl of *Suffolk*, by *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* where he founded this Hospital. It consisted of four or five Courts, a Wilderness, Gardens, Orchards, and Walks, &c. This Hospital was first founded by Act of Parliament, for erecting and endowing an Hospital at *Hallingbury Bouchers* in the County of *Essex*, *March 10, 1609*, by the Name of *The Hospital of King James*, founded at *Hallingbury* in the County of *Essex*; at the humble Petition, and at the only Cost and Charge of *Thomas Sutton, Esq;*

BUT Mr. *Sutton* altering his Mind, as to the Situation, he founded the same at *Howard-House*, as is aforesaid, for which Alteration he had the King's Letters Patent, dated *June 1611*, and for which House, &c. he paid down 13000 *l. May the 9th 1611*; and this Charter of King *James* was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the 3d of King *Charles I.*

THE principal Heads of the said Patent for erecting *Sutton's Hospital*, were as follow:

GOVERNORS were incorporated with full Authority to Purchase, Receive, &c. There were 16 Governors in all, appointed by Name, and upon the Death of any, the said Mr. *Sutton* to name others for his Life, to keep up the Number, and afterward the new Governors to be (as any Vacancy happens) nominated by the Majority of the Governors then living.

THE Master of the Charter-House to be one of the Governors, who were to have a Common Seal.

THEY were not to let longer Leases than for 21 Years, nor to transfer the Land settled for this Purpose, to any other Use.

THE Election of a new Governor is to be within two Months after a Vacancy; or, in Default, the King to appoint a Governor.

Purchased by  
Thomas Sutton, Esq;



THE Number of the old Gentlemen and Boys to increase, according to the Increase of the Revenues.

THE Governors are empowered to make Statutes under the Common Seal, and to visit or displace the Master, or any Officer of the House; but the Ministers are freed from the Visitation of the Ordinary of the Diocese.

THERE are these Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Gift of the Governors of this Hospital :

<i>Charter-House,</i>	<i>Dunsby,</i>
<i>Balsbam,</i>	<i>South-Minster,</i>
<i>Castle Camp,</i>	<i>Cold Norton, and</i>
<i>Horsheath,</i>	<i>Little Wigborow.</i>
<i>Hallingbury,</i>	

BUT by the Letters Patent, the Governors are charged to bestow the same upon those Scholars only who have been bred in this House.

THIS Noble Founder lived not long to see the Hospital in all Things settled, but in 1614, *October 3*, (being 3 Years after Mr. *Sutton's* Death) it was opened by the Executors, when the Gentlemen, Scholars, and others enter'd this House : And *Anno 1627*, these Orders were made at an Assembly *June 21*, signed by King *Charles* the First's own Hand.

THE Hospital of King *James*, founded in the Charter-House in the County of *Middlesex*, at the humble Petition and only Cost and Charges of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; shall be the Stile to be inviolably observed and expressed, in the same formal Words, upon all Evidences, Conveyances, Leases, and Writings of Records.

THERE shall be an Anniversary Commemoration of the Founder, kept every 12th of *December*, with solemn Service, a Sermon, and such Increase of Commons, as we allow upon other Festival Days by our Establishment.

THE Governors jointly taken, make the Head of this Body Corporate; the poor Brothers and Scholars, and such others as are mentioned only in the King's Letters Patent, shall be stiled Members of the Foundation, and shall be chosen within two Months after a Vacancy, according to the express Words of the Letters Patent.

ALL other Officers of the Revenue, or Household, not particularly mentioned in the Letters Patent, shall be reputed and taken as Members of arbitrary Election; and it shall be in the Governors Power to make their Number more or less, and to choose sooner or later, as to their Wisdom shall seem best for the good of the Hospital.

No Member of the Foundation, or of arbitrary Election, shall be a married Man, either at the Time of his Admission, or after, upon Penalty of being deprived of his Place; but there is an Exception for the then present Physician, Receiver, and Auditor.

THE improper Titles for an Hospital, of Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Steward of the Household, shall be abolished.

ALL possible Diligence shall be used to obtain, the next Sessions, an Act of Parliament for Confirmation of the Foundation.

THE Common Seal shall be kept in the Evidence-house, under four Keys; the Master of the House always to keep one.

THE Statutes and Ordinances of the Hospital, under the Common Seal, shall be twice engrossed; the Originals to be kept in the Evidence-house, the other in the Custody of the Master, to be brought to the Table at every Assembly.

THE Master shall always keep one of the Keys of the Evidence-house, and no Writing to

be delivered to the Solicitor, but with a Note of Particulars, register'd in a Book under the Master's Hand, and a Note taken under his Hand, that he receives them, for the Re-delivery.

A true Copy of the Deeds, Evidences, Survey, Leases, Orders, and other Writings, touching the Hospital Lands, shall be fairly written in a Parchment Ledger.

AN Iron Chest shall be in the Receiver's Custody, for the keeping of the Hospital Revenues, whereby he shall give an Account, Quarterly, to the Master, and another, with three several Locks and Keys, (two to be kept by the Master and Receiver, and the third by whom the Governors please) to be in the Evidence-house, for keeping the Surplus remaining at the Year's End, whereof the Receiver shall be Accountant, by a fair Declaration engrossed in Parchment by the Auditor, and signed with their three Hands, and then safely laid up in the Evidence-house.

Two other Copies of the said Declaration, signed by the Master, Receiver, and Auditor, whereof the Auditor shall keep one, to justify the Account, the Receiver another, for his full Discharge.

IN Case of Plague, the Master, with Consent of four or more Governors, shall dissolve the House, the Officers, Servants, and poor Brothers shall be dismissed for a Time not exceeding half a Year, with their full Allowance for Diet and Wages, paid in Hand, and the Impotent shall be left under Care of the Manciple, with two elder Grooms, and three old Women: And such Scholars as have able Friends, shall be sent to them, and those that have none, shall be sent out, and all at the Charge of the Hospital: For all which Disbursements, the Receiver shall impress Money to the Manciple, by Warrant from the Master under his Hand.

THE Hospital shall be sufficiently furnish'd with Buckets, Fire-hooks, Ladders, Ropes, and other Necessaries against Fire.

WHAT other Order soever the major Part of the Governors shall make at an Assembly for the Good of the Hospital, and sign them with their own Hands in the Assembly Book, shall stand in as full Force and Power, as if they had been inserted with these, and ratified with the Common Seal.

ALL other Things ordered and enacted by the King's Letters Patent, for the Confirmation of this Hospital, as also all other Orders and Decrees of this Instrument, ratified by their Common Seal, shall be inevitably kept and observed.

As to their Assemblies and Committees there are several Orders; as,

THAT there shall be two Assemblies certain in the Year; one in *December*, to take the Year's Accompt, view the State of the Hospital, and determine other Business occurring: The other in *June*, or *July*, to dispose of the Scholars to the University, or Trades, make Elections of them, &c.

THOSE Orders, &c. shall only be in Force, which are made by the major Part of the Governors, and all Elections of such as this Hospital consists of, be in the Power of such Governors only; but they shall not elect above 18 poor Men, or 18 poor Scholars, at one Assembly.

ALL Officers are there only *Durante bene placito*.

THE poor Men and Scholars must be admitted in due Order, and not come over one another's Head.

THE Orders and Constitutions of every Assembly shall be engrossed in the Assembly Book by the Register, and signed by the Governors present, within 40 Days.

THERE



THERE may be occasional Assemblies, as, upon the Death of a Governor, Vacancy of a Living, &c.

A Committee of five, at the least, shall be chosen at the Assembly in *December*, for the whole Year, and they visit the School between *Easter* and *Midsummer*, &c.

The MASTER

Is to be a grave, discreet Person, unmarried, aged about 40 Years; one that shall neither have nor accept any Preferment, either in Church or State, whereby he may be drawn from his Residence and Care of the Hospital.

HE has the Oeconomical Government of the House, during the Governor's Pleasure; and Power to set a Fine or Mulct on any Officer, not exceeding a Fortnight's Commons, and the poor Brothers at 4 s. 4 d. or 8 s. 8 d. he may fine as they deserve. He has been usually a Layman.

ALL other inferior Servants the Master has Power to put in or out.

HE shall not increase or lessen the Diets, Stipends, Fees, or Wages in the House or School.

IT is required, that the Preacher be Master of Arts seven Years, aged about 30, and to have been four Years a Preaching Minister.

HE is to take Care that the poor Brothers, Boys and Servants, frequent the Prayers, Sermon, and Holy Sacrament: And the Master and Preacher have Superintendency over the Chapel Clerk, Organist and Sexton, to see that each perform the Duties of his Place.

THE Physician to have 20 l. *per Ann.* To choose his own Apothecary, and his Bills for Physick not to exceed 20 l. but 'tis at the Governors Choice, whether there shall be a Physician certain or occasional.

THE Register shall be of a good Conversation, well practised in Law Causes, a good Penman, ready to do what the Governors or Master shall put him upon.

HIS Business is to sit on all Assemblies, to Register their Orders and Decrees in the Assembly Book. To draw and make ready for the Common Seal all Patents and Leases, and Enroll them in the Book of Entries. To wait on the Governors for their Signing any Instrument. To attend the Hospital-Counsel, and take their Directions.

THE Receiver's Business is first to give good Security by ten several Bonds of 200 l. each, himself, and two sufficient Sureties, to stand in every Bond to the Governors, for the faithful Execution of his Office; and shall deliver out no Money, unless to the Manciple for Diet, without Order and Warrant from the Master.

HE shall, by Virtue of proper Letters of Attorney, make publick Demand of Rents due to the Hospital, that such farther Course may be taken as shall seem good to the Governors.

AT *Michaelmas* Yearly, when his Accompts are given up, he shall have 200 l. impressed to him by the Master, out of the Surplus Money remaining that Year, or out of the House-Stock, which shall be for Expence for Diet, and other Charges, till *Michaelmas* Rents come in; repaying the said Money into the Iron Chest of the Hospital Stock, at, or before, the End of *November* then next ensuing.

THE Manciple is the last Officer observable of the House: He gives 100 l. Security for the due Discharge of all Money impressed unto him by the Receiver, upon the Master's Warrant, for the Affairs of the Hospital.

HE is to attend his Service in the Kitchen, till all the Tables be served and taken away; and then to take his Meals with the Inferior Officers and Grooms.

VOL. I.

HE must keep a Book of the weekly Expence in Diet, carry it to the Auditor to be examined; and within four Days after the Expiration of the Week, he shall bring it to the Master, to have it perused and signed.

HE must disburse no Money, except for Diet, without the Master's Warrant, nor buy any Provisions but with ready Money.

HE must take an Inventory twice every Year, of all the Goods, Moveables, and Utensils, throughout the Hospital, and give Account thereof to the Master, that he may lay the Loss to every Person to whom it was intrusted; satisfying the House out of their Wages, at his Discretion.

BESIDES the abovesaid Officers of the House, there are these following:

OFFICERS of the Revenue.

STEWARDS of the Courts shall bring, or send into the Hospital, within three Months after the Court holden, the Roll thereof fair written in Parchment, with the Fine set down in the Margin, and signed with his own Hand; and shall deliver the Tenant his Copy within forty Days after the Court holden. The Steward shall take no more than 5 s. for his Copy, and entering it into the Roll; unless it express Uses made over by Will, in which Cases his Fee shall be 10 s.

AUDITORS shall Quarterly examine the Receiver's Book of Receipts, and Disbursements, and see if the one agree with the Rental, and the other with the Master's Warrants, upon Proof whereof, under his Hand, the Book shall be signed by the Master.

HE must Weekly examine the Manciple's Books of Disbursements, for Diet, &c. to see if the one agree with the Establishment, and the other be done by Warrant, and to approve them under his Hand, before they be signed by the Master.

UPON balancing all Accompts of Receipts and Disbursements at the Year's End, he shall draw the Declaration enjoined by the Governors, that so in the Assembly in *December*, a yearly View may be taken of the State of the Hospital.

NO Bailiff shall be chosen of any Manor, unless he dwell within five Miles distant, at farthest.

THEY shall put in Bond of 200 l. a-piece, with two Sureties for paying in the Money, by them levied, for Free-Rents, or Profits of the Courts, and shall not meddle with the Receipt of any Farm Rents, upon Forfeiture of their Bond.

ALL Bailiffs shall bring in all Free and Customary Rents, within 40 Days after the Quarter-Day; and all Profits and Perquisites of Courts, within 40 Days after the Day assigned by the Steward for the Payment thereof.

A *LIST of the first Governors appointed by Mr. Sutton, and confirmed by Act of Parliament.*

Richard, then Archbishop of Canterbury, and the succeeding Archbishops of Canterbury.	in God, Launcelot, Bishop of Ely, and his Successors.
Thomas, Ld. Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, and the succeeding Lord Chancellors, or Keepers.	Richard, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, and his Successors.
Robert, Earl of Salisbury; Lord High Treasurer of England, and his Successors in that Office.	Sir Thomas Forster, Knight, Justice of the Common-Pleas.
The Reverend Father	Sir Henry Hobart, Attorney-General.
	Dr. John Overal, Dean of St. Paul's, and his Successors Deans thereof.

E e e

Henry



Henry Thurnby, Esq; Master in Chancery.	Geoffery Nightingale, Esq;
Thomas Fortescue, Esq;	Richard Sutton, Esq;
Thomas Paget, Esq;	John Lawes, and Thomas Brown, Gent.

*The present* GOVERNORS are,

The KING. William Archbishop of Canterbury.	Richard Earl of Scarbo- rough.
Peter Lord King, Lord Chancellor.	William Earl of Dart- mouth.
Charles Duke of Somer- set.	Spencer Earl of Wil- mington.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle.	The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, first Lord of the Trea- sury.
James Duke of Chan- dos.	Sir Philip York, Attor- ney-General.
Lionel-Cranfield, Duke of Dorset.	Dr. King, Master.

*A LIST of the Chief Officers of this Hospital,  
since the Foundation to the present Time.*

#### MASTERS.

1. John Hutton, Clerk.	7. Edward Cresset, Esq;
2. Mr. Andrew Pern.	8. Sir Ralph Siden- ham.
3. Peter Hooker, Clerk.	9. Matthew Clifford, Esq;
4. Francis Beaumont, Esq;	10. Mr. Arskine.
5. Sir Robert Dal- lington.	11. Dr. Thomas Bur- net.
6. George Gerrard, Esq;	12. Dr. John King.

#### PREACHERS.

1. Mr. Harfnet.	9. Mr. Aderley.
2. Mr. Parker.	10. Mr. Griffith.
3. Mr. Ford.	11. Dr. Thirscrofs.
4. Mr. Burrel.	12. Dr. Patrick.
5. Mr. Middleton.	13. Dr. John King, the present Master.
6. Mr. Thoughtevil.	14. Mr. Phillip Bear- croft.
7. Mr. Foxley.	
8. Mr. Clark.	

#### PHYSICIANS.

1. Mr. Thomas Bar- ker.	5. Dr. Beavoir.
2. Dr. Barker, his Son.	6. Dr. Castel.
3. Dr. Wright.	7. Dr. Walter Need- ham.
4. Dr. Bates.	8. Dr. Goodall.
	9. Dr. Hall.

#### REGISTERS.

1. Mr. Thomas Hey- ward.	7. Mr. William Tay- lour.
2. Mr. Samuel Mar- tyn.	8. Mr. William Mas- sey.
3. Mr. John Yeo- mans.	9. Henry Spelman, Esq;
4. Mr. Brent.	10. Mr. Lightfoot.
5. Edward Cresset, Esq; afterwards Master.	11. Mr. William Hempson.
6. Mr. John Holland.	

#### RECEIVERS.

1. Mr. Smith.	5. Mr. Lawfon.
2. Mr. Lewis.	6. Sir John Payn.
3. Mr. Clark.	7. Robert Payn, Esq;
4. Mr. Hill.	8. Mr. Ambrose Eyre.

#### AUDITORS.

1. Mr. John Wotton.	3. Mr. Henry Play- ford.
2. Mr. Henry Wot- ton.	4. Mr. Richard Spour.

#### Chief SCHOOL-MASTERS.

1. Mr. Nicholas Grey.	6. Mr. John Bouchee.
2. Mr. Robert Grey, his Brother.	7. Mr. Norris Wood.
3. Mr. William Mid- dleton.	8. Mr. Thomas Wat- fon.
4. Mr. Rob. Brooks.	9. Dr. Walker.
5. Mr. Samuel Wil- fon.	10. Mr. Andrew Tooke.
	11. Mr. Hotchkis.

BESIDES these there are the following Of-  
ficers, viz.

Mr. John Nichols, Reader.	Mr. Markham, Apo- thecary.
Mr. Prescot, Usher.	Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Matron.
Mr. Love, Organist.	
Mr. Bamber, Sur- geon.	

#### POOR BROTHERS.

THIS extraordinary Charity was given for the Maintenance of such old Men (not to exceed 80 in Number) as are qualified within the Intention of the King's Letters Patents of the Foundation, *i. e.* Gentlemen, by Descent, and in Poverty, Soldiers that have borne Arms by Sea or Land, Merchants decayed by Piracy, or Shipwreck, or Servants in Household to the King's or Queen's Majesty, and to be 50 Years of Age, or upward at their Admission, except those maimed in the Wars, by Sea or Land, who shall be capable of being admitted at 40 Years old, but none shall be admitted whose Body is tainted by any leprous, unclean, or infectious Disease; nor shall any be in as a poor Brother, who at, or after his Admittance shall have an Estate in Value, worth 200 *l.* or coming in, *Viz* & *Modis*, to the Value of 24 *l.* per Ann. during his Life.

ORDERS have been made by the Governors *Orders for this Hospital,* at several Times since the said Hospital's first Foundation, and yet continuing in Force; to be observed by the poor Men, Pensioners and Brothers. As namely,

No Man to be admitted, unless he shall appear to be clean and sound of Body.

Not to wear long Hair, or any Weapon within the said House.

If any fall Sick, and cannot come into the Hall, to have his Part in Diet in his Chamber, or his weekly Allowance in Money.

THE Master of the Hospital, and every Of-  
ficer, poor Man and Member, to take their Diet in the Dining-Halls, appointed for that Purpose, unless in Time of Sicknefs.

No Officer, Pensioner, or Member to send or carry away Bread, Beer, or Meat from their Tables; but what remains to be bestowed upon poor Men and Women that do Service in the Hospital.

ONE of the poor Men in their several Turns, and the Master-Cook, to go weekly to the Mar-  
ket with the Steward or his Man, to buy Provi-  
sion of Flesh and Fish for the Diet of the Hospi-  
tal: To see it be good and sweet; and ready  
Money paid for it.

THE



THE Master and all the Members to take their Dinner and Supper in the common Hall, and not in their Chambers. None to sit down before Grace be said, and the Master and Chief Officers set; nor to arise before Grace be said.

ALL the poor Brethren and other Inferior Officers to give dutiful Reverence to the Master of the Hospital, whensoever they shall happen to be in his Presence; and when he shall speak to any of them, or they to him, to be uncovered.

NONE to give or receive any evil, reviling or railing Speeches of him before his Face, or behind his Back; and to be obedient to him in his lawful Commands and Injunctions.

To be diligent in frequenting the Chapel twice a Day, and there to behave themselves reverently; and to receive the Holy Communion thrice every Year, viz. at *Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide*.

NONE to draw any Weapon in the said Hospital, to the Intent to hurt any Member, or to strike in Anger any of the House; or be convicted of any Crime punishable by the Laws of the Realm, upon Pain to be removed out of the House.

NONE to intermeddle with any Business touching the Affairs of the Hospital, but to attend only to the Service of GOD, and take thankfully what is provided for them, without muttering, murmuring or grudging. None to wear any Weapon, long Hair, colour'd Boots, Spurs or coloured Shoes, Feathers in their Hats, or any Ruffian-like or unseemly Apparel, but such as becomes Hospital-Men to wear.

NONE to lodge abroad out of his ordinary Lodging, or suffer any Stranger to lodge in any of their Lodgings.

NOR to haunt Houses suspected of Incontinency, Gaming-Houses, common bowling Allies, Taverns, Alehouses, by Day or Night, &c. neither to use Swearing, or taking GOD's holy Name in vain, nor railing at his Fellow Brethren, nor to be given to Drunkenness, or other notorious Vice.

NONE to go to any Tavern or Alehouse with his Livery-Gown on his Back; nor to have Leave to pass the Seas upon what Pretence soever, but by Petition to the Governors; nor to go into the Country to visit their Friends, or on other Business, without the Master's Leave, and that but for two Months at farthest.

NONE to pass the Out-Gate of the Hospital in their Livery-Gowns, upon Pain of a Month's Commons out of his Quarter's Wages.

NOR to undertake the following of other Mens Causes and Suits; nor to procure Molestation or Troubles to the King's Subjects.

WHENSOEVER any Pensioner, or poor Man shall, with, or without Leave, go into the Country, or be absent, or shall lie in or about LONDON, Westminster, or elsewhere, he shall have no Allowance at all in Money or otherwise, for his Commons during any such Time.

NOR be suffered to be out of Commons; but to take and eat his Commons in the common Dining-Hall, according to the Orders of the House.

THERE are other Orders, which the poor Brothers may at any Time peruse in a Book in the Vestry.

Eighty poor Men in the Charter-House

THE antient poor Men which this House doth maintain, are 80 in Number; and they are chosen by each particular Governor, every one, in their Order, taking his Turn to put in his poor Man: The Sovereign only putteth in two, the rest one a-piece in their respective Turns, as Places happen to be vacant: And this they do by a Warrant, sent to the Master and Register of the House, under a Form thus superscribed: *To my Loving Friends, the Master and Register of Sutton's Hospital.*

FROM 1614, to 1676, there had been admitted 554 poor Men, and there also ended their

Days. By which it was computed, that out of 80 aged Men, there died but nine in a Year. Whence an Observation was made of the Healthfulness and Sweetness of the Place. To which another Observation may be made, of the Advantage of a regular, temperate Course for Length of Days.

FOR the Use of the Members of this Hospital, there are prepared very pious and well composed Prayers upon several Occasions, suited for the private Devotion of the antient Gentlemen in this House; as, upon their Admission; on the Founder's Day; upon the Decease of a Pensioner; in the Morning before he stirs abroad; in the Evening; a Prayer before the Sacrament; another after receiving; in Time of Sickness; and a Prayer to be said by a young Scholar of the House.

OF the School, we have treated in the last Chapter, but shall here add the Manner of getting the Children into it, which is thus; The Governors at an Assembly make a List, and nominate a Lad, each of them, who being approved of, is certain to come into the Place, though it should not fall till after the Death of the Governor who names him: And until the former Nomination and Warrant is served, no other can have any Claim.

THE House lost near 8000 l. in the Time of *Beaumont*, Master, and *Heyward*, Register, in the Years 1623 and 1624: And in the Year 1649, the House was robbed of 1600 l. Set behind Hand again in the Time of *Gerard*, another Master; and yet, by GOD's Blessing, considerable Additions have been made to the Estate and Revenues of the charitable Foundation, since the Year 1614, when it was first filled: And soon after the Death of Mr. *Sutton*, received a dangerous Shock by the Means of a private Person, who endeavoured to swallow it up; for his only Sister's Son, named *Simon Baxter*, attempted, as next Heir, to take Possession of it, and the whole Estate annexed to it. This Man entered an Action of Trespass against the Executors of Mr. *Sutton*, and the Governors, the last Day of *Trinity Term*, 10 Jac. in the *King's Bench*, for a violent Entry made by the said Executors and Governors, May the 30th, the same Year. The Cause had in it divers Points of Law started to overthrow the Settlement, viz. Ten Points. On the Plaintiff's Side, was Sir *Francis Bacon*, Solicitor-General, Mr. *Gualter* of the *Temple*, and Mr. *Yelverton* of *Gray's-Inn*. On the Defendants, *Hubbart* Attorney-General, *Hutton*, Serjeant at Law, and *Coventry* of the *Inner-Temple*. An Adjournment was made of the Cause, from the *King's-Bench* to the *Exchequer Chamber*, and there solemnly argued by the Judges. And at length it was here adjudged, with great Applause of all that heard it, for the Defendants, the Governors of the Hospital. The Plaintiff being but a Man of ordinary Quality, was judged to have Reason to be contented with a tolerable Provision that had been made for him, and suitable to his Degree; for he had allotted to him by Will, the Manor of *Turback* in *Lancashire*, consisting of a good antient House, two Parks, and large Demesnes, plentifully stored with Timber, valued at 350 l. per Ann.

The following is an Account of the Lands and Revenues belonging to this Hospital, taken from the Rental at the Charter-House.

Annual Rents.

l. s. d.

The Estate about the Charter-House, as in the Lane, the Yard before the House, and the Back-Side of the Wilderness, now called *Sutton-Street*

202 00 0

At



	l.	s.	d.
At Hackney in Middlesex, } Lands	25	00	0
At Southminster in Essex, } Leasehold Rents of that Manor	921	03	4
Free and Customary Rents of } the same Manor	38	08	3½
Cold-Norton in Essex, Lease- } hold Rents	160	00	0
Free and Customary	17	06	9
Great Stanbridge in Essex, } Leasehold Rents	113	06	8
Free and Customary	12	04	2
Little Hallingbury in Essex, } Leasehold Rents	267	13	4
Free and Customary	10	16	2½
Castle-Camps in Cambridge, } Leasehold	652	14	8
Free and Customary	32	09	3¾
Balsbam Manor in Cambridge, } Leasehold	200	00	0
Free and Customary	41	19	5¾
Buslingthorn in Lincolnshire, } Leasehold	305	10	0
Dunsby in Lincolnshire, Farm } Rents	408	18	8
Elcomb Manor and Park in } Wiltshire, containing the Farms } of 1. Chilton. 2. Black-Grove. } 3. Mussenden. 4. Salthorp. 5. } Wiscott. 6. Ufscot, &c. The } Leaseholds whereof amount to }	1063	13	4
Free and Customary:	20	15	8½
	4493	19	10½

AND the Purchases since have been considerable.

	l.	s.	d.
Thurston, and the Marsh in } Cold Norton in Essex	18	00	0
Elmstead Park in Essex, Lease- } hold	60	00	0
Tryans and Jacklets in Essex	60	00	0
Little Wigborow in Essex, } Farm Rents	200	00	0
Free and Customary	05	05	4
Higney Grainge and Iyle in } Huntingdonshire	220	00	0
Fulrow-Marsh Chapel and } Tetney in Lincolnshire	50	00	0
Hartland in Devonshire	36	00	0
Small Tythes	25	00	0
Saddlethorp, Yorkflect, and } Bellasis in Yorkshire	70	00	0
Freehold	11	03	0½
Bockleton in Shropshire	60	00	0
Thickwood in Wiltshire	78	06	4
Another Rent	03	19	1
	897	13	9½

Sum total of both

5391 13 8

THESE are what the Founder settled upon this Hospital, which is now, *communibus Annis*, about 5500 l. per Ann.

*Charges and Expences of the Hospital of King James, founded in the Charter-House, in the County of Middlesex, at the humble Petition and only Cost and Charge of Thomas Sutton, Esq; to be strictly observed according to the Establishment.*

	l.	s.	d.
Eight at the Master's Table, } allowed for Bread, Beer, Diet } and Detriments	04	00	0

	l.	s.	d.
Thirty at the Brothers Table, } allowed for Bread, Beer, Diet } and Detriments	07	13	4
Forty-two at the Scholars } Table, allowed for Bread, Beer, } Diet and Detriments	06	18	3½
Ten at the Manciple's Ta- } ble, allowed for Beer, Bread, } Diet and Detriments	02	04	2
Two of the Kitchen, and one } Porter	00	13	0
Five Attendants at the Ma- } ster's Table for Bread and Beer	00	05	10

*For Weekly Beavours.*

Eight at the Master's Table } (allowed it in Kind) at the Rate } of 14 d. per Man,	00	09	4
Five Attendants allowed at } the same Rate, in Kind,	00	05	10
Forty Scholars, one Butler, } one Groom, and allowed it in } Kind, at six to a Mefs, with } 4 d.	00	16	4
Eighty Brothers allowed it in } Money,	07	00	0
Ten at the Manciple's Table, } two of the Kitchen, and one } Porter allowed it in Kind	3	00	0

Total of the Diets and Bea- } voirs Weekly	33	06	1½
---	----	----	----

Which is Yearly 1731 18 6

*For exceeding Days.*

Twenty-three exceeding Days, } <i>viz.</i> Christmas-Day, St. Ste- } phen's, St. John's, Innocent's, } New-Year's, Epiphany, Candle- } mas, Shrove-Sunday and Tues- } day, King's-Day, Queen's-Day, } Lady-Day, Easter-Day, Mon- } day and Tuesday, Ascension, Whit- } sunday, Monday and Tuesday, } Midsummer, Michaelmas, All- } Saints, Fifth of November, and } 12th of December, and all Days } of publick Thanksgiving 5 s. a } Day, besides Wine to the Ma- } ster's Table, and at about 18 d. } per Mefs (5 to a Mefs) for the } poor Brothers	44	09	04
Total Diet, Beavours, and } Exceedings, Yearly	1776	07	10½

*For LIVERIES.*

Eighty poor Brothers Gowns, } at 40 s. a-piece Yearly	160	00	0
Forty Scholars Gowns, finish- } ed at 36 s. 2 d. a-piece Yearly	72	06	8
Summer Suits for 40 Scholars, } at 29 s. 6 d. a-piece	59	00	0
Winter Suits, the like Num- } ber, at 17 s. 10 d. a-piece	35	13	4
For every Scholar yearly, fix } Pair of Shoes, at 20 d. a Pair; } four Pair of Stockings, at 20 d. } the Pair; Hat and Band, 4 s. } Garters, Points, and Gloves, at } 16 d. in all yearly	44	00	0
For every Scholar, two Shirts, } at 3 s. a-piece, and six Bands, at } 10 d. a-piece; in all	22	00	0

Four



	l.	s.	d.
For Books, Paper, Ink, Quills, and teaching them to Write and Cypher yearly	14	00	0
Four Gowns for the Chapel- Clerk, Organist, Manciple, and Matron, at 40 s. a-piece yearly	08	00	0
Sixteen Gowns for as many Grooms, and other inferior Of- ficers, at 20 s. a Man.	16	00	0

In all Liveries, &c. 43 1 00 0

For WAGES.

Master's Salary now	200	00	0
Counsel of the Hospital (none now)	5	each.	
Steward of Courts for Cam- bridge and Essex	10	00	0
More to another	02	00	0
For Elcomb	02	00	0
Thyckwood	02	00	0
Preacher now	100	00	0
Register and Solicitor	30	00	0
Receiver	30	00	0
Auditor, without Diet	40	00	0
Schoolmaster now, (out of which he pays a Writing-Master)	66	13	4
Reader	30	00	0
Chapel Clerk	08	00	0
Usher	15	00	0
Organist	13	06	8
Manciple	08	00	0
The Pantler with 26 s. 8 d. for Beavours	08	00	0
Physician and Physick	40	00	0
Butler for the House, with 26 s. 8 d. for Beavours.	08	00	0
Butler for the Scholars	06	13	4
Bailiff of Elcomb	02	00	0
Other Bailiffs	10	00	0
Eighty poor Brothers, at 5 l. each for Wages, and 26 s. 8 d. each for Beavours	506	13	4
The Sexton, with 26 s. 8 d. for Beavours	07	06	8
The Scholars Groom	04	00	0
Five other Grooms at 4 l. Wages, and 26 s. 8 d. each for Beavours.	26	13	4
Gardener, at first 20 l. but since increased to	30	00	0
The two Scullions	8	06	8
Porter for Wages and Beavours	8	00	0
Matron	30	00	0
Cook, besides his accustomed Kitchen Fees	16	00	0
Plumber, for his Time	20	00	0
Barber for the Scholars	3	00	0
Porter of the House	6	17	4
The Out-Porters	3	00	0
Clock-Keeper	2	00	0
Surveyor of the Hall	2	12	0
Keeper of the great Chamber	2	00	0
Scholars Butler and Groom to make their Diet equal to others	5	04	0
The Scavenger	6	00	0
The Scrape-Trencher, or Pan- nier-Man	2	00	0
And, for blowing the Organ	1	06	8

Fees and Wages in all Yearly 1327 13 4

Other Ordinary Allowances.

The Master's Fuel	10	00	0
The Preacher	5	00	0
Register and Solicitor	5	00	0

	l.	s.	d.
Receiver	5	00	0
Schoolmaster	4	00	0
Chapel Clerk	2	00	0
Usher	4	00	0
Organist	2	00	0
Manciple	2	00	0
Law Charges	40	00	0
Fuel for the Hospital and Al- lowances for Sick and Weak	152	00	0
Réparations	60	00	0
Renewing Household Stuff	50	00	0
Washing and Starching the Scholars Linen	6	00	0
Candles	45	00	0
Burials	10	00	0
Communions	2	00	0
Quit Rents	9	16	0
Surplus allowed for the Mas- ter and Strangers in the Hall	8	00	0
Loss in cutting out Beef	11	00	0

Total of these other ordinary Allowances 432 16 0

Sum Total of the Yearly Ex-  
pence of the Hospital for Diets  
Liveries, Wages, and other or-  
dinary Allowances 3968 17 2 1/2

And besides this incomparable Donation, no  
where perhaps to be parallell'd in a private Sub-  
ject, unless by that of the late Mr. Guy, he gave  
vast Sums also, by his Will, which are men-  
tioned that it may not be thought that this Hof-  
pital, as thus purchased and endowed, was all  
that this great and good Man died worth.

	l.	s.	d.
To each of the Children of the Bishop of Ely 10 l.	3	00	0
To the Children of Eleanor Ask	100	00	0
To the Poor of the Town of Berwick-upon Tweed	66	13	4
Mr. Westwood	10	00	0
To the Poor of Stoke-Newington	10	00	0
To Mr. Gray	40	00	0
To the Children of his Aunt White	66	13	4
To William Cocket	100	00	0
To the Children of J. Copeland	100	00	0
To Elizabeth Copeland	100	00	0
To the other Children of Elizabeth Copeland; 20 l. each.	3	00	0
To the Children of one Skelton	10	00	0
To those of Thomas Pynner	20	00	0
To those of Henry Tutty	10	00	0
To Elizabeth Allen	100	00	0
To each of her Children	100	00	0
Marks	3	00	0
To Simon Baxter	300	00	0
To Francis Baxter	313	06	8
To each of his Serving Men and Cook, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. of his	5	00	0
To his Maid Servants, each five Marks	5	00	0
To the Children of Reynald Tomps	10	00	0
To the Fishermen of Ostend	100	00	0
Towards mending the High- way between Islington and New- ington	26	13	4
Towards mending those be- tween Asuden and Walden	100	00	0
Towards mending those be- tween Great Lynton and Walden	66	13	4
Towards mending Horsebeath-Lane	60	00	0
Towards mending the Bridges and Highways between South- minster and Walden	100	00	0
To Mr. Robert Dudley, &c.	30	00	0



	l.	s.	d.
To the Chamber of LONDON, to be lent for ever, to 10 young Merchants, not exceeding one Year, and 100 l. each	1000	00	0
To the Children of Mr. Croome	20	00	0
To the Wife and Children of Martin Watherfine	10	00	0
To the next of Kin to Henry Vavering	3	06	8
To Sir Francis Popham	1333	06	8
To Amy Popham	200	00	0
To five Daughters of the Lady Anne Popham, each 100 l.	500	00	0
To Jeffery Nightingale, Esq;	40	00	0
To his Cousin William Stapleton	66	13	4
To the Children of Sir Francis Willoughby	100	00	0
To Mr. John Law	200	00	0
To Mr. Thomas Brown	10	00	0
To the Wife and Children of John Gardiner	133	06	8
To the Poor of Hadstock	20	00	0
To the Poor of Littlebury, and those of Balsbam, each Town 20 l.	40	00	0
To the Parish of Balsbam, for a Bell	20	00	0
To the Poor of Southminster	20	00	0
To the Poor of Little Hallingbury	20	00	0
To the Poor of Dunsby	20	00	0
To Robert Wright	5	00	0
To the Widow Ask	20	00	0
All the Interest of Money due to him, provided the Principal was paid in a Year after his Death			
To the Prisoners of Ludgate, Newgate, the 2 Compters, King's-Bench, and Marshalsea	200	00	0
To Susannah Price	40	00	0
To one Collins	5	00	0
To Mrs. Heyward, and Mrs. Low, to each 10 l.	20	00	0
To Margaret Woodball	20	00	0
To each other of his God-Children	5	00	0
To the Masters and Fellows of Jesus-College in Cambridge, where he had Education	333	06	8
To Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he was educated	500	00	0
Towards building his intended Hospital, Chapel, and School-House	5000	00	0
To the Poor of Beverly, a Close			
To 20 of the Poor of Lincoln			
the Profit of the Parsonage of Glentham			
To his Hospital, to begin their Stock with, and to defend their Rights	1000	00	0
To each of his Feoffees (to whom he hath not given any Thing) 26 l. 13 s. 4 d.			
To Amy Popham, &c. House-hold Stuff			
To Widow Tassel, and Thomas Laurence, each 5 l.	10	00	0
To the Brother of Mr. Grange	20	00	0
To Archbishop Abbot, Overfeer of his Will, 40 Marks	26	13	4
To Bishop Andrews, his other Supervisor of his Will	20	00	0
To Richard Sutton, one of his Executors	1000	00	0
To Mrs. Law More	40	00	0
To the Vicar of Littlebury	20	00	0

	l.	s.	d.
To the Poor of Castle-Camps, where he lived	10	00	0
To the Poor of Elcombe	10	00	0
To the Earl of Suffolk, his Manors of Littlebury and Hadstock for 10,000 l. to be laid out by his Executors for the Use of his Hospital, which is, I suppose, therefore included in the Account of the said Hospital foregoing.			
To the Parsonage of Newington	13	06	8
To Mr. King	6	13	4
To Thomas Averel	10	00	0
To Mrs. Ingry	3	06	8
To Sir Henry Hubbard, Knt.	10	00	0
To Mr. Locksmith	10	00	0
To the Poor of the Parish of Hackney	10	00	0
To Bridget Law	10	00	0
To the Lady Altham	20	00	0
To Sir Edward Phillips, Master of the Rolls.	20	00	0
To Sir James Altham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer	20	00	0
To Guy Godolphin	10	00	0
To the Earl of Suffolk	400	00	0
In the whole	14610	19	4

BESIDES the Indefinite Sums before-mentioned.

THIS Will was dated the second Day of November, A. D. 1611.

THIS worthy Founder is said to have acquired this prodigious Estate very justly, but with much Care, Diligence and Frugality; yet was it strongly reported, that he was the Subject of Ben. Johnson's Mirth, and the Person he aimed at in the Character of Volpone, or the Fox; but this seems to be very unlikely, not only because several others were pointed at, in those Times as the Person intended by it, but as it would have been an Act of the highest Ingratitude in the Poet, who was allowed a constant Pension by this very Gentleman, and he indeed wrote a Letter to our Founder to vindicate himself in this Matter.

THE Employments which Mr. Sutton had, were sufficient to raise a great Fortune: He was Steward and Secretary to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, then he farmed the Northern Coal-Mines, giving only his Word for a Security; then by Queen Elizabeth he was made Master of the Ordnance at Berwick, which he held 14 Years, in Token whereof are two Pieces of Ordnance, carved in Stone, placed over the Chimney in the great Hall at the Charter-House; then he was made Pay-Master of the Northern Army; then a Commissioner for Sequestration of the Lands of the Northern Rebels; then Victualler to the Navy and some Garrisons in the Low Countries; then a Commissioner for Prizes under the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England, who gave him Letters of Mart against the Spaniards, from whom he took a Ship worth 20,000 l. and returning, settled at LONDON; he had Offices at Court, and in the Custom-House; he was made free of the Girdlers Company, and was reckoned a Money'd Man. His Wealth was greatly increased by good Bargains, Mortgages, and Merchandizing to Muscovy, Hamburg, &c. insomuch that he had thirty Agents abroad.

WHEN he died, he was buried in the Chapel of his own Hospital, where is a Tomb with this Inscription:

Sacred to the Glory of God, in grateful Memory of Thomas Sutton, Esq;

HERE lieth buried the Body of Thomas Sutton, late of Castle Camps in the County of Cam-



Cambridge, Esq; At whose only Costs and Charges this Hospital was founded, and endued with large Possessions, for the Relief of poor Men and Children. He was a Gentleman, born at Knaith, in the County of Lincoln, of worthy and honest Parentage. He lived to the Age of 79 Years, and deceased the 12th Day of December, Ann. Dom. 1611.

### The SAVOY.

IN the Liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaster, situated in the Strand, stood another famous House of Charity, called the Savoy. It was antiently a very noble House, built and inhabited by Peter Duke of Savoy, Uncle to Queen Eleanor, King Henry the third's Queen. After him it came to the Duke of Lancaster, and was his Dwelling, being one of the most magnificent Buildings in the Nation. Afterwards being burnt down in Wat Tylar's Rebellion, Anno 1381, it lay long in Ashes and Rubbish, till King Henry VII. in the latter End of his Reign, rebuilt it, not for a Palace, but a charitable House to harbour an hundred poor People, sick or lame, or Travellers; to be furnished with Lodging, Food, Firing and Attendance, for a certain Time; dedicating it to St. John Baptist, and royally endowing it.

OVER the Gate were the King's Arms, and these two Lines engraven in old Characters:

*King Henry VII. to his Merit and Honour,  
This Hospital founded, poor People to succour.*

To this Hospital was afterwards added by the last Will of King Henry VII. a Master and four Chaplains, to pray for his and his Royal Consort's Souls.

FROM an Extract of that King's Will, there was,

“ Item, Land assured for the Hospital of the  
“ Savoy, and Provision of two hundred Beds,  
“ and other Things for the Chapel there, 500  
“ Mark Land.  
“ Item, For Building and Finishing the said  
“ Chapel and Hospital, Money delivered to the  
“ Dean and Chapter of Paul's, 10,000 Marks  
“ in Money.

IN Compliance wherewith, his Son, King Henry VIII. in the second Year of his Reign, granted this Place, or Piece of Ground, called the Savoy, to Richard Bishop of Winchester, Richard Bishop of LONDON, and divers others, Executors of King Henry the Seventh's Will, for founding an Hospital. And by another Deed, Anno Quarto, granted Licence to the said Executors to found such Hospital for five Secular Chaplains, one of which to be Master, to pray for the good Estate of him, and Catharine his Consort, and for the Soul of King Henry VII. and of Elizabeth his Consort, and Arthur Prince of Wales, and to be called, *The Hospital of Henry VII. late King of England, at the Savoy*; and to be a Body Corporate; and to have a Common Seal, and yearly Revenues to the Value of 500 Marks by the Year, for the Maintenance of the said Chaplains, and such other Works of Mercy and Piety, as by the said Executors should be appointed.

IN the 5th of Edward VI. a Commission was issued out by the King to Sir Roger Cholmley, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and certain others, to visit this Hospital; who were to make particular Enquiry into these Articles:

I. How, and in what Sort the Foundation Statutes and Ordinances of the said Hospital were observed.

II. Wherein the same did agree with the common Orders and Proceedings of the Realm, in Causes of Religion.

III. How the Ministers, both Men and Women, gave Attendance, and did their Duties in their several Offices and Vocations.

IV. Of the State of the House, and Order of the Lands.

OF which last, this was the Sum of the Report given to the King and Council.

	l.	s.	d.
THE Value and Issues of the Lordships, Manors, Lands, &c. the last Year amounted to	541	05	5½
REPRISALS, Fees, Payments, Expences, Reparations, &c.	746	07	7
So that the Expences exceeded the Revenue by	205	02	1½

### Numerus Pauperum Ægrotantium.

THE Number of the Poor refreshed within the said Hospital, from Michaelmas, Anno 4 Edward VI. to the 24th of September, Anno 5 Edward VI. of sick and impotent People, besides others Nightly lodged there, 8339.

THE yearly Fees and Salaries briefly stood thus:

	l.	s.	d.
To the Master of the Hospital	30	00	0
To the four Chaplains	16	00	0
Two Conducts	06	13	4
Thirteen Sisters	52	06	8
Ten Servants	22	06	8
Other Officers, as Physician, Surgeon, Auditor, and Steward	28	00	0

Expences upon the poor People 133 06 4½

So that besides the Damage this House received by the first Master, who totally consumed the Treasure appointed by Foundation and Statutes, the Savoy was now become ruinous, and in a very mean Condition, which inclined the King, upon a Motion made to him by the City of LONDON, to dissolve it; and accordingly this Hospital, (valued at 529 l. 5 s. 7 d. per Annum, saith Speed) was suppressed June 10, in the 7th of King Edward VI. A little before his Death, the Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture belonging thereunto, with 700 Marks of the said Lands, by the Year, he gave to the Citizens of LONDON, with his House of Bridewell, to the furnishing thereof, to be a Work-House for the poor and idle Persons, and towards the furnishing of the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark.

BUT this Hospital was again new founded, erected, and incorporated, by Queen Mary, November 3, in the 4th of her Reign, and one Jackson took Possession, and was made Master thereof in the same Month. The Ladies of the Court, and the Maids of Honour (a Thing not to be forgotten, saith Stow) stored the same anew with Beds, Bedding, and other Furniture, in very ample Manner; and it was by Patent confirmed at Westminster, May 9, in the 4th and 5th of Phil. and Mary.

IN the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth, the Chapel became a Church, for the Inhabitants in and about the Parts of the Strand next the Savoy, to resort to, to hear Divine Service and Sermons, and for the Administration of the Sacraments: And was so allowed by Grindal Bishop of LONDON, with the Consent of the Master, and the Parish of St. Clement's: And so the Savoy, which formerly stood within the Parishes of St. Clement's Danes, and St. Mary the Strand, was now become a Parish itself.

THE Savoy had the bad Fortune to meet with another ill Master, Thomas Thurland by Name; who came in about Queen Elizabeth's Access



to the Crown. He, besides that he was a Papist, and of a scandalous Life, embezzelled the Goods and Revenues, and the Poor wanted Necessaries, and ran the House above 2000*l.* in Debt: So that in the Year 1570, it was visited by Archbishop *Grindal*, with others, and the Master was deprived; but upon Promise and Oath of better Behaviour, was afterwards restored again about the Year 1575.

THIS House, tho' founded for charitable Purposes, was much abused; so that in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, a great many Rogues and Beggars sheltered themselves here, upon Pretence of being Needy, or Lame, or Sick, and to want Relief, according to the Order of the Foundation; which was, That the Master was sworn to receive *Claudicantes, Aegrotantes, & Peregrinantes*: For Anno 1581, in the Month of *January*, a Search being made by the Recorder in *LONDON*, and the Suburbs, for Rogues, he sent the Constables of the Duchy to the Hospital of the *Savoy*, and they brought to him to *Bridewell*, six tall Fellows that were Draymen, belonging to Brewers, who were neither lame, sick, nor travelling Persons. The Constables, if they might have had their Wills, would have brought as many more: But the Master wrote a very courteous Letter to the Recorder, and the other Justices, to pardon them: But though he wrote thus charitably for them, they were all soundly whipped, and so sent home to their Masters: And it was observed, that the *Savoy* was a great Nursery of these evil Persons, and a Place, as it was then used, not converted to any good Use or Purpose.

THE more modern State of this House is, That in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was made Use of in good Part as a Garrison; and there are at this Time constantly a Battalion of the Foot-Guards lodged here in Barracks. Part of it is also used as a Prison for Soldiers, or for new raised, or impressed Men.

THE other Parts of the Hospital are now turned into divers Dwelling-Houses, and granted away to private Persons: Here is a *French* Church, which uses the Liturgy, and conforms in all things to the Church of *England*; there are likewise two Chapels, one for *German Lutherans*, and the other for *Dutch Calvinists*.

## DULWICH COLLEGE.

AT *Dulwich*, in the County of *Surrey*, about four Miles from the Borough of *Southwark*, in the Year 1619, was erected a College, called *God's-Gift*, consisting of a Master, a Warden, and four Fellows; of which three are to be Ecclesiastical Persons, and the fourth a skilful Organist; and of twelve poor aged People, and twelve poor Children. The Founder was *Edward Alleyn*, Esq; a celebrated Actor in the Play-House.

THE College is a strong *Gothick* Building, the Front of Stone, and the Side Wings of Brick, which are the Houses of the twelve poor People, six on one Side for the Men, and the same Number on the other Side for the Women. Over the Door of the Front, which stands to the North, is this Inscription in Golden Letters:

REGNANTE JACOBO,  
Primo totius Britanniae Monarcha,  
Edwardus Alleyn, Armiger,  
Theromachiae Regiae Praefectus,  
Theatri *Fortuna* dicti Chorus,  
Ævique sui Roscius,

Hoc Collegium instituit:  
Atq; ad duodecim Senes egenos,  
Sex scil. Viros et totidem Fæminas  
Commode sustentandos:  
Paremque Puerorum numerum alendum,  
Et in Christi Disciplina et bonis Literis erudiendum,  
Re satis ampla instruxit.

Porro,  
Ne quod Deo dicaverat postmodum frustra fieret

Sedulo cavet:  
Diplomate namque regio munitus jussit  
Ut a Magistro, Custode, et quatuor Sociis,  
Qui et Conscientiae Vinculis astricti,  
Et sua ipsorum Utilitate admoniti,  
Rem bene administrarent,  
In perpetuum regeretur.  
Postquam Annos bene multos Collegio suo præfuisse,  
Dierum, tandem et bonorum operum Satur  
Fato concessit.

VII. Kal. Decembris A.D. MDCXXVI.

Beatus ille qui misertus est Pauperum!  
ABI TU ET FAC SIMILITER.

Mr. *Alleyn* himself did publicly and audibly, in the Chapel of the said College, read and publish a Writing Quadripartite, bearing Date the 13th of *September* 1619; whereby he did make, create, erect, found and establish the said College, according to the Power and Liberty given him by his Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated at *Westminster* the 21st of *June*, in the Year abovesaid. And when he had read and published the said Writing, in the Hearing, he subscribed it with his Name, and then fixed his Seal to every Part thereof, in the Presence, of these Witnesses, viz.

*Francis* Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

*Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, Knight of the Garter, Earl Marshal of *England*, and a Privy Counsellor.

Sir *Edward Cecil*, Knight, alias General *Cecil*, second Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Howland*, Knight, and High Sheriff of the Counties of *Suffex* and *Surrey*.

Sir *Edmund Bowyer*, of *Camberwell*, Knt.

Sir *John Grymes*, of *Peckham*, Knt.

Sir *John Bodley*, of *Strettham*, Knt.

Sir *John Tonstal*, of *Cashalton*, Knt. and several other Persons of great Worth.

THE four Parts of the Writing afore-named, were ordered to four several Parishes, viz. *St. Botolph's without Bishopsgate*, in which Parish the *Fortune* Play-House stood; *St. Giles's without Cripplegate*, where his Wife was born; *St. Saviour's Southwark*, where he was born himself; and the Parish of *Camberwell*, in which the Hospital stands.

## A brief Recital of the Particulars in the said WRITINGS.

RECITAL of the Letters Patents of King *James I.*

RECITAL of the Founder's Deed of Settlement Quadripartite.

ORDINATION of the Master, Warden, &c.

ORDINATION of the Assistant Members.

THE Master and Warden to be unmarried and of the Age of 21 Years at least.

OF what Degrees the Fellows ought to be.



OF what Condition the poor Brethren and Sisters, and the poor Scholars ought to be.

OF what Parishes the Assistants ought to be.

OUT of what Parishes the Poor are to be taken, and such as are to be Members of the College.

THE Form of their Election.

THE Election of the Master.

THE Warden to supply, when the Master's Place is void.

THE Election of the Warden.

To be bound by Recognizance to perform his Trust.

HE is to provide a Dinner at his Election, at his own Cost and Charges.

THE Manner of Investing the Fellows, and of electing the Scholars.

ELECTION of the Poor of *Camberwell*.

THE Oath of the Master and Warden.

THE Oath of the Fellows.

THE poor Brothers and Sisters Oath.

THE Assistants Oath.

THE Pronunciation of Admission.

THE Office of the Master, of the Warden, of the Fellows, of the poor Brothers and Sisters; of the Matron, of the poor Scholars.

THE Porter's Office.

THE Office of the thirty Members.

OF Residency.

ORDERS for the Poor, and their Goods.

OF Obedience.

ORDERS for the Chapel, and Burial.

ORDERS for the School and Scholars, and placing them forth.

ORDERS for Diet.

THE Scholars Surplices and Coats.

TIME for viewing Expences.

PUBLICK Audit, and private Sitting Days.

AUDIT, and Treasury Chamber.

OF Lodgings.

ORDERS about the Lands and Woods.

THE Master and Warden allowed Diet for one Man each.

AND what Servants for the College; and their Wages.

DISPOSITION and Division of the Revenues.

DISPOSITION of the Rent of the Blue House.

THE Poor to be taken out of any other Parish or County; in case none be found capable in the Parishes prescribed.

THE Disposition of the Forfeitures.

THE Statutes to be read over four several Times in the Year.

THE Disposition of certain Tenements in St. Saviour's Parish and Southwark.

THE Estate settled upon this Hospital is very much increased since its first Endowment, being at present near 1800 *l. per Annum*.

THE Church-Wardens of the four Parishes above-mentioned, meet twice a Year, *viz.* on the 4th of *March*, and 4th of *September*, to look into the Affairs of the College, and have a Dinner provided for them. In the Room where they dine are several antient Pictures, particularly of the Founder, his Father, his Brother, his Wife, and his Mistress, who by this Picture was a most beautiful Woman; there is likewise a Picture of Prince *Henry*, eldest Son of King *James I.* and several old Heads of the Kings of *England* from *William the Conqueror* to *Henry VIII.*; of the Apostles; and of the antient Sybills.

JOYNING to this Room is a Gallery, 80 Feet long and 15 broad, in which there are likewise some good Pictures, especially one of St. *Jerome*. This long Gallery, which is the whole Length of the West Wing of the House, over the Apartments of the six poor Women, is seldom

made any Use of; but upon the Election of a Warden; and then there is commonly a Ball in it.

THE Master and Warden are both to be of the Founder's Name [*Alleyn*]. The Warden is elected, and whenever the Master dies, succeeds him.

THE Fellows are also elected, which is done by drawing Lots in this Manner; if there are more than two Candidates, the Master, Warden, and other Fellows, name the two who are to draw; and then two Papers, roll'd up alike, are put into a Bag, one of which has written in it, *God's Gift*, the other is Blank, and he who draws *God's Gift* is elected.

THE Place of one of the Fellows, *viz.* that of the Chaplain, is at this Time vacant, two or three Probation Sermons have been already preached for it, and they will proceed to an Election in a few Days. The other three Fellows, are

THE Reverend Mr. *Hillary*, Schoolmaster.

THE Reverend Mr. *Hart*, Usher.

Mr. *Hawks*, Organist.

FOR the Master, Warden, and Fellows, is kept a regular and decent Table: The twelve Boys have also Provision as well as Lodging in the House; but the poor Men and Women have an Allowance in Money for their Diet, and each of them has a Number of Faggots allowed yearly for Firing.

THE six Men, six Women, and twelve Boys, are all Cloathed with a dark grey Cloth, almost black.

THE Servants of the House, are a Caterer, a Gardener, a Butler, a Cook, and the Master's Man.

ONE of the six old Women is always Matron, to look to the Boys, and keep them clean.

## ASKE'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital is situated at *Hoxton*, not far from the upper Part of *Moorfields*, and is so named from Mr. *Robert Aske*, an Haberdasher of LONDON, who dying in the Year 1681, was buried in *Aldermanbury Church*, in which Parish he lived, and was a Dealer in Raw Silk. By his last Will, he left 20,000 *l.* to the Company of Haberdashers, in Trust, to build and endow an Hospital for the Harbour and Relief of twenty poor decayed single Men of the Company: And then, after divers other Legacies and charitable Bequests, the whole Remainder of his Estate he left to the said Company, which, as it held out, he gave them in Trust, for twenty poor Boys, Sons of Haberdashers, to be likewise maintained, and have Learning in the aforesaid Foundation.

IN Consequence of this, some of the chief Members of the Company enter'd upon the Estate, which amounted to upwards of 30,000 *l.* and upon this Bottom, they resolved to erect a very handsome Structure, both for the Founder's Honour and their own. The Model of the Building was drawn by Dr. *Hook*, the learned Mathematician of *Gresham College*, and is a stately Edifice, built of Brick and Stone, with a Piazza in the Front, 340 Feet in Length, adorned with Stone Columns of the *Tuscan Order*, but the Middle Part with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick Order*; under the Pediment is a Nich, wherein stands the Effigies of the Founder carved in full Proportion; his Gown on, and a Roll of Parchment in his Hand; underneath him is thus written:

ROBERTO ASKE, *Armigero*, *hujus*  
*Hospitii Fundatori*, *Socie. Haberd.* B. M. P. C.



AND on one Side of him this Inscription :

*Anno Christi MDC LXXX II.*

*Societas Haberdasherorum de LONDON  
hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Testa-  
mento ROBERTI ASKE Armigeri, ejus-  
dem Societatis; ad viginti senum Alimenta, &  
totidem Puerorum Educationem.*

ON the other Side this Inscription :

*The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers built  
this Hospital, pursuant to the Gift and Trust of  
R. ASKE, Esq; a late worthy Member of it;  
for the Relief of twenty poor Members, and for  
the Education of twenty Boys, Sons of decayed  
Freemen of that Company.*

HERE is also the Coat of Arms of *Aske*, viz.  
Or, three Bars Azure, and they are also impaled  
with the Haberdashers: And at the North End  
is an erect direct South Dial, with this Motto :

*Cito pede præterit, 1695.*

THE whole Building is 400 Feet in Length,  
and is said to have cost 13, or 14,000 l.

THE Master and Wardens of the said Com-  
pany, for the Time being, are Governors of this  
Hospital. Here is also one Master for the twenty  
Boys, who likewise reads Prayers in the  
Chapel of this Hospital, at eleven and three o'  
Clock daily, for which he has 40 l. per Annum,  
and a House. Here are also a Clerk, a Butler,  
and a Porter. The said twenty poor Men are all  
to be single; they have each an Apartment of  
three Rooms, Food, a Gown once in two Years,  
and 3 l. per Annum in Money: The Boys have  
also a Ward to themselves, and a Bed to each  
two, and they have all other Necessaries.

## TRINITY COLLEGE, or HOSPITAL.

THIS is a handsome Structure of Brick and  
Stone near *Mile-End*, North of the High  
Road, with a graceful Entrance, consisting of  
two Rows of Building one Story high, fronting  
each other, the Length whereof on both Sides is  
paved with Free-stone; in the Middle a Grass  
Plat, enclosed with Pallisadoes, and set with  
young Fir Trees; and at the further End North-  
ward, stands a very comely Chapel, with a Clock,  
ascending with divers Steps, where Prayers are  
read on *Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*,  
which Chapel on each End, is contiguous to the  
two other Apartments.

IT was founded in the Year 1695, for such  
decayed or ancient Seamen as had been Masters  
of Ships, or Pilots, or their Widows, and none  
other.

THERE are Pumps belonging to every two  
Houses.

IT was built by the *Trinity House*, upon a  
Piece of Ground given for that Use by a Sea  
Officer of note, named Captain *Mudd* of *Rat-  
cliff*, sometime an Elder Brother of the Compa-  
ny; his Widow contributing thereto.

THE Expences of this Building arose from  
the Money of the Ballast Office, belonging to  
the *Trinity House* by Act of Parliament, with  
which that House continually performs great Cha-  
rities, and gives monthly Reliefs to poor needy  
Mariners, or their Widows, to the Number of  
two thousand and more.

THIS Hospital contains twenty-eight Apart-  
ments, each consisting of two Rooms, one above  
another.

EVERY Person belonging to this Foundation,  
at first received in Money weekly, after this

Proportion; some a Crown, some four Shillings,  
some three Shillings and Six-pence, according to  
the Need or Quality of the Person: But the Pen-  
sion is now settled at twelve Shillings, payable  
every first *Monday* in the Month.

## CHELSEA COLLEGE, CALLED The ROYAL HOSPITAL.

OF this House we have spoken before, as a  
House founded for Divines; but we are  
now come to treat of it as an Hospital, which  
it is at the present, for the Entertainment of dis-  
abled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers.  
For this Purpose it was founded by *K. Charles II.*  
carry'd on by his Brother King *James II.* and  
perfected by King *William III.* being a large  
and stately Edifice on the River Side. The  
Middle Building, facing the River, consists of  
a very fine Hall on one Side, and a Chapel on  
the other, with a fine Pavillion between them:  
The Front is very lofty, being four Columns,  
Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the  
*Dorick* Order, on each Side of which is a Pi-  
azza, adorned with *Tuscan* Pillars, and a Bal-  
lustrade on the Top. In the Cornice of this Pi-  
azza, is the following Inscription in Capitals:

IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN EME-  
RITORUM SENIO BELLOQUE FRAC-  
TORUM CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUN-  
DUS.

AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS; PER-  
FECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX  
ET REGINA, ANNO DOMINI, MDCXCII.

IN the Chapel in this Building are Prayers  
twice a Day, and preaching every *Sunday*, there  
being two Chaplains for this Duty, at 100 l.  
per Ann. Salary each: The Furniture and Plate  
of the Chapel was given by King *James II.* In  
the Hall, over-against the Chapel, the Pen-  
sioners dine, and the principal Officers of the  
House, by themselves, at a separate Table, at  
the upper End of it, where is a fine Piece  
of Painting of King *Charles II.* on Horseback;  
with several others, as big as the Life, designed  
by Signior *Vario*, and finished by Mr. *Cook*, the  
Gift of the Earl of *Ranelagh*. The Pavement  
of the Chapel and Hall is black and white  
Marble.

THERE are two Wings, which, with the  
Building we have described, make three Sides  
of a Quadrangle, the fourth toward the *Thames*  
being all open, where is a delightful Prospect,  
and fine Walks quite down to the River.

THE East Side of this Quadrangle consists of  
the Apartments for the Governor at that End  
next to the River, the rest contains eight Wards,  
and 26 Beds in a Ward, which Wards are made  
of Wainscot, with a Gallery, or Walk, be-  
tween each Ward.

THE West Side consisteth of the Lieutenant  
Governor's Apartments, next the *Thames*, the  
rest being eight Wards, with Beds as before.

EACH of these Wings hath a Stone Front,  
adorned with Pilasters Entablature, and Trian-  
gular Pediment of the *Dorick* Order.

IN the Center of this Quadrangle is a curious  
Brass Statue of King *Charles II.* somewhat big-  
ger than the Life, in the Habit of a *Roman*  
*Cesar*, with a Battoon in his Hand, and standing  
on a *Cylindrical* Pedestal of white and veined  
Marble, given by *Tobias Bustat*, and is said to  
have cost 500 l.

BESIDES



BESIDES the main Building, there are four large and uniform Wings, or Out-Buildings; one called the *Infirmary* for the Sick, another for the Use of maimed Officers, the third for several Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

BEHIND the main Building is a large Piece of Ground inclosed, called *Sutton's Court*, planted with Trees, and thrown into Walks, with Grass Plats, open all the Day for the Pensioners, or any who please to walk therein. There are besides, fine Gardens, with Canals in them. The whole, including the Building, contains forty Acres of Ground, and was designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*: The Expence of the Building and Gardens has been computed at 150,000 *l*.

THE Number of Pensioners, or private Soldiers, maintained in this Hospital, are above 400, besides Out-Pensioners. They are all clothed in red Coats, lined with blue, which they have every two Years; besides which they have blue Coats, once in three Years, which was the Gift of a private Person. They are likewise provided with all other Cloaths, both Linen and Woollen, besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing, and Firing.

EVERY Man is allowed eighteen Ounces of Beef, every *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday*; and eighteen Ounces of Mutton, every *Tuesday and Sunday*; for both which 3 *d*. Half-penny per Pound is paid by Contract; on *Wednesdays and Fridays* they have Pease-Pottage, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheese, and one Ounce of Butter for Dinner. Every Night for Supper, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheese; and every Day have each two Quarts of Small Beer, for which 8 *s*. per Barrel is paid likewise by Contract.

THE Allowance in Money, to the Officers and private Men, is as follows; and the Number here specified, is what are at present, or have very lately been in the College.

	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
26 Officers for 52 Weeks and one Day, at 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per Week each	237	05	0
34 Light Horse-men, at 2 <i>s</i> . per Week	177	05	7
32 Serjeants, Ditto	166	17	0
48 Corporals and Drums, at 10 <i>d</i> . per Week	104	04	5
336 Private Men, at 8 <i>d</i> . per Week	583	19	6
476	1269	11	6

EACH of the 16 Wards contains 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 21 private Men; so that two Wards make a Company.

THE House is called a Garrison, and every Soldier, in his Turn, is obliged to do Duty. It is required, that every Pensioner admitted into this House, be maimed, or disabled in the Service, or that he hath served the Crown, at least, twenty Years.

THE vast Expence of this Hospital is defrayed out of the Poundage of the Army, and one Day's Pay in a Year from every Officer and private Soldier.

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS of this Hospital, are

THE Right Honourable *Spencer Earl of Wilmington*, Lord President of the Council.

THE Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, first Lord of the Treasury.

THE most Noble *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcastle*;

AND the Right Honourable *William Lord Harrington*, the two Principal Secretaries of State.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.

SIR *William Strickland*, Secretary at War.

SIR *Philip Meadows*, Knight, and the Lord Viscount *Middleton* Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army.

THE Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the said Hospital.

The OFFICERS of the House, with their Salaries, according to the present Establishment, are as follow:

	<i>per Annum</i>	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
Governor, General <i>Evans</i>		500	00	0
Lieutenant Governor, <i>Thomas Norton</i> , Esq;		200	00	0
More to him per Warrant		200	00	0
Major, <i>Richard Bettefworth</i> , Esq;		100	00	0
More to him, till better provided for		50	00	0
First Chaplain, Dr. <i>William Daye</i>		100	00	0
Second Chaplain, Mr. <i>William Barnard</i>		100	00	0
Physician, Dr. <i>John Smart</i>		100	00	0
Secretary and Register, <i>Kingsmill Eyre</i> , Esq;		100	00	0
Deputy Treasurer, <i>Robert Mann</i> , Esq;		100	00	0
Comptroller, <i>Edw. Eyre</i> , Esq;		100	00	0
Steward, <i>Robert Ernle</i> , Esq;		100	00	0
Surgeon, Mr. <i>Alex. English</i>		100	00	0
Apothecary, Mr. <i>Thomas Garnier</i>		50	00	0
Clerk of the Works, Mr. <i>John Lane</i>		20	00	0
		1920	00	0

THESE Gentlemen above-mentioned, dine at the Governor's Table, for which there is allowed 13 *s*. per Diem.

Other OFFICERS of the House.

	<i>per Annum</i>	<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
Adjutant, Captain <i>Thomas Stuart</i>		60	00	0
Lamp-lighter, Mr. <i>John Bird</i>		20	00	0
Surgeon's Mate, Mr. <i>William Kepburn</i>		20	00	0
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. <i>Alexander Reid</i>		20	00	0
Comptroller and Yeoman of the Coal Yard, Mr. <i>Daniel Jones</i>		30	00	0
Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. <i>Daniel Tiphaine</i>		20	00	0
Master Baker, <i>Henry Parsons</i> , Esq; for himself and Servants		50	00	0
Master Cook, Mr. <i>Will. Daniel</i>		40	00	0
Second Cook, Mr. <i>Alexander Sutherland</i>		30	00	0
Three Under Cooks		30	00	0
Master Butler, Mr. <i>Thomas Brown</i>		40	00	0
Under Butler, Mr. <i>Thomas Symons</i>		25	00	0
Barber, Mr. <i>Henry Barton</i>		60	00	0
Scullery Man, Mr. <i>William Hartshorne</i>		20	00	0
Two Under Scullery Men		20	00	0
Sexton, Mr. <i>Charles King</i>		20	00	0
Usher of the Hall, Mr. <i>Humphrey Parry</i>		20	00	0

Porter



	per Annum	l.	s.	d.
Porter, Mr. William Smith		12	00	0
Canal Keeper and Turn-Cock, } Mr. Bret		20	00	0
Gardener, Mr. James Keynton		20	00	0
Two Sweepers		20	00	0
		597	00	0

THESE have their Diet in the House, and their Warrants from the Commissioners.

THE Lamp-lighter furnishes Oil for the All-night Lamps, at 1 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and for the short Lamps at 1 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Diem.

THE Comptroller and Yeoman of the Coal-Yard, contracts for furnishing 300 Chaldrons of Coals, at 1 l. 12 s. 2 d. per Chaldron, delivered into the College; besides the 100 Chaldrons allowed by the Charter of Newcastle.

Other OFFICERS of the House.

	per Annum	l.	s.	d.
Messenger, Mr. Thomas Mann		20	00	0
Organist, Mr. Barnaby Gunn		20	00	0
Organ Repairer, Mr. Gerard } Smith		06	00	0
For repairing the Clock, Mr. } George Graham		06	00	0
For repairing the Fire Engines, } Mr. William Coles		20	00	0

These are without Diet.

	l.	s.	d.
There is likewise paid to the } Rector of Chelsea, for Tithes	18	09	0
To the Vicar of Kensington, } for Ditto	2	90	0
	20	09	0

The following have their Diet in the House.

	per Annum	l.	s.	d.
House-keeper, Mrs. Utrisia } Astley		30	00	0
24 Matrons, at 8 l. each		192	00	0
		222	00	0
In all		2831	09	0

THE House-keeper, has for Broth, Water-gruel, &c. for the Sick Men under her Care in the Infirmary, 7 d. per Diem, for every Officer and Light-Horseman; and 6 d. per Diem for every private Man.

THERE are two Matrons to the Officers; two to the Light-Horse; and sixteen to the Wards.

THE Matrons are cloathed by the College.

The following is an ABSTRACT of the Expences of the House for one Year.

	l.	s.	d.
Salaries	2831	09	0
Provisions	4534	00	0
Beer	1028	00	0
Candles	225	00	0
Lamps	160	00	0
Washing	445	00	0
Contingencies	732	00	0
Soldiers Allowance	1269	11	6
Apothecary	782	00	0
Matrons Diet	59	00	0
Furlo's	142	00	0
Surgeon	354	00	0
Artificers	1786	00	0
Clothier	1194	05	0

	l.	s.	d.
Tradesmen	1081	05	0
Coals	532	10	0
Extra Contingents	245	10	0
Total	17,401	10	6

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

AS the last mentioned Hospital is for the Relief and Support of decayed, aged, and maimed Soldiers, who have served their King and Country in the Land Service, this we are now to speak of, is for such as have been reduced to the like Difficulties in the Sea Service in the Royal Navy. It is situated in Greenwich, on the Banks of the Thames, on the South East Side of LONDON, where formerly stood a House of Pleasure for our Kings, and where the ever-memorable and prosperous Queen Elizabeth was born.

THIS Hospital was founded by King William and Queen Mary, who, in the Year 1694, October the 25th, issued out their Letters Patent, wherein they gave and granted to Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper; Thomas, Duke of Leeds, President of the Council; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Privy Seal; Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, one of the Principal Secretaries of State; Sidney Lord Godolphin, first Commissioner of the Treasury, and divers others, their Heirs and Assigns, that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situated within the Parish of East Greenwich, being Part of their Majesties Manor of East Greenwich, containing in the whole, eight Acres, two Roods, and thirty two Square Perches; and all that Capital Messuage, lately built, or in building, by King Charles II. and still remaining unfinished, commonly called the Palace at Greenwich, and several other Edifices and Buildings: To the Intent that every Part thereof should be converted and employed unto, and for the Use of an Hospital, for the Relief of Seamen, their Widows and Children, and Encouragement of Navigation.

THE Year after, the King again (the Queen being dead) issued out his Letters Patent, dated the 12th of March 1695, and in the 7th Year of his Reign, for a Commission for this Hospital. Wherein first, was set forth the Reason of his founding this Hospital; namely, that nothing would more effectually contribute to the Trade, Navigation, and Naval Strength of this Realm, than the endeavouring to increase the Number of English Seamen. And that the Seafaring Men of this Kingdom, had for a long Time distinguished themselves throughout the World, for their Industry and Skilfulness in their proper Employments, and by their Courage and Constancy, manifested in Engagements and Hazards for the Defence and Honour of their Native Country. And that nothing was more likely to continue their antient Reputation, and to have greater Numbers betake themselves to the Sea, than by making some competent Provision, that Seamen, who, by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, should become disabled for farther Service at Sea, and should not be in a Condition to maintain themselves comfortably, might not fall under Hardships and Miseries, but might be supported at the publick Charge: And that the Children of such disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such Seamen as should happen to be slain in the King's Service, might in some reasonable Manner be provided for and educated. And that therefore, both he himself, and the Queen deceased, having frequently reflected upon the Premises, since their Accession to the Crown,



Crown, had determined to erect and establish an Hospital for the Purposes aforesaid.

IN these Letters Patent he commissioned Prince George of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord-keeper, for the Time being, also the Lord President of the Council, the Lord-keeper of the Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Time being, and a great Number more of the Nobility, the Bishops, Aldermen of the City, Commissioners of the Navy, Sea Captains, *Trinity House*, and other Gentlemen, or some of them, to meet together, from Time to Time, for the executing this Commission, and to consider of proper Methods to be observed in executing the same, by empowering seven, or more, of them (whereof one, or more, to be of the Privy Council, of the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c.) to call others to their Aid and Assistance, and to appoint and constitute Sub-Committees, and to call to them the King's Surveyor-General of the Works, and other Artists, to consider what Part of the Structures and Buildings now standing would be unfit, or not serviceable for the Hospital; and in what Manner such of the present Structure, as shall be thought fit to stand, may be fitted and prepared for Use and Service: Likewise to prepare Models of the Building, with such Schemes and Draughts as might best explain the same, and to present such Models and Schemes to the King, for his Royal Approbation. Likewise to prepare a Charter, or Charters of Foundation; and also such Statutes, Constitutions, and Orders, as may be proper for it, and to receive the King's Allowance towards this Building; and also all Gifts and Subscriptions, Sums of Money, Goods, or Chattels, Manors, Lands, Rents, or other Matters, or Things whatsoever, that any other well-disposed Persons should contribute towards it.

AND that the King's Intentions in the Premises might be better known, the Commissioners were moreover to cause publick Notification of them to be made in their Places, or by such Ways and Means as they should think fit; and to certify to the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Names of Persons that shall subscribe, or contribute, with the Sums of Money, Goods, Chattels, &c. so given.

*John Evelyn*, Senior, Esq; was nominated and appointed in these Letters Patent, to be Treasurer and Receiver-General, of all the Money, or other Profits subscribed, or contributed for the Building, Furnishing, or Endowing the said Hospital; for which he was to have 200 *l.* yearly: And upon his Death, or Removal, the Commissioners to appoint one, or more, fit Person, or Persons, for Treasurer. And divers other particular Orders and Directions were given to the Commissioners, for the speedier and more honest and effectual Execution and Establishment of this charitable Work: For carrying on, and perfecting which, the King gave 2000 *l.* yearly, payable out of the *Exchequer*.

AFTER this Commission, the Parliament made an Act for the more effectual forwarding this Excellent and Royal Design, and bringing it to Perfection, and providing a sufficient Endowment of it. The Sum of which Act was, "That every  
" able Mariner, Seaman, Waterman, Fisherman,  
" Lighterman, Bargeman, Keelman, or Seafaring  
" Man, being above the Age of Eighteen, and  
" under the Age of Fifty, that should be willing  
" to enter and register himself, for the Service of  
" his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors in the  
" Fleet, giving his Christian and Sir-Name, Age,  
" and Place of Abode, unto an Officer appointed  
" by the King for the Registering of Seamen at  
" the Navy Office in LONDON: And these,  
" so registered, to be ready upon Orders, issuing

" from the Lord High Admiral, from Time to  
" Time in each Year, for the Service of the Fleet:  
" That these thus entered, not being above the  
" Number of 30000, should receive the Bounty  
" of 40 *s.* yearly, over and above their Pay; and  
" besides many other Privileges and Benefits  
" there mentioned, granted to these registered  
" Seamen, above others not registered, should  
" be admitted and placed in the said Hospital,  
" and be provided each, during his Life, with  
" convenient Lodging, Meat, Drink, Cloathing,  
" and other Necessaries, upon a Certificate of  
" the Captain, Master, and Surgeon of the Ship,  
" under their Hands, of their being disabled  
" for future Service, unto the Governor of the  
" Hospital: And the Widows of such as should  
" be slain or drowned in the Sea-Service, and  
" their Children, being not of Ability to provide  
" comfortably for themselves, should be received  
" into the Hospital, and there be provided for,  
" and the Children have Education, according as  
" the Hospital should be capable to receive them,  
" and as the Revenues thereof would extend:

" AND for the providing a sufficient Revenue  
" for this Hospital, it was enacted in the same  
" Act, That every Seaman that should serve his  
" Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, in any of  
" his Ships, should allow out of his Wages 6 *d.*  
" *per Menssem*, for the better Support of the said  
" Hospital, and to augment the Revenues thereof.

AGAIN, by an Act the Year after, *viz.* 1697, it was declared and enacted, "That each Person  
" registered should enjoy the Benefit of *Green-*  
" *wich* Hospital, and be received into it in Suc-  
" cession one after another, as the Person regi-  
" stered shall be and appear in Course and Order  
" of Time to be upon the Register-Book; and  
" the Widows and Children of the Persons longest  
" registered, always to be preferred: And that  
" such Seamen, who are 50 Years of Age, if  
" they have served in any of his Majesty's  
" Ships for seven Years before, might register  
" themselves.

THAT Part of the Building next the River; which is almost finished, and is chiefly of Free Stone, is adorned with magnificent Pillars, Pilasters, Entablatures and Pediments of the *Composite* Order. Of the main Building there is yet but one Side finished, in which is a spacious Hall finely painted by Sir *James Thornhill*; in an Alcove at the upper End of it is represented the present Royal Family, *viz.* the late Princess *Sophia*, his late Majesty King *George I.* their present Majesties, the Queen of *Prussia*, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the five Princesses. On the Cieling, her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and Prince *George of Denmark*. On the Cieling of the Hall itself, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with several Emblematical Figures; and, in one Corner, the late learned Mr. *Flamsted*, and his Disciple Mr. *Weston*, making their Astronomical Observations, with the Draught before them of the great Eclipse that happened in the Year 1715; an Account of which was published long before, by the said Mr. *Flamsted*.

UNDER the Cupola, at the first Entrance into the Hall, are the Names of, and the Sums given by the following Benefactors, in three Tables, carved in Letters and Figures of Gold.

In the First:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
King WILLIAM III	19,500	00	0
Archbishop of Canterbury	206	00	0
Lord Somers	300	00	0
Lord Pembroke	500	00	0
Duke of Shrewsbury	500	00	0
Earl of Portland	250	00	0
Lord Godolphin	200	00	0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir Stephen Fox	200	00	0
Sir John Trevor	200	00	0
Lord Chief Justice Holt	100	00	0

## In the Second.

John Evelyn, Esq;	1000	00	0
Sir Thomas Lane	100	00	0
Sir John Houblon	100	00	0
Lord Chief Justice Treby	100	00	0
Sir Patience Ward	100	00	0
Sir William Ashhurst	100	00	0
Sir Richard Onslow	100	00	0
Richard Smith, Esq;	126	00	0
Elizabeth Bridges	100	00	0
Sir Josiah Child	300	00	0
Brooks Bridges, Esq;	350	00	0

## In the Third.

QUEEN ANNE	6472	00	0
Ralph Thursby, Esq;	500	00	0
Thomas Blackmoore, Esq;	100	00	0
John de la Fontaine, Esq;	2000	00	0
Benjamin Overton, Esq;	300	00	0
Sir James Bateman	103	00	0
James Taylor, Gent.	102	00	0
Robert Osbolston, Esq;	20,000	00	0
Sir John Cropley	2000	00	0
Mr. Evelyn	2000	00	0

IN the Year 1705, there were first 100 disabled Seamen received into this Hospital, but the present Number is about 900. Each Hundred is allowed six Nurfes, being Seamens Widows, at 10*l.* per Annum each, and 2*s.* per Week more to them who attend in the Infirmary.

THEIR Commons is the same as in Chelsea Hospital, and their spending Money 1*s.* per Week, paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward.

THE Warrant Officers entertained among them, wear a Gold Edging round their Hats; have the best Cabbins in the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables; their weekly Allowance for spending Money is 1*s.* 6*d.*

THE common Cloathing of the Men is Blue with Brass Buttons; but sometimes, by way of Punishment, when they are found guilty of Drunkenness, or other Misdemeanors, they are obliged to wear a Yellow Coat with Red Sleeves.

THE Provision of the Men and Women Servants is the same with the Pensioners.

THE Officers of the House, who, with the Governor, are a Council, and sit weekly, or oftner, for the Government of it, together with their Appointments as such, are

THE Honourable Sir John Fennings, Master and Governor of the Royal Hospital, and Admiral of the White, at 1000*l.* per Ann.

Capt. Joseph Soames, Lieutenant Governor at 300*l.* per Ann. with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Capt. Chamberlaine, 200*l.* per Ann. with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Capt. Charles Smith, 200*l.* per Ann. with the same.

The Rev. Mr. Philip Stubbs, First Chaplain, 100*l.* per Ann.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Pocock, Second Chaplain, 100*l.* per Ann.

Mr. John Constable, First Lieutenant, 100*l.* per Ann.

Mr. Edward Smith, Second Lieutenant, 100*l.* per Ann.

Mr. Henry Powell, Third Lieutenant, 100*l.* per Ann.

Mr. John Lambert, Fourth Lieutenant, 100*l.* per Ann.

Dr. Stephen Hall, Physician, 10*s.* per Diem.

Mr. William Bell, Steward, 100*l.* per Ann.  
Mr. Isaac Ryder, Surgeon, 100*l.* per Ann.  
Mr. Edward Smith, Second Lieutenant, above-named, is also Clerk of the Checque, and is allowed for that 50*l.* per Ann. and two Clerks.

## Warrant OFFICERS not of the Council of the House.

Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Cremer, 30*l.* per Ann. with House, and Table Money, 14*d.* per Day.

Cook, Mr. Cole, 30*l.* per Ann. with Lodgings and House Diet.

Cook's First Mate 20*l.* per Ann. with Ditto.

Second and Third Mates, 15*l.* per Ann. each, with Ditto.

Butler, Francis Rogers, 25*l.* per Ann. with Ditto.

Butler's Mate, 15*l.* per Ann. with Ditto.

Scullery Man, 20*l.* per Ann. with Ditto.

His Mate, 15*l.* per Ann. with Ditto.

Porter, John Webb, 20*l.* per Ann. with Lodgings, Diet, and a reasonable Proportion of the Money collected for Shewing the House.

Barber, William Brockley, 6*l.* per Ann. with Diet and Lodging, and 2*d.* a Month for each Head in the House-Books; he finding all Necessaries in his Employment.

## Assistants, or Deputies, with Allowance.

To the Governor, a Clerk, at 50*l.* per Ann. with Lodgings, Table Money, &c.

To the Treasurer, at 50*l.* per Ann.

To the Steward, two Clerks, one 40*l.* the other 30*l.* per Annum.

To the Surgeon, two Assistants, 40*l.* each, and a Servant 30*l.* per Ann.

To the Secretary, a Clerk, 50*l.* per Ann.

To the Clerk of the Checque's Clerk, 30*l.* per Ann.

A Dispenser, 50*l.* and a Servant 20*l.* per Ann.

THE Butler has three Assistants, at 3*l.* per Annum each.

The Commissioners appointed by the King, for the Regulation of the whole House, as well within, as without, and who may meet Quarterly, or oftner, for that Purpose, are,

THE Archbishop of Canterbury and York, for the Time being.

THE great Ministers of State, for the Time being, and several Noblemen.

THE Bishops of LONDON and Rochester, for the Time being.

THE Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the Time being, who empower and put in all Officers of the House and Works, (except the Governor and Treasurer, whose Nomination alone are reserved to his Majesty,) Pensioners, Servants, &c.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the Time being.

THE respective Judges of the King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, for the Time being, and the Master of the Rolls, for the Time being.

THE Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, for the Time being.

THE Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and the Secretaries of the Treasury and Admiralty, for the Time being.

THE Flag Officers, and Commissioners of the Navy, for the Time being.

THE Lord Mayor of LONDON, and three Senior Aldermen; the Master, and the five Elder Brethren.



Brethren of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford*, for the Time being.

THE Governor, Lieutenant, and Treasurer of the said Royal Hospital, and the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, for the Time being, with several other Gentlemen of Note.

THE Directors (otherwise Commissioners) appointed by the Admiralty, to carry on the Buildings, state the Accompts, and make Contracts, for which Purpose they meet once a Fortnight, or oftner, and receive 10 s. each Sitting, if they shall think it reasonable to demand it.

The Hon. Sir John Jennings, Governor.	Mr. Richard Morton.
Capt. Joseph Soames, Lieutenant Governor.	Capt. Chamberlaine.
Rear Admiral Cavenish, Treasurer.	Dr. Hall.
Sir Gregory Page.	Jeyes Seawell, Esq;
Capt. Charles Vanbrugh.	William Baxter, Esq;
Nicholas Clarke, Esq;	Mr. Dawson.
	Capt. Collier.
	Capt. Cosbier, and
	Mr. Joseph Bell.

The Secretary, Mr. Corbet, 100 l. per Ann. with Charges and Contingencies.

OFFICERS of the Works.

*Richard Arundel*, Esq; Surveyor, 200 l. per Annum.

Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmore*, Clerk of the Works, 5 s. per Diem, and 50 l. per Annum, for assisting the Surveyor in Designing and Drawing.

Mr. *John James*, his Assistant, at 5 s. per Diem.

THE Money given for seeing the House is chiefly applied by the Care of Sir *John Jennings*, the Governor, to the Maintenance of poor Boys, who are taught the Mathematicks, at present, and have a Catechetical Lecture for them every Lord's Day, at the Parish-Church.

The following are EXTRACTS from Acts of Parliament, relating to *Greenwich Hospital*.

Anno 7, and 8, *Gulielmi III.* Chap. 21. Sect. 3. An Hospital to be erected at *East-Greenwich*, in *Kent*, for the Relief of Seamen. Sect. 4 Letters Patent 10 Sept. 1695, Commissioners named. Grant of an annual Sum payable out of the Treasury, with divers Directions, Powers, and Authorities, for carrying on and perfecting the said Hospital, and the Endowment and Maintenance thereof, and of the Persons to be placed therein.

Sect. 7. Registered Seamen, disabled, on Certificate to the Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, to be taken in and provided for during Life. Widows and Children of Seamen drowned or slain in the Service, to be received and provided for.

Sect. 10. Six-pence per Menssem, to be paid out of all Seamens Wages, towards the Support of *Greenwich Hospital*, which monthly Allowance shall and may be collected, levied and recovered by such Officers, and according to such Rules and Methods as shall in that Behalf be appointed by the said Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *England*, or any three or more of them, or by the Lord High Admiral of *England*, for the Time being.

Anno 8, *Gulielmi III.* Chap. 17. Sect. 6. Commissioners for registering Seamen may oblige Masters of Ships to declare upon Oath their Numbers of Men and their Wages.

Ann. 10, 11, *Gulielmi III.* Chap. 17. Sect. 5. Quere, If any Advantage accrued to *Greenwich Hospital* by this Charitable Adventure?

12 *Gulielmi III.* Chap. 13. Sect. 6. King's Power to grant more Lands, &c.

4 *Annæ*, Chap. 12. Sect. 14. Kidd's Effects, 6472 l. 1 s.

2 *Annæ*, Chap. 6. Sect. 7. Apprentices under 18, exempted from paying 6 d. per Menssem.

2 *Annæ*, Chap. 6. Sect. 14. Custom-House Officers to insert at Bottom of Cockets Numbers of Men.

2 *Annæ*, Chap. 6. Sect. 19. Any Seamen may be admitted by the Lord High Admiral, &c.

6 *Annæ*, Chap. 13. Sect. 11, 12, and 13. Captors Shares remain in Agents Hands.

10 *Annæ*. An Act made for the better collecting and receiving the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, and for the farther Benefit thereof: Some of the Contents whereof are,

That every Seaman serving the Crown, or any Subject, and every Person employed on Boats upon the Coast of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, in taking Fish, which are brought fresh to Shore, and in Boats which trade from Place to Place, shall pay 6 d. per Month; and so proportionably during the Time they shall be employed, for the better Support of this Hospital.

That the Master of every Ship or Vessel, not in the Service of the Crown, may detain out of the Wages of the Seamen 6 d. per Month, and shall pay the same to the Person that shall be appointed by the Admiralty to receive it.

THAT the Admiralty may appoint a fit Person to be Receiver of the said Duty; and to authorize him to appoint the Collector of the Customs of the several Out-Ports, or any other Person to collect the same.

THAT the Receiver may summon any Master or Owner of a Ship or Vessel, not in the Service of the Crown, to appear at his Office, &c. who may examine him, as to the Number and Time of Service of the Persons employed in his Ship or Vessel: And if he shall neglect or refuse to pay the Money due to the Hospital, within 14 Days after they be cleared Inwards, by the Officer of the Customs, the Offender to forfeit 20 l. for every such Neglect or Refusal.

MORDEN COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated not far from *Greenwich*, upon *Blackheath*, and is named after its generous, and truly Christian Founder, Sir *John Morden*, of *Wricklesmarsh*, in the Parish of *Charlton*, in the County of *Kent*, Baronet; a Citizen born, and a *Turkey* Merchant, in which Profession he acquired a considerable Estate. Several Years before his Death, he erected this spacious Structure, in Form of a College, at his sole Charge, in a Field called *Great-Stone-Field*, not far from his own Habitation, for the Reception and Harbour of poor, decayed, honest Merchants.

HE endowed it most amply and liberally, with his whole Real, Copyhold, and Personal Estate, after his Lady's Decease, which may amount to about 1300 l. per Annum; and in his Life-time, placed twelve such poor Merchants there: But by Reason of great Losses, they were reduced to four, in the Life-time of the Lady *Morden*, who was forced to retrench the Expences of the House, on Account of the Share allotted to her by the last Will of her Husband. When she died, and the whole Estate came to the College, the Number was increased again; and there are, at this Time, five and thirty poor Gentlemen in the House. There is no settled Number of such as are to be admitted; but it is to be augmented according as the Estate will bear, and the necessary



sary Expences allow of : There is Room for the Harbour of 40.

SIR *John Morden*, by his Will, appointed his said Lady his Executrix, and three others of good Rank and Integrity, all *Turkey* Merchants, to be both Trustees of his Estate so settled, and likewise Visitors of his College yearly or oftner, as they should see Need or Occasion; and due Provisions to be made for them there when they come to visit: And they to have the sole Management of the Affairs thereof. These first Trustees upon the Decease of any of them, to choose and nominate others, to the Number of seven, all to be *Turkey* Merchants; the Survivors of them to choose others of the said Company, from Time to Time, to fill up the said Number upon the Death of any of the former; or if at any Time hereafter, there should chance to be a Failure in the *Turkey* Company, then the Election of the seven Trustees to be made out of the *East-India* Company, of which Sir *John Morden* was also a Member; and in Case of a Failure in that Company, Provision was made, by the Will, for others.

To this College belongs also a Treasurer, whose Salary is 40 *l.* a Year; whose Office is to receive the Rent and Revenues, and to keep the Books of the Accompts and Disbursements of the College, and to be accountable to the Visitors.

AND also a Chaplain, who is to be in Holy Orders, and to read Prayers in the Chapel twice every Day, and to preach twice on the Lord's Day. His Salary at first was 30 *l.* a Year, but the Lady *Morden*, at her Death, doubled it. She was in other Things a Benefactor to the College, particularly, by making an Addition to the 10 *l.* appointed yearly for the Repairs, which was not sufficient for the Purpose; for which Reason she has her Statue in a Nich, joining to that of her Husband in another Nich, set over the Gate of the College.

THE Treasurer, and Chaplain, with the poor Merchants, are to have a common Table in the Hall, to eat and drink together at Meals; and each their convenient Chambers and Apartments, with Cellars.

THE Pension allowed to each Person admitted into this House is 20 *l.* per Ann. for their Commons, Firing, and other Necessaries. They were, at first, to wear Gowns in the College, with the Founder's Badge; but that is left off. They ought, at their Admission, to be 50 Years of Age at least.

THE Chapel within the College, which is wainscotted, and hath a costly Altar-Piece, was consecrated by Dr. *Sprat*, Bishop of *Rockester*, in whose Diocese the College stands; there were also present Dr. *Tenison*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Founder, and many others; when Dr. *Freind* preached the Dedication Sermon, an Anthem was sung by the Singing Boys of the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, brought by the said Bishop, Dean also of that Church.

WHEN the Founder died, which was in the Year 1708, he was buried, according to his own Desire, in a Vault under the Communion-Table of this Chapel.

There is likewise a Burying-Place adjoining to the College, consecrated also by Bishop *Sprat*, for such of the College as die there.

An ABSTRACT of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of Sir *John Morden*, Baronet, who departed this Life the 6th of September, Anno Domini 1708, so much as concerns the liberal Gifts he left to charitable Uses, and particularly to his College on Blackheath.

I. "TO be interred in his Chapel, in his College, at the Discretion of Dame

" *Susan*, his Wife, and his Trustees, without Pomp, or Singing-Boys; but decently.

" GIVES and devises unto his said Wife, Dame *Susan Morden*, 600 *l.* per Ann. clear of all Charges, Repairs, Parliament Taxes, and all other Taxes, Deductions and Abatements whatsoever, during her Natural Life, to be retained by her, or paid to her by his Trustees, out of all his Real, Copyhold, or Personal Estate, whatsoever, Quarterly, at *Christmas*, *Lady-Day*, *Midsummer*, and *Michaelmas*. The first Payment to begin and be retained, or paid to her at such of the said Feasts, or Days of Payment, which shall first happen after his Decease: And, for the true Payment thereof doth charge all his Estate, Real, Copyhold and Personal, during her Natural Life, to be taken in Lieu and Discharge of all Contracts of Marriage, Thirds, Claims and Demands whatsoever, except what is hereby further devised to her.

Item, GIVES and bequeaths to her for Life, his Mansion-House, called *Wricklesmarsh*, with all the Orchards, Gardens, Vineyards, Fishponds, Yards, Stables, Barns, Outhouses, and the Avenue or Close leading to the same from the Road, and the Close adjoining, wherein the Horsepond is, and the Close and Walk, called *Mount-Eccho-Walk*, and all Appurtenances, together with so many Acres of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, next adjoining to the said House, as will amount to the yearly Value of 100 *l.* at the least, to be set out and allotted to her by Sir *Edmund Harrison*, *Daniel Morse*, and *Pelatiab Barnardiston*, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, according to their Discretions.

" Item, GIVES and bequeaths to his Wife 100 *l.* for Mourning.

" Item, GIVES and bequeaths to her his best Coach and Chariot, and four of his best Horses, and the Furniture thereof, and all his Cows and Dairy; and also one Moiety or half Part (the same into two equal Parts to be divided) of all his Household Stuffs, Furniture, Utensils, Plate, Jewels, China Ware, Cabinets, Linen, Woollen, Hangings, Bedding, Pewter, Copper, and Brasses, and all other his Ornaments and Household Stuff whatsoever, as well in the Country, as in LONDON, to dispose of at her Will and Pleasure; and also gives unto her, during Life, the Use and Wearing of the other Moiety of the said Household Stuff, &c. And his Will is, That an Inventory and Valuation of all the said Household Goods, Plate, Jewels, be made and delivered to the said Trustees, Sir *Edmund Harrison*, *Daniel Morse*, and *Pelatiab Barnardiston*, some or one of them, to preserve the same for the Uses hereafter mentioned.

" AND then, after divers Legacies to his Relations and other Persons, and to the Poor of *St. Martin Outwich*, and of the Parish of *Charlton*, he gives to *Christ-Church* Hospital 200 *l.* formerly lent, and discharges them thereof. To *St. Thomas's* Hospital 100 *l.* which he subscribed and paid, and discharges the same; gives 200 *l.* to be laid out by his Executrix, to discharge Prisoners out of the *King's-Bench* Prison, *Marshalsea*, *Fleet*, and *Ludgate*, and both the *Compters*, not paying above 3 *l.* to any one; and also 100 *l.* to be distributed to Blind Persons, to such as were born Blind, 40 *s.* a-piece, and to other Blind Persons, 20 *s.* a-piece, &c. To Sir *Edmund Harrison*, *Daniel Morse*, and *Pelatiab Barnardiston*, 20 Guineas a-piece for Mourning.

[These were Trustees for his College.]

MAKES his Wife, Dame *Susan Morden*, sole Executrix.

" GIVES



“ GIVES and devises unto Sir Edmund Harrison, Daniel Morfe, and Pelatiah Barnardiston, and the Survivor of them, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, all his Real and Copyhold Estate, of which he was, or should be seized, during his Life, and not before otherwise disposed of, subject to the Payment of the said Annuity of 600*l.* *per Annum*, to his Wife for Life, to hold the same unto the said Sir Edmund Harrison, Daniel Morfe, and Pelatiah Barnardiston, their Heirs and Assigns, in Trust for the Uses following, viz.

“ WILLS and orders, That there be placed in his College in Charlton, as many poor, honest, sober and discreet Merchants, as the clear yearly Rent and Revenue of his said Real or Copyhold Estate of Inheritance will maintain, according to the Allotments and Proviso's following. Which Merchants he directs to be of the Age of fifty Years a-piece at least, and have lost their Estates by Accidents, Dangers, and Perils of the Seas, or by any other Accidents, Ways, and Means, in their honest Endeavours to get their Living by Merchandizing.

“ GIVES and allows each (such) Merchant a Pension of 20*l.* a Year, to be paid and laid out in Manner after appointed.

“ WILLS, That out of the said Pensions of 20*l.* a-piece, a constant Table and Commons be kept in the Hall of the College for the Sustenance of the poor Merchants, to dine and sup together, such as are able to come out of their Chambers, every Day in the Year; and for such as are not able to come out of their Chambers, such Provision shall be made and sent to them, as is necessary for them in their Conditions.

“ WILLS, That the said Merchants shall always in the said College wear Gowns all alike; and that out of their said 20*l.* *per Ann.* a-piece, shall yearly be allowed 40*s.* a-piece to buy their new Gowns, and also 20*s.* a-piece to buy each of them a Chaldron of Coals for Firing in their Chambers, and the remaining 17*l.* a-piece to be applied to the Maintenance of their Table and Commons, and for Buying and Dressing their Provisions, and for Bread and Beer, and Coals for their Kitchen and Hall, and all other Necessaries, and if any Overplus of their Pensions be left, after all Commons and Necessaries paid for, the same to be equally divided amongst them for Cloathes and other Necessaries.

“ WILLS, That each of them have a Lodging appointed, and be constantly resident in the said College.

“ WILLS, That a Person be appointed to be Treasurer to receive, for the Use of the College, all the Rents, Revenues, Sum and Sums of Money belonging to the College, for Provisions, Repairs, Wages, and other Expences whatsoever, in such Manner as hereby is directed, and shall repair and keep Books fairly written of all his Receipts and Disbursements, to be perused and allowed of, and signed by the Visitors afternamed, once a Year at least, and oftner, whenever the Visitors afternamed shall call for the same; and for his Pains and Trouble therein, shall have an Allowance, either out of the said Real, or Copyhold Estate, or such other Estate, as is hereby granted for the Endowment of the College, the Pension or Sum of 40*l.* *per Annum*, to be paid by the Visitors upon Perusal of his Accompts.

“ WILLS, That the Chapel in the said College be consecrated, and that there be a sober, devout and discreet Person, in Holy Orders, appointed to be Chaplain to the College, to read

VOL. I.

“ Divine Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as now by Law established, twice every Day, Morning and Evening; and also to preach Sermons twice a Day, every Sunday in the Year, and duly to administer the Holy Sacraments, and visit the Sick, and bury the Dead: And to do all Things according to his Duty and Place; and for his so doing, shall have also, out of such Estate given for endowing the College, 30*l.* a Year: And the Chaplain and Treasurer shall have their Diet with the Merchants, in the Hall of the College, and also their Lodging in the College; and the same shall be answered out of the Estate allotted for endowing the College.

“ WILLS, That the Chaplain be always resident, to do his Duty in the College; and that all the Merchants do constantly go to Chapel and Divine Service twice every Day, without fail, if they are able: And that the Merchants, by Majority of Votes, shall choose one or more at a Time, and as often as they please out of their own Number, to buy in all the Provisions and other Necessaries for the College, and take Care thereof, and deliver out the same to the Cook, and others of the College, as Occasion shall require, without any Fee, or Advantage for his or their Pains, believing, since he gives the Money, they will not think it a Burthen to buy their own Provisions and Necessaries.

“ DISCHARGES his Executrix from being subject to any Miscarriage, in case what should be done by her was well intended; and further directs his Executrix to make Sale of any Ships, or Parts of Ships, in which he is interested, if she thinks fit. Desires her speedily to sell his Personal Estate, that the Produce thereof may come in Aid of his Real Estate for endowing the College.

“ WILLS, That the sole Government and Management of the College be in the Visitors, after-mentioned, and their Successors for ever, and first appoints his Wife, Sir Edmund Harrison, Daniel Morfe, and Pelatiah Barnardiston, to be sole Visitors thereof; and they and the Survivors of them, or the major Part of them, or the Survivors of them, to have the sole Management thereof. To place and displace the Merchants, Chaplain, Treasurer, and all Officers and Persons within the College. And to make Orders and Rules for the well-governing thereof, as they, or the major Part of them, shall think fit; and that they, or the major Part of them, visit the College once a Year at the least, and oftner, if they think fit: And that they, or the major Part of them, shall then state and take the Treasurer's Accompts, and peruse and sign the same, if they approve thereof; and if not, to call the said Treasurer to account for all such Money as shall come to his Hands, and not be disposed of, according to this his Will, and then examine into the well-governing of the College, and into the Behaviour of every one within the said College; and if they find that the Treasurer, Chaplain, or any other of the Officers of the College, do not behave themselves according to their Duty, then to displace them, and appoint others in their Rooms, by Writings under their respective Hands and Seals, or the Hands and Seals of the major Part of them; and also examine into the Manners of all the Merchants, whether they keep constant to Chapel, and are resident in the College; and if they find them guilty of any Sort of ill Behaviour, not keeping strictly to the Rules and Orders of the College, or guilty of Swearing, Drunkenness, or any other Debauchery, that

I i i

“ their



“ then by Writing, under the Hands and Seals of  
 “ them, or the major Part of them, to displace  
 “ and turn them out, and put in other Merchants  
 “ at their Discretions ; and then view all Repairs  
 “ done, or to be done in the College, or Uten-  
 “ sils of Household Stuff, and give such Orders  
 “ therein, as to them shall seem meet.

“ GIVES 10 *l.* *per Annum*, for ever, to be  
 “ expended in a Dinner for the Visitors, in the  
 “ said Hall, on the Day of their Visitation, and  
 “ for Hay and Corn for their Horses : And, af-  
 “ ter they have dined, all the Provisions remain-  
 “ ing, to be given to the Merchants within the  
 “ College.

“ WILLS, That Rooms be prepared for their  
 “ Reception ; and that immediately after the  
 “ Decease of any two of the Visitors, that Sir  
 “ *John Buckworth*, Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, *John*  
 “ *Morice*, Esq; Mr. *William Faulconer*, and  
 “ Mr. *Justus Otgher*, *Turkey* Merchants, shall  
 “ be Trustees and Visitors of the College, du-  
 “ ring their Lives, together with the then sur-  
 “ viving Visitor, or Visitors ; and that then all  
 “ the Trustees, or Visitors, do visit the Col-  
 “ lege, and execute all the Powers, above given  
 “ to the first Trustees ; and that then, when any  
 “ one of the said Visitors dies, all the surviving  
 “ Visitors, or major Part of them, shall meet,  
 “ and under their Hands and Seals, constitute,  
 “ and appoint, some one of the *Turkey* Compa-  
 “ ny to supply the Place of the deceased Visi-  
 “ tor, to be Visitor with them, during his Life :  
 “ Or if more than one happen to be dead, then  
 “ to constitute and appoint so many of the  
 “ *Turkey* Company to be Visitors for their Lives,  
 “ in the Place of those deceased, as will keep  
 “ up the Number of seven Visitors, to have al-  
 “ ways the sole Management of the College  
 “ according to his Will.

“ WILLS, That if all the Visitors of the  
 “ College should die, without choosing others  
 “ to succeed them, then the *Turkey* Compa-  
 “ ny to choose seven discreet Persons, Mem-  
 “ bers of their Company, to be Visitors of the  
 “ College for their Lives ; and they to choose  
 “ them Successors accordingly, in Manner afore-  
 “ said, for ever. And if the *Turkey* Company  
 “ fail, that there cannot be Visitors chosen out  
 “ of them, then the surviving Visitors, or the ma-  
 “ jor Part of them, shall constitute and appoint so  
 “ many of the *East-India* Company as will fill  
 “ up the Number seven ; and if that Company fail,  
 “ then out of the Court of Aldermen of the  
 “ City of LONDON, be (as many) Visitors  
 “ for their Lives, as will make up their Num-  
 “ ber seven Visitors for ever : And so the sur-  
 “ viving Visitors, as often as any shall die, shall  
 “ choose fit and discreet Persons out of the Court  
 “ of Aldermen : And if the Court of Aldermen  
 “ fail, then the surviving Visitors, when any  
 “ one, or more, shall die, to constitute one, or  
 “ more, to fill up their Number seven, of dis-  
 “ creet and grave Persons, Gentlemen of the  
 “ County of *Kent*, as the surviving Visitors, or  
 “ major Part of them shall think fit, to be Vi-  
 “ sitors for their Lives ; and so to choose Visitors  
 “ successively out of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, to  
 “ make up their Number seven for ever : But so  
 “ long as there shall be a *Turkey* Company, or  
 “ when they shall be restored, the Visitors to be  
 “ chosen out of them.

“ DIRECTS, That the Trustees and Visitors,  
 “ when they shall be reduced to two in Number,  
 “ in whom the Inheritance of the Estate devised,  
 “ or to be purchased, shall be vested, shall con-  
 “ vey and assure the Inheritance and Fee-simple  
 “ of the said Estates to the Use of themselves,  
 “ and all other the then present Visitors, and of  
 “ their Heirs and Assigns, for the Purposes afore-  
 “ said ; and that the Charges of so conveying

“ and transferring the said Estates, and all other  
 “ Charges and Expences, in, or about, making  
 “ Purchases, and ordering and managing the  
 “ Estate, or Revenues, wherewith the College  
 “ is endowed, (other than the Expences of Vi-  
 “ sitations, which are already provided for) shall  
 “ be allowed and deducted out of the Estate  
 “ and Revenues aforesaid.

“ WILLS, That so often as any of his Name,  
 “ or his own or Wife's Relations, shall be qua-  
 “ lified to be Chaplain, or otherwise qualified to  
 “ perform any of the Offices in the College, or  
 “ be within the Intention of this Will, to re-  
 “ ceive the Charity of the College ; that they  
 “ be, upon an Election, preferred before others,  
 “ and be put into the said Offices of the Col-  
 “ lege for which they are qualified, and put in  
 “ to receive the Charity thereof, before any Per-  
 “ son whatsoever.

REVOKES all former Wills, and declares  
 this to be his last.

DATED the 15th of *October*, 1702.

Signed

JOHN MORDEN.

Witneses,

*Henry Radman.*

*John Currier.*

*Thomas Woodford*, and

*John Studley.*

#### ABSTRACT of the CODICIL annexed.

“ WHEREAS by his Will of the 15th of  
 “ *October* 1702, he mentions a College erected  
 “ for poor Merchants, and thereby gave a  
 “ yearly Pension of 20 *l.* to every Merchant ;  
 “ and attended the House of Commons for an  
 “ Exemption for the College from paying Taxes,  
 “ but could not prevail ; does therefore declare,  
 “ That the Pension of 20 *l.* yearly to each Mer-  
 “ chant, be reduced to the yearly Pension of  
 “ 15 *l.* to issue out of the yearly Allowance of  
 “ 20 *l.* by Will allowed. In all other Things,  
 “ confirms his said Will.

IN the Hall is hung up a Table, containing, in  
 Writing, the Orders of the College ; which are as  
 follow ;

#### The ORDERS to be observed in MORDEN COLLEGE.

I. It is Ordered, That no Person, or Persons,  
 be elected; or admitted into this College, but  
 such poor Merchants as are fallen into Decay by  
 Accidents of the Seas, or otherwise, in their way  
 of Merchandizing, being honest, sober, and dis-  
 creet Members of the Church of *England*, as now  
 by Law established ; and being single Persons,  
 of the Age of fifty Years at the Time of their  
 Admission into the said College. And if by  
 Misinformation, Mistake, or otherwise, any  
 Person, or Persons whatsoever, or any common  
 Swearers, Drunkards, quarrelsome, loose, lewd,  
 unruly, debauched, or disorderly Persons ; or  
 any Person, or Persons, infected with any infecti-  
 ous Disease, shall be placed, or put into the said  
 College, that then all, and every such Person,  
 shall be immediately expelled, and put out of  
 the said College for ever.

II. Ordered, That no Friends, Relations, or  
 Acquaintance, of any of the said Merchants, or  
 Servants, (unless in Case of Sicknes, or the  
 like, to take Care of them) shall reside, live or  
 lodge in the said College : And every Person, or  
 Persons, offending against this Order, shall forfeit



feit, for his first Offence, all his and their Commons, during the Time any such Person shall reside, live, or lodge with them in the said College, and for one Month longer: And for the second Offence, six Months longer; and for the third Offence, such Merchants and Servants shall be expelled, and turned out of the said College for ever.

III. Ordered, That every Member of the said College shall be constantly residing and dwelling within the said College; and shall not be wandering, and mispending their Time in publick and disorderly Houses, but shall employ themselves in Acts of Piety and Devotion: Nor shall absent themselves, without Leave, for twenty-four Hours, from the said College, unless by unavoidable Accident, or Necessity, under Pain of being expelled the College.

IV. Ordered, That all the Gentlemen of the said College be daily in Commons, in the Hall of the said College, unless prevented by Sicknes, or other such like Indisposition: And that their daily Allowance be, to each of them, a Pound of Meat, two Quarts of Beer, a Three-half-penny Loaf, besides Cheese and Butter: That the Time of Dining be twelve o'Clock; and of Supper, be six o'Clock. And in Case of Sicknes, (instead of such their Allowance) there shall be provided for them, and sent to their Chambers, such other Provisions and Necessaries as shall be convenient and necessary for them in their Condition: And that no Gentleman of the said College shall send, or carry away any Bread, Beer, or Victuals from Table at Dinner-Time; nor shall sit down to, or rise from Table, before Grace be said.

V. Ordered, Upon the several and respective Deaths, Departure or Expulsions of every one of the Merchants of the said College, that their and every of their Places shall remain and continue vacant, and undisposed of twelve Months, next after the Quarter-Day then next ensuing; and their and every of their yearly Allowances, during such Vacancies, shall be applied and disposed of, for and toward the Repair and Support of the said College.

VI. Ordered, that the College-Gates be kept locked at Dinner and Supper Times; and that the Gates of the said College be locked at nine o'Clock every Night in the Summer, and at eight in the Winter; and that the Key be carried and delivered to the Chaplain, to be kept by him in his Lodging; and if any Member of the said College be out after the Gates are locked up, he shall forfeit his next three Days Commons for every such his Offence.

VII. Ordered, That the Chaplain of the said College be a devout, pious, sober, modest, good Man, in Holy Orders; and that he do read Divine Service according to the now Usage of the Church of *England*, twice every Week-Day in the Year, in the Chapel of the said College, at the Hours of eleven in the Morning, and at three in the Afternoon; and do read Prayers, and preach twice every *Sunday* in the Summer-Time, and so likewise in the Winter, unless he shall be dispensed with by the Founder, or Foundress, or Visitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to preach but once a Day, during any Part of the two Winter Quarters: And during such Dispensation, the said Chaplain shall expound the Scriptures, and instruct the Congregation in Matters of Faith, and the Doctrine of the Church.

AND it is farther ordered, That the Chaplain shall be always resident and abiding in the said College, and not absent himself above one single Day at one Time, and that but very seldom, without Leave of the Founder, or Foundress, or Visitors, or the major Part of them, for the Time being, and then the Chap-

lain to find one to do his Duty in every Thing there, according to his Place and Function in the said College, during his Absence; and also that the Chaplain do administer the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least four Times in the Year; that is to say, at *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, and some *Sunday* or Lord's-Day, after *Trinity*, at the Discretion of the Chaplain; and that he do visit and pray with the Sick within the said College, and likewise exhort and prepare all the Members of the said College to be worthy Partakers of the Holy Communion.

VIII. Ordered, That the Clerk of the Chapel do every Day ring the Bell, to call the Members to Prayers, some convenient Time before the Chaplain do begin, and do attend in the Chapel in his Gown, and duly make his Responses, and do his Duty there, and keep the Pews and Chapel clean and neat, upon Pain of the Forfeiture of 9 s. and 4 d. for every such Omission, or Offence, to be deducted out of his yearly Salary and Wages.

IX. Ordered, That all the Merchants belonging to the said College, do attend and come to Prayers, Morning and Afternoon, in the Chapel of the said College, in their Gowns, with their Common-Prayer Books; and do behave themselves there reverently, with great Piety and Devotion, and duly make their Responses, upon Pain of forfeiting their next three Days Commons, for every Breach of this Order. And do likewise receive the Holy Sacrament in the said Chapel, at least four Times every Year, upon Pain of forfeiting 10 Days Commons, for every such their Default and Neglect, without a reasonable Cause to the contrary, to be allowed by the Founder, or Foundress, or Visitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them: And also, That they be constant, attending upon such Evening Lectures or Expositions, as the Chaplain shall use in the publick Hall, for their Benefit and Instruction.

X. Ordered, That all Disputes and Differences arising between the Members of the said College, or any of them, shall be referred to the Determination of the Chaplain of the said College, if he can compose and end the same, if not to the absolute Determination of the Founder, or Foundress, or the Visitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them, or of such other Person or Persons as they shall appoint to determine the same.

XI. Ordered, That every *Monday* Noon, immediately after Dinner, one of the Merchants belonging to the said College, shall be chosen, by the Majority of Voices then present, to be Caterer that Week, who being so chosen shall go to Market, and see the Meat weighed, and brought into the College, and that their due Proportion of Meat be delivered by the Butcher to the Cook, and that all other Provisions and Necessaries be provided, and sent in for the Use of the said College. And if any one, so chosen, shall refuse or neglect to do his Duty therein, without reasonable Cause shewn to the contrary, during that Week he shall be so chosen, he shall forfeit his Commons that Week, for such his Default, or Neglect.

XII. Ordered, That no Servant shall cut, take, or carry away, any Commons from Table, before the Merchants have dined, or supp'd, or cut off any Meat before it be brought to Table, upon Forfeiture of a Week's Commons for every such Offence.

XIII. Ordered, That all the Members of the said College do demean and behave themselves civilly and orderly in the said College, and do not give any ill Language, or cause any Strife or Disturbance between any of their Fellows, nor intermeddle with any Business of the College, contrary,



contrary to the Intent of these Orders: And if any of them shall accidentally swear an Oath, or be drunk, or commit any other immoral Act, for which, he, or they, shall not be expelled then, they and every of them, so offending, shall forfeit his and their next Day's Commons, for such their Offence.

XIV. Ordered, That if any of the Members of the said College shall lie out of the said College without Leave from the Founder, Foundress, or Visitors of the said College, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, that every such Member of the said College shall forfeit one Week's Commons for every Night he shall so lie out, without Leave, or reasonable Cause shewn for his so doing, to be allowed of by the Founder, Foundress, or Visitors, or the major Part of them, for the Time being.

XV. Ordered, That an Account in Writing, every first *Monday* in every Month, be delivered by the Butler, to the Steward, or Receiver of the said College, of the Commons of all absent Members, with or without Leave, and also of all the forfeited Commons, within that Month then last past; and that the Steward or Receiver, do keep a distinct Account thereof, entered into his Book; and take Care that the same be employed and disposed of, for and towards the Maintenance and Improvement of the Garden of the said College.

XVI. Order'd, That the Chaplain do take Notice of, and endeavour to regulate and prevent all Misunderstandings, and Disorders, within the said College by visiting the Hall and Chambers of the Gentlemen, and others of the said College, as oft as Occasion shall require.

XVII. Ordered, That all the Members of the said College do observe, and strictly keep and obey all these Orders, and all such other Orders as from Time to Time shall be made by the Founder, Foundress, or Visitors, or the major Part of them, for the Time being, for the Well-governing, Ordering, and Management of the said College.

*The present TRUSTEES, or VISITORS, are*

Sir John Locke,  
Philip Papillion, Esq;  
Richard Chiswell, Esq;  
Thomas Cooke, Esq;  
——— Foley, Esq;  
Richard Faulconer, Esq; and  
One Vacancy.

THE Treasurer is Joseph Brand, of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

THE Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. John Plymley.

THERE are Servants in the House, a Clerk, a Cook, a Butler, and four Nurses.

## DEPTFORD HOSPITAL.

NEARER to LONDON, at Deptford; is another Foundation, belonging to the Corporation of the *Trinity-House*; by whom it was built, but at different Times, and in two Places, not quite contiguous. The old Part, which contains 21 Houses, was built in the Year 1671, and the new in 1680, which contains 38 Houses. In these Alms-Houses 59 decayed Masters of Ships, or Pilots, or the Widows of such, are maintained by the said Corporation.

The Allowance to the Men is 20 s. a Month, and to the Women 16 s. In each of these Buildings one is chosen from among the Men to be Governor of the House, and has a small Matter extraordinary; but they are visited every Year, upon *Trinity-Monday*, by the Masters of the *Trinity-House*.

IN the new Part is a Square Garden, built on three Sides of it, with the 38 Houses before-mentioned; under the Gate-Way, leading into it, is a Stone with this Inscription:

### DOMINO POTIORA.

*Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes-Court in Deptford, Knight and Baronet, Elder Brother and Master, in the Year 1672, gave the Inheritance of the Land, on which these Alms-houses are built, after the Expiration of 28 Years, formerly leased.*

IN the Garden is a Stone Statue, painted with divers Colours, standing on a Pedestal, on which is written the following Inscription:

*To the Memory of Captain Richard Maples, who dying Commander of a Ship in the East-Indies in the Year 1680, left to the Trinity House the Value of 1300 l. with which Part of these Alms-Houses were built. The said Corporation caused this Statue to be erected Anno 1681.*

OVER the Gate next the Road, is an Inscription, set up by Order of Sir Thomas Hardy, Master, in the Year 1731, signifying, that the Parish of *Deptford*, in Consideration of fifty-five Pounds, paid by the Corporation of the *Trinity-House*, in the Year 1693, indemnify'd the said Corporation for ever, from any farther Expence in Paving the Street before this Hospital.

## IRONMONGERS HOSPITAL.

THIS is a handsome Brick Building, situated in *Shoreditch* Parish, on the East Side of the Road to *Newington*, said to have cost upwards of 12,000 l. out of a large Sum of Money left by Sir Robert Geffryes, in Trust to the Company of *Ironmongers*, for that Purpose, and to endow it: It consists of fourteen Houses, and a Chapel in the Middle; which last is adorned with a Triangular Pediment, and Stone Coins. In the Pediment is a large Clock-Dial; and under that, in a Nich, the Effigies of the Founder, at full Length, with this Inscription:

*Sir Robert Geffryes, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1686, died in February 1703, Founder of this Hospital, built in the Year 1713.*

THE 14 Houses are eight in Front, viz. Four on each Side the Chapel, and three at each End, with Grass Plats, and Gravel Walks before them, and handsome Iron Gates next the Road. Every House is for four Persons, either Men or Women, who have each a Blue Gown, and 30 s. paid Quarterly, with six Sacks of Coals in the Winter.

THE Chaplain has likewise an Apartment in the House, with an annual Salary, who is to read Prayers daily to the poor People.

THE present Chaplain is the Reverend Mr. Sandford.

AND for the better Government of these that are, or shall be admitted to dwell in the said Alms-House, and enjoy the Benefits thereof, it was ordered and appointed, at a General Court, held by the said Company at their Hall, Nov. 17, 1715, That certain Rules and Orders to be put in Print, should be strictly observed by the said Alms-Folks, and divers Penalties annexed for Breach or Neglect of them, (even to Expulsion in some Cases) comprized in xxix Articles; which being so well contrived for the maintain-



ing of Sobriety, Peace, good Order, mutual Help and Society, Religion and Virtue among them, may deserve to be here set down for good Example sake, and for the Direction of any other well-disposed Persons, that are, or shall be minded, to lay out their Christian Devotion and Charity that Way.

*Imprimis*, It is ordered, That upon the Death of any Person, that is, or shall be chose into the said Alms-House, to partake of the said Charity, there shall be at the next Quarterly Court, or at furthest at the second Quarterly Court, after the Death of the said Person, another Person chose in the Room of the said Person so deceased.

II. That any Relation of the said Benefactor, that is a proper Object, shall be preferred to any other Petitioner: And in Defect of any such Relation petitioning, it is ordered, That any Member, or their Widow, that have been Livery-men, or Freemen of the Company of *Ironmongers*, who is a proper Object, shall be preferred to any other Petitioner: But in Defect of any such petitioning, the greatest Object that shall petition, shall be chose without Favour or Affection.

III. That such Person be chose in for his, or her Life, he or she obeying and fulfilling all the following Orders, but be liable to be expelled, upon being guilty of such Crimes as are hereafter mentioned, to be punished with Expulsion.

IV. That it be a general Rule to be observed, that no Person shall be chose under 56 Years of Age (not to be dispensed with) unless upon some extraordinary Occasions.

V. That no Person chose, shall have the Use and Benefit of more than one Room, and Partition in the Cellar, which shall be assigned them by either of the Wardens.

VI. That if any Person chose be a married Man, it may be lawful for his Wife to cohabit with him, she observing and obeying all these Orders: But upon her Husband's Decease, his Widow is to relinquish the Alms-House, unless being qualify'd by her Age, she shall be elected herself.

VII. The Honour and Service of Almighty God being above all Things to be respected, it is ordered, That all abiding in the said Alms-House, Men and Women, being in Health, and well able to walk, shall every Lord's Day, and Days of publick Fast, or Thanksgiving, in the Year, go either to their Parish Church, or some other Place where Service to Almighty God is performed, and abide there to hear, attend, and perform Divine Worship; and for Neglect thereof, shall forfeit 4*d.* for every Offence, to be deducted out of the next Payment of their Pen- sions.

VIII. That if any of the said Alms-People shall use any Blasphemous Words, tending to the Dishonour of Almighty God, he or she, for the first Offence shall forfeit 6*d.* for the second Offence, 1*s.* and for the third Offence, shall be expelled the Alms-House for ever.

IX. That if any of the said Alms-People shall commit Adultry, Fornication, or such like Uncleaness, or shall steal within the House, or without, or usually beg in any Place without the House, or shall commonly frequent any House or Houses suspected of Lewdness, or admit or receive commonly to his or her Room, such Person, or Persons, which are, or have been infamous for lewd Lives, he or she so offending, and being duly proved, shall be expelled the Alms-House for ever.

X. That if any of the said Alms-People shall at any Time or Times, either within the House, or without, be drunk, he or she so offending (besides the Penalty of the Law in this Behalf

provided) shall, for the first Offence, forfeit 4*d.* for the second 8*d.* for the third 1*s.* 4*d.* and for the fourth shall be expelled the House for ever.

XI. That none of the poor Alms-People shall give any railing, bitter, or uncharitable Speeches, or give any Stripes or Blows, to any of the Fellows, upon Forfeiture of a Month's Pay for the first Offence, and Expulsion for the second.

XII. That none but such as are of good Life and Conversation, certified by Certificates signed by known and reputable Persons, no common Swearers, known Adulterers, or Fornicators, no Thief, common Drunkards, Scolds, or unquiet Person, or Persons, shall be elected or continued in the said Alms-House.

XIII. That if any of the said Alms-People shall lye out of the same by Night, without Licence of the Master, or one of the Wardens, or some lawful Excuse to be approved of by them, for the first Offence shall forfeit out of their Pay, 4*d.* for the second Offence double, or repeating the same Offence above three Times in one Year shall be expelled.

XIV. That none of the said Alms-People shall harbour or lodge any Stranger, young Child, or Children, in his, or her Chamber; nor take any Woman to attend him or her, but in Time of Sickness only, and no other but his or her Sister, Daughter, or some near Relation, or some Woman of good Conversation, not under 50 Years of Age, on Pain to lose or forfeit, for every Night any Person be harboured, or lodged, contrary to this Order, 5*s.* to be stopped out of their Pension.

XV. That none of the Poor of the said Alms-House shall make any Alteration in their Room, under Colour, to amend their Lodging; on any Pretence whatsoever, without Direction of the Master, or Wardens, upon Pain of Expulsion.

XVI. That none of the Alms-People shall spoil or break down any Walls, or Fences, or Trees planted, or to be planted, upon Penalty to forfeit 1*s.* besides to make good the same at their own Charge.

XVII. That none of the said Alms-People shall cast, or lay any Rubbish, Dust, or any noisome Thing whatsoever, within any Part of the said Alms-House, or any Ditch adjoining thereto, or any the Walks or Passages thereof, to the Annoyance of any of their Fellows, but shall keep their Rooms, and the Walks, Ways, and Passages before their Doors, sweet and clean, or for every Offence herein to forfeit 4*d.*

XVIII. That none of the Alms-People shall sell, or vend, any Strong Beer, Ale, Brandy, Spirits, or other Liquors, either publicly, or privately, upon Pain of Expulsion.

XIX. That none of the said Alms-People shall teach School, or exercise any Trade, or Occupation, that may be prejudicial, or dangerous to the Building, or any Annoyance, or Disturbance to their Fellows, or that shall require the Assistance of any other Person, on Forfeiture of 12*d.* per Week, so long as they transgress.

XX. That all Persons belonging to the said Alms-House, shall return, and come to their said several Lodgings (except licensed by the Master, or one of the Wardens, to be absent for some short Time) between the first Day of *October*, to the first Day of *March* yearly; at, or before, the Hour of seven o'Clock in the Evening, of those Days; and between the first Day of *March*, and the first Day of *October*, yearly, at, or before, the Hour of nine o'Clock, upon Forfeit of 4*d.* for the first Offence; for the second 8*d.*; for the third 12*d.* and for the fourth to be expelled.

XXI. That once every Quarter, all the Offences, that are punishable by Forfeitures, shall be heard and decided, and fined by the Master, or one of the Wardens of the Company of *Ironmongers*;



gers; assisted by any three, or more, of the Livery, in hearing of as many of the Alms-People, as can be got together for Example sake.

XXII. That all the Offences aforesaid, that are punishable by Expulsion, shall be heard and judged by the Master, Wardens, and Livery, in a General Court assembled at their Hall: And whosoever, by the Majority of the said Court, shall be ordered to be expelled, shall never after be capable to be chose again, or be admitted into the said Alms-House; but a Padlock shall be put upon their Door, and their Goods delivered to them, or placed in the Cellar under the Great Room, till they fetch them away: And any of the said Alms-People that shall lodge them afterwards in their Chamber, shall forfeit 12 *d.* for every Night they shall entertain them.

XXIII. That if any of the said Alms-People die, their Gowns shall be for the Benefit of such Person as shall be chose in their Room, upon Penalty of losing what Pension shall be due at the Time of their Decease.

XXIV. That if any of the said Alms-People die, the Charge of their Burial shall be defrayed by their Friends and Relations, before they move their Goods.

XXV. That none of the Alms-People shall refuse to be aiding and assisting to one another; and in case of Sickness, 'tis expected they shall, by Turns, attend, assist, and be helpful to each other; and live in Peace and Unity one with an-

other: And which of them shall refuse their good Offices to another in Sickness, shall, upon good Proof, be expelled the House.

XXVI. That a proper Person shall be appointed by the said Company at a Court, to keep the Key of the Gates from Time to Time, at their Pleasure; who shall be required to give a just and impartial Account of all Offences committed against any of the Orders herein contained.

XXVII. That the Forfeitures be divided into three Parts; one to the Informer, the other two Parts to be put into a common Box, and be divided every *Christmas* amongst the Poor of the said Alms-House, at the Discretion of the Master and Wardens, or any two of them.

XXVIII. That these Orders being fairly printed, shall be hung up in the great Room, and read publickly there, in the Presence of the Alms-People, twice in the Year, *viz.* on, or near, the 25th of *March*, and 29th of *September*; and that another Copy be kept by the Clerk of the *Ironmongers* Company, to have Recourse to upon Occasion.

XXIX. That such farther Orders as the Company shall make, shall be binding.

THESE are the chief Colleges and Hospitals in and near the City; but there are divers other, of less Note, in the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and Parts adjacent, which shall be treated of in the Wards, or Parishes, where they stand.

## CHAP. XV.

### Of the antient Customs and Manners in Trade, House-keeping, and Recreations of the Citizens of LONDON.

**F**ITZ-STEPHEN, a Writer in the "Reign of Henry II, saith, Men of all Trades, Sellers of all Sorts of Wares, Labourers in every Work, every Morning are in their distinct and several Places.

FURTHERMORE, in LONDON, upon the River Side, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be sold in Taverns, is a common Cookery, or Cooks Row; where daily, for the Season of the Year, Men might have Meat, roast, sod, or fryed: Fish, Flesh, Fowls, fit for Rich and Poor.

IF any come suddenly to any Citizen from afar, weary, and not willing to tarry till the Meat be bought and dressed; while the Servant bringeth Water for his Master's Hands, and fetcheth Bread, he shall have immediately (from the River Side) all Viands whatsoever he desireth.

WHAT Multitude soever, either of Soldiers, or Strangers, do come to the City, whatsoever Hour, Day or Night, according to their Pleasures, may refresh themselves. And they which delight in Delicateness, may be satisfied with as delicate Dishes there, as may be found elsewhere.

AND this Cooks Row is very necessary to the City: And, according to Plato and Giorgio, next to Physick, is the Office of Cooks, as Part of a City.

WITHOUT one of the Gates is a smooth (or Smethe) Field, both in Name and Deed; where every Friday, unless it be a solemn bidden Holiday, is a noble Shew of Horses to be sold. Earls, Barons, Knights and Citizens, repair thither to see, or to buy. There may you of Pleasure see Amblers pacing

it delicately: There may you see Trotters, fit for Men of Arms, setting more hardly: There may you have notable young Horses, not yet broken; may you have strong Steeds, well-limbed Geldings, which the Buyers do especially regard for Pace and Swiftmess. The Boys which ride these Horses, sometime two, sometime three, do run Races for Wagers, with a Desire of Praise, or Hope of Victory.

IN another Part of that Field are to be sold all Implements of Husbandry, as also fat Swine, Milch Kine, Sheep and Oxen. There stand also Mares and Horses, fit for Ploughs and Teams, with their young Colts by them.

AT this City, Merchant Strangers of all Nations had their Keys and Wharfs: The Arabians sent Gold; the Sabeans, Spice and Frankincense; the Scythians, Armour; Babylon, Oil; India, Purple Garments; Egypt, Precious Stones; Norway and Russia, Ambergrease and Sables; and the Frenchmen, Wine.

ACCORDING to the Truth of Chronicles, this City is antienter than Rome; built by the antient Trojans, and by Brute, before that was built by Romulus and Remus; and useth the antient Customs of Rome.

THIS City, even as Rome, is divided into Wards: It hath yearly Sheriffs, instead of Consuls: It hath the Dignity of Senators, in Aldermen: It hath Under-Officers, Common-Sewers, and Conduits in Streets: According to the Quality of Causes, it hath General Courts and Assemblies upon appointed Days.

I do not think that there is any City, wherein are better Customs, in frequenting the Churches, in serving God, in keeping Holydays, in giving Alms, in entertaining Strangers,

Merchants of all Nations traded at this City, and had their several Keys and Wharfs.

This City divided into Wards, more than 400 Years since; and also had then both Aldermen and Sheriffs. Customs of London.

Smithfield a plain smooth Ground, so called from Smethe, or Smethe-Market for Horses and other Cattle.



“gers, in solemnizing Marriages, in furnishing  
“Banquets, celebrating Funerals, and burying  
“dead Bodies.

“THE only Plagues of LONDON, are  
“immoderate Quaffing among the foolish Sort,  
“and often Casualties by Fire.

“MOST Part of the Bishops, Abbots, and  
“Great Lords of the Land, have Houses there,  
“whereunto they resort, and bestow much, when  
“they are called to Parliament by the King, or  
“to Synods by their Metropolitan, or otherwise  
“by their private Business.

THUS far *Fitz-Stephen*, as to the State of  
these Things in his Time. Whereunto may be  
added the present; by comparing whereof, the  
Alteration will easily appear.

STOW says, in his Time, Men of Trades,  
and Sellers of Wares in this City have oftentimes  
since changed their Places as they have found  
their best Advantage. For whereas *Mercers* and  
*Haberdashers*, saith he, used wholly then to keep  
their Shops in *West-cheap*; of later Time, they  
held them on *London-Bridge*.

THE *Goldsmiths* of *Gutherson's-Lane*, and the  
*Old Exchange*, are now (for the most Part) re-  
moved into the South Side of *West-cheap*.

THE *Pepperers* and *Grocers* of *Soper's-Lane*,  
are now in *Bucklersbury*, and other Places dis-  
persed.

THE *Drapers* of *Lombard-Street*, and of *Corn-  
hill*, are seated in *Candlewick-Street*, and *Wat-  
ling-Street*.

THE *Skinners* from *St. Mary Pellipers*, or at  
the *Axe*, into *Budge-Row* and *Walbrook*.

THE *Stock Fishmongers* in *Thames-Street*, *Wet  
Fishmongers* in *Knight-Rider's-Street* and *Bridge-  
Street*.

THE *Ironmongers* of *Ironmonger-Lane* and  
*Old-Jury*, into *Thames-Street*.

THE *Vintners*, from the *Vinetree*, into divers  
Places.

BUT the *Brewers* (for the most Part) remain  
near to the Friendly Water of *Thames*.

THE *Butchers*, in *East-cheap*, and *St. Nicho-  
las Shambles*, and the *Stocks-Market*.

THE *Hosiers* (of old Time) in *Hosier-Lane*,  
near unto *Smithfield*, are since removed into *Cord-  
wainers-Street*, the upper Part thereof by *Bow-  
Church*, and last of all into *Burchover's-Lane* by  
*Cornhill*.

THE *Shoemakers* and *Curriers* of *Cordwainers-  
Street*, removed, the one to *St. Martin's-Le-  
Grand*, the other to *London-Wall*, near to *Moor-  
gate*.

THE *Founders* remain by themselves in *Loth-  
bury*.

THE *Cooks*, or *Pastelers* (for the more Part) in  
*Thames-Street*, the others dispersed into divers  
Parts.

THE *Poulterers* of late, removed out of the  
*Poultry*, betwixt the *Stocks*, and the great Con-  
duit in *Cheap*, into *Grass-Street*, and *St. Nicho-  
las Shambles*.

*Bowyers*, from *Bowyer-Row*, by *Ludgate*, into  
divers Parts, and almost worn out with the *Fletch-  
ers*.

THE *Pater-Noster Bead-Makers*, and *Text-  
Writers*, are gone out of *Pater-Noster-Row*, and  
are called *Stationers* of *Paul's Church-Yard*.

THE *Patten-Makers* of *St. Margaret-Pattens-  
Lane*, clean worn out.

*Labourers*, every Work-Day, are to be found  
in *Cheap*, about *Soper's-Lane End*.

*Horse-Courfers*, and Sellers of *Oxen*, *Sheep*,  
*Swine*, and such like, remain in their old Market  
of *Smithfield*, &c.

THAT Merchants of all Nations had their  
Keys and Wharfs at this City, whereunto they

brought their Merchandizes, before and in the  
Reign of *Henry II*, *Fitz-Sephen* wrote (of his own  
Knowledge) to be true, though for the Antiquity  
of the City he took the common Opinion.

ALSO that this City was (in his Time and be-  
fore) divided into Wards, had yearly, Sheriffs  
and Aldermen, General Courts, and Assemblies,  
and such like Notes by him set down, in Com-  
mendation of the Citizens (whereof there is no  
Question) he wrote likewise of his own Experience,  
as being born and brought up amongst them.

AND to confirm his Opinion, concerning  
Merchandizes, then hither transported, whereof  
haply may be some Argument, *Thomas Clifford*  
(before *Fitz-Stephen's* Time) writing of King  
*Edward* the Confessor, saith to this Effect, “King  
“*Edward* intending to make his Sepulchre at  
“*Westminster*, for that it was near to the famous  
“City of LONDON, and the River *Thames*;  
“which brought in all Kinds of Merchandizes  
“from all Parts of the World, &c.

AND *William* of *Malsbury*, that lived in the  
Reigns of *William I*, and *II*, *Henry I*, and King  
*Stephen*, calleth this a Noble City, full of  
wealthy Citizens, frequented with the Trade of  
Merchandizes from all Parts of the World.

IT is said also in divers Records, That (in old  
Times) no Wood was stowed or harboured in  
this City, but all was presently sold in the Ships,  
except by Licence purchased of the Sheriffs, till  
of more later Time, to wit, in the Year 1236,  
*Andrew Bokerell*, being Mayor, by Assent of the  
Principal Citizens, the Merchants of *Amiens*,  
*Nele*, and *Corby*, purchased Letters, ensealed  
with the Common Seal of the City, That they;  
when they come, might harbour their Woods,  
and, therefore, should give the Mayor, every Year,  
50 Marks Sterling. And the same Year they  
gave 100 l. toward conveying of Water from  
*Tyburn* to this City.

ALSO the Merchants of *Normandy* made Fine  
for Licence to harbour their Woods, till it was  
otherwise provided; in the Year 1263, *Thomas  
Fitz-Thomas*, being Mayor, &c. which proveth,  
That then, as before, they were here, among  
other Nations, privileged.

IT followeth, in *Fitz-Stephen*, That the  
Plagues of LONDON (in that Time) were  
immoderate Quaffing among Fools, and often Ca-  
sualties by Fire.

AS for Prevention of Casualties by Fire, the  
Houses in this City being then builded all of  
Timber, and covered with Thatch of Straw or  
Reed, it was long since thought good Policy in  
our Fore-Fathers, wisely to provide, namely, in  
the Year of Christ 1189, the first Year of *Rich-  
ard I*, *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, being then Mayor,  
That all Men in this City should build their  
Houses of Stone, up to a certain Height, and to  
cover them with Slate; or Brick, or Tile, since  
which Time there hath not happened the like  
often consuming Fires in this City, as before.

OF old Time, Coaches were not known in  
this Island, but Chariots, or Whirlcotes, then  
so called, and they only used by Princes, or  
Men of great Estates, such as had their Footmen  
about them: And it is said, That *Richard II*,  
being threatened by the Rebels of *Kent*, rode  
from the Tower of LONDON to the *Mile's-  
End*, and with him his Mother, because she  
was sick and weak, in a Whirlcote, the Earls  
of *Buckingham*, *Kent*, *Warwick*, and *Oxford*, Sir  
*Thomas Percie*, Sir *Robert Knowles*, the Mayor  
of LONDON, Sir *Aubery de Vere*, that bare  
the King's Sword; with other Knights and  
Esquires, attending on Horseback. But in the  
Year next following, the said *Richard* took to  
Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to the King of *Bohemia*,  
who first brought hither the Riding upon Side-  
Saddles,

Coaches not  
known in Eng-  
land.

Riding upon  
Side-Saddles  
first used in  
England.



Saddles, and so was the Riding in those Whirligigues and Chariots forsaken, except at Coronations, and such like Spectacles.

LAST of all, the same Author, in this Chapter, hath these Words, *Most Part of the Bishops, Abbots, and great Lords of the Land, as if they were Citizens and Freemen of LONDON, had many fair Houses to resort unto, and many rich and wealthy Gentlemen spent their Money there.*

Noblemens  
Houses in the  
City of LON-  
DON.

To mention here a few of these Noblemens Houses, and the Street where they stood. In the Depositions in the great Cause of Arms between *Reginald*, Lord Grey of *Ruthyn*, and *Sir Edward Hastings*, in the Time of *Henry IV*, it appears that *John*, the last Earl of *Pembroke*, who died at *Woodstock*, had a House, and lived in LONDON, in the Parish of ——— just by the Priory of *St. Helens*, and *John*, his Father, Earl of *Pembroke*, in a House in the Parish of *St. Mary Attehill* (i. e. *St. Mary Hill*) and *Reginald*, Lord Grey of *Ruthyn*, his Mansion-House was in the Parish of *St. Andrew*, by *East-cheap*, in the 10th Year of that King: And *William Beauchamp* had a House and Chapel by *Pater-Noster-Row*, LONDON; and in the Time of *Richard II*. *Sir Harry Percy* had a House in *Woodstreet*, of that Spaciousness, that he was able there to entertain the King, two Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York*, two Earls, Earl Marshal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and divers others.

AND in another Place, he hath these Words: “ Every Sunday in *Lent*, a fresh Company of young Men come into the Fields on Horseback, and the best Horsemen conduct the rest. Then march forth the Citizens Sons, and other young Men, with disarmed Launces and Shields, and practice Feats of War. Many Courtiers likewise, and Attendants upon Noblemen, repair to this Exercise; and whilst the Hope of Victory doth inflame their Minds, they do shew good Proof, how serviceable they would be in Martial Affairs, &c.” Again, he saith, “ This City, in the troublesome Time of King *Stephen*, shewed at a Muster 20,000 armed Horsemen, and 40,000 Footmen, serviceable for the Wars, &c.”

Ancient House-  
Keeping in  
LONDON.

As to the House-Keeping in old Times, *Stow* gives an Account, made by *Henry Leicester*, Cofferer to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, of one Year's Expence in the said Earl's House, from the Day next after *Michaelmas*, in the seventh Year of *Edward II*. to the *Michaelmas-Day*, in the Year following; which amounted to 7957*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Half-penny, a very great Sum in those Days, as may be imagined by the low Prices, every Article, in this prodigious Account, is rated at.

EXPENDED in the Pantry, Buttery, and Kitchen, 3405*l.*

FOR 184 Tons, one Pipe of Red, or Claret Wine, and one Ton of White Wine, bought for the House, 104*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

FOR Grocery Ware, 180*l.* 17*s.*

FOR six Barrels of Sturgeon, 19*l.*

FOR 6800 Stock-Fish, and for other dried Fish of all Sorts, 41*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

FOR 1714 Pounds of Vermillion and Turpentine, to make red Wax, 314*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ob.

FOR 2319 Pounds of Tallow Candles for the Household, and 1873 Lights for Paris Candles, called Perchers, 31*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

EXPENCES on the Earl's great Horses, and the Keeper's Wages, 486*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* ob.

LINNEN-CLOTH for the Lord and Chaplains, and for the Pantry, 43*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

FOR 129 Dozen of Parchments, with Ink, 4*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* ob.

FOR two Cloths of Scarlet for the Earl against Christmas, one Cloth of Russet for the Bishop of *Anjou*, 70 Cloths of Blue for the Knights, 15

Cloths of Medley for the Lord's Clerks, 28 Cloths for Esquires, 15 Cloths for Officers, 19 Cloths for Grooms, 5 Cloths for Archers 4 Cloths for Minstrels and Carpenters, with the Sharing and Carriage for the Earl's Liveries at Christmas, 460*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

FOR 7 Furs of variable Miniver or powder'd Ermine, 7 Hoods of Purple, 395 Furs of Budge, for Liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks, 123 Furs of Lambs for Esquires, 147*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

FOR 65 Cloths, Saffron Colour, for the Barons and Knights, in Summer; 12 Red Cloths, mix'd, for Clerks, 26 Cloths Ray, for Esquires, 1 Cloth Ray, for Officers Coats in Summer, and 4 Cloths Ray, for Carpets in the Hall, 345*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

FOR 100 Pieces of Green Silk for the Knights, 14 Budge Furs for Surcoats, 13 Hoods of Budge for Clerks, and 75 Furs of Lambs for the Lord's Liveries in Summer, with Canvas and Cord to truss them, 72*l.* 19*s.*

FOR Saddles for the Lord's Liveries in Summer, 51*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

FOR one Saddle for the Earl of the Prince's Arms, 2*l.*

FOR Things bought, the Names of which were obliterated in the old Account, 241*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* ob.

FOR Horses lost in the Service of the Earl, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

FEES paid to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Esquires, 623*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

IN Gifts to Knights of *France*, the Queen of *England's* Nurses, to the Countess of *Warren*, Esquires, Minstrels, Messengers, and Riders, 92*l.* 14*s.*

FOR 168 Yards of Russet Cloth, and 24 Coats for poor Men, with Money given to the Poor on *Maundy Thursday*, 8*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

FOR 24 Silver Dishes, so many Sawcers, and so many Cups for the Buttery; one Pair of *Pater-Nosters*, and one Silver Coffin, bought this Year, 103*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

To divers Messengers about the Earl's Business, 34*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

IN the Earl's Chamber, 5*l.*

To divers Men for the Earl's old Debts, 88*l.* 16*s.* ob. q.

THE Expences of the Countess at *Pickering*, for the Time of this Account, as in the Pantry, Buttery, Kitchen, and other Places, concerning these Offices, 285*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ob.

IN Wine, Wax, Spices, Cloaths, Furs, and other Things for the Countess's Wardrobe, 154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* ob.

SUM Total, 7957*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ob.

THUS much for the Earl of *Lancaster*.

IN the 14th of the same *Edward II*, *Hugh Spencer* the Elder, condemned by the Commons, was banished the Realm. At which Time it was found by Inquisition, that the said *Spencer* had in sundry Shires 59 Manors: He had 28000 Sheep, 1000 Oxen and Steers, 1200 Kine with their Calves, 40 Mares with their Colts, 160 Drawing Horses, 2000 Hogs, 300 Bullocks, 40 Tons of Wine, 600 Bacons, 80 Carcasses of Martilmas Beef, 600 Muttons in Larder, 10 Tons of Cyder. His Armour, Plate, Jewels, and ready Money, better than 10,000*l.* 36 Sacks of Wool, and a Library of Books. Thus much the Record.

*Robert Fabian* saith, in a Manuscript *Stow* had read, that in the 36th of *Henry VI*. the greater Estates of the Realm being called to LONDON,

THE Earl of *Salisbury* came up to LONDON with 500 Men on Horseback, and was lodged in the *Herber*.

*Richard* Duke of *York*, with 400 Men, lodged at *Baynard's Castle*.

THE Dukes of *Excester* and *Somerset* with 800 Men.



THE Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Egremont*, and the Lord *Clifford*, with 1500 Men.

*Richard Nevell*, Earl of *Warwick*, with 600 Men, all in red Jackets, embroidered with ragged Staves before and behind, were all lodged in *Warwick-Lane*: In whose House there was oftentimes six Oxen eaten at a Breakfast; and every Tavern was full of his Meat: For he that had any Acquaintance in that House, might have there so much of sodden and roast Meat, as he could prick and carry upon a long Dagger.

*Richard Redman*, Bishop of *Ely*, Anno 1500, the 17th of *Henry VII.* besides his great Family, House-keeping, Alms-dish, and Relief to the Poor wheresoever he was lodged; in his travelling, when at his coming or going to or from any Town, the Bells rung, and all the Poor would come together, to whom he gave every one Sixpence, at the least.

AND now, faith *Stow*, to note somewhat nearer our own Time, we must not omit in this Place *Thomas Woolsey*, Archbishop of *York*, and Cardinal: His Servants daily attending in his House were about 400, omitting his Servants Servants, which were many. He had in his Hall continually three Tables, or Boards, kept with three Principal Officers; to wit, a Steward, who was always a Priest; a Treasurer, a Knight; and a Comptroller, an Esquire: Also a Cofferer, being a Doctor; three Marshals; three Yeomen-Ushers in the Hall; besides two Grooms and Almoners: Then in the Hall-Kitchen, two Clerks of the Kitchen, a Clerk Comptroller, a Surveyor of the Dresser, a Clerk of the Spicery; all which together kept also a continual Mefs in the Hall. Also, in his Hall-Kitchen he had, of Master Cooks two, and of other Cooks, Labourers, and Children of the Kitchen, twelve Persons; four Yeomen of the ordinary Scullery, two Yeomen of the Pastry, with two other Pastelers under the Yeomen.

IN the Privy-Kitchen, he had a Master Cook, who went daily in Velvet and Sattin, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck, and two other Yeomen, and a Groom. In the Scalding-house, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Pantry, two Yeomen. In the Buttery, two Yeomen, two Grooms, and two Pages. In the Chandery, two Yeomen. In the Wafery, two Yeomen. In the Wardrobe of Beds, the Master of the Wardrobe, and ten other Persons attending. In the Laundry, a Yeoman, a Groom, thirty Pages, two Yeomen-Purveyors, and one Groom. In the Bake-house, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Wood-Yard, a Yeoman and a Groom. In the Barn, one. In the Garden, a Yeoman and two Grooms: A Yeoman of his Stage; a Master of his Horse; a Clerk of the Stable; a Yeoman of the same; the Saddler; the Farrier; a Yeoman of his Chariot; a Sumpterman; a Yeoman of his Stirrup; a Muleter, and sixteen Grooms of his Stable; every one of them keeping four Geldings; Porters at his Gate; two Yeomen, and two Grooms: In the Armoury, a Yeoman and a Groom.

IN his Chapel he had a Dean, a great Divine, and a Man of excellent Learning; a Sub-dean, a Repeater of the Choir, a Gospeller, a Pistler; of singing Priests, ten; a Master of the Children; twelve Seculars, being singing Men of the Chapel; ten singing Children, with a Servant to attend upon the Children. In the Revelry, a Yeoman and two Grooms, over and beside divers Retainers, that came thither at principal Feasts.

FOR the Furniture of his Chapel, it exceedeth my Capacity to declare, or to speak of the Number of costly Ornaments and rich Jewels that were used in the same continually. There hath

N<sup>o</sup> 16. VOL. I.

been seen in Procèssion about the Hall, four and forty very rich Copes worn, all of one Suit, besides the rich Crosses and Candlesticks, and other Ornaments belonging to the Furnishment of the same. He had two Cross-Bearers, and two Pillar-Bearers in his great Chamber; and in his Privy-Chambers these Persons; first, The Chief Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain: Of Gentlemen Ushers (beside one in his Privy Chamber) he had twelve daily Waiters; and of Gentlemen Waiters, in his Privy Chamber, he had six; of Lords nine or ten, who had (each of them) two Men allowed to attend upon them, except the Earl of *Derby*, who always was allowed five Men. Then had he of Gentlemen Cup-bearers, Carvers, Sewers, both of the Privy Chamber, and of the great Chamber, with Gentlemen (daily Waiters there) 40 Persons: Of Yeomen-Ushers 6: Of Grooms in his Chamber 8: Of Yeomen in his Chamber 45 daily. He had also Alms-Men, sometime more in Number than at other times.

THERE was attending on his Table, daily, of Doctors and Chaplains (besides them of his Chapel) 16: A Clerk of his Closet, two Secretaries, two Clerks of his Signet, and four Counsellors learned in the Laws. And forasmuch as it was necessary to have divers Officers of *Chancery* to attend upon him; that is to say, the Clerk of the Crown, a Riding Clerk, a Clerk of the Hamper, and a Clerk of the Wax; then a Clerk of the Check, as well upon the Chaplains, as on the Yeomen of his Chamber; he gave Allowance to them all. He had also four Footmen, who were cloathed in rich running Coats, whensoever he rode on a Journey. Then had he a Herald at Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, a Physician, an Apothecary, four Minstrels, a Keeper of his Tents, an Armourer, an Instructor of his Wards, two Yeomen of his Wardrobe and Robes, and a Keeper of his Chamber, continually in the Court.

HE had also in his House, the Surveyor of *York*, and a Clerk of the Green Cloth. All these were daily attending, down-lying and up-rising, and at Meals. He kept in his great Chamber, a continual Table for the Chamberers and Gentlemen Officers; having with them a Mefs of young Lords, and another of Gentlemen. And besides all these, there was not an Officer, Gentleman, or other Person of worth, but was allowed in the House, some three, some two, and all other one at least, which amounted to a great Number of Persons; besides Retainers, Suitors, and who most commonly dined in his Hall.

*Nicholas West*, Bishop of *Ely*, in the Year 1532, kept continually in his House a hundred Servants, giving to the one half of them 53 s. 4 d. a-piece yearly; to the other half, each 40 s. a-piece; to every one for his Winter Gown, four Yards of Broad Cloth, and for his Summer Coat three Yards and an half. He daily gave at his Gates, besides Bread and Drink, warm Meat to two hundred poor People.

THE House-keeping of *Edward Earl of Derby* is not to be forgotten, who had 220 Men in Check Rolls; his feeding aged Persons twice every Day, 60 and odd, besides all Comers thrice a Week, appointed for his Dealing Days, and every *Good Friday* 2700 with Meat, Drink, and Money.

*Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor, his Family of Gentlemen before him, in Coats garded with Velvet, and Chains of Gold; his Yeomen after him, in the same Livery not garded.

*William Powlet* (or *Pawlet*) Lord Great Master, Marquis of *Winchester*, kept the like Number of Gentlemen and Yeomen, in a Livery of *Reading Tawny*; and great Relief at his Gate.

L 11

Thomas



*Thomas Lord Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, kept the like, or greater Number, in a Livery of grey Marble, &c. the Gentlemen garded with Velvet, the Yeomen with the same Cloth.

THESE, as all other of those Times, gave great Relief to the Poor: And *Stow* says, he had seen in that declining Time of Charity, as he calls it, at the Lord *Cromwell's* Gate at LONDON, more than 200 Persons served twice every Day with Bread, Meat, and Drink sufficient.

*Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, was not inferior in keeping a Number of tall Gentlemen and Yeomen, though his House was then in Building, and most of his Men were lodged Abroad.

THE Earl of *Oxford*, in those Times, was wont to ride into this City, and so to his House by *London-Stone*, with fourscore Gentlemen, in a Livery of *Reading Tawny*, and Chains of Gold about their Necks, before him, and one hundred tall Yeomen, in the like Livery to follow him, without Chains, but all having his Cognizance of the blue Boar embroidered on their Left Shoulder.

THESE, and all other Men of Honour and Worship, then lodging in this City, or within the Liberties thereof, did, without grudging, bear their Part of Charges with the Citizens, according to the Value of their Estates, without which those Masters of old Time could not have been so great.

#### *Of Charitable ALMS in Old Time given.*

THESE Noblemen before-mentioned, observed that antient and charitable Custom of liberal Relief of the Poor at their Gates: As all Prelates, Noblemen, or Men of Honour and Worship, their Predecessors, had done before them, whereof venerable *Bede* writeth, That Prelates of his Time, having, peradventure, but wooden Churches, had (notwithstanding) on their Board at their Meals, one Alms-Dish, into which was carved some good Portion of Meat, out of every other Dish brought to their Table; all which was given to the Poor, besides the Fragments left, insomuch as in a hard Time, a poor Prelate wanting Victuals hath caused his Alms-Dish, being Silver, to be divided amongst the Poor, therewith to shift as they could, till GOD should send him better Store.

SUCH a Prelate was *Ethelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*, about the Year of CHRIST 963: He, in a great Famine, sold away all the sacred Vessels of his Church, to relieve the almost-starved People, saying, *That there was no Reason that the senseless Temples of GOD should abound in Riches, and the lively Temples of the HOLY GHOST to lack it.*

*Walter de Suffilde*, Bishop of *Norwich*, was of the like Mind: About the Year 1245, in a Time of great Dearth, he sold all his Plate, and distributed it to the Poor, every Pennyworth.

*Robert Winchelsea*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1093, besides the daily Fragments of his House, gave every *Friday* and *Sunday*, to every Beggar that came to his Gate, a Loaf of Bread sufficient for that Day, and there were usually every such Alms-Day, in Time of Dearth, to the Number of 5000, and otherwise 4000, at the least. Moreover, he used every Festival to give 150 Pence to so many poor People, and sent daily, Meat, Bread, and Drink, to such, as by Age, or Sickness, were not able to fetch his Alms, and did send Meat, Money, and Apparel, to such as he thought needed it.

IN 1171, *Henry II.* after his Return into *England*, did Penance for the Slaughtering of *Thomas à Becket*, by whom (a fore Dearth then increasing) ten Thousand Persons, from the first of *April* till

new Corn was inned, were daily fed and sustained.

MORE is recorded, That in the Year 1236, the 20th of *Henry III.* *William de Haverhill*, the King's Treasurer, was commanded, that upon the Day of the Circumcision of our Lord, 6000 poor People should be fed at *Westminster*, for the State of the King, Queen, and their Children. The like Commandment, the said King *Henry* gave to *Hugh Gyfford*, and *William Brown*, that upon *Friday* next, after the *Epiphany*, they should cause to be fed, in the great Hall at *Windfor*, at a good Fire, all the poor and needy Children that could be found, and the King's Children being weighed and measured, their Weight and Measure, to be distributed for their good Estates: These few Examples, for Charity of Kings, may suffice.

IN the Reign of *Edward III.* *Richard de Berry*, Bishop of *Durham*, did weekly bestow, for Relief of the Poor, eight Quarters of Wheat, made into Bread, besides his Alms-Dish, Fragments of his House, and great Sums of Money, given to the Poor, when he travelled; and that these Alms-Dishes were as well used at the Tables of Noblemen, as of the Prelates, one Note may suffice.

IN the Year 1452, *Richard Duke of York*, then claiming the Crown, the Lord *Rivers* should have gone beyond Sea about the King's Business; but staying at *Plymouth* till his Money was spent, and then sending for more, the Duke of *Somerset* sent him the Image of *St. George*, in Silver and Gold, to be sold, with the Alms-Dish of the Duke of *Glocester*, which was also of great Price, for Coin they had none.

BUT to return to the House-Keeping in the City.

THE Expences of the Mayors and Sheriffs, and other publick Feasting in the City on solemn Days, were so great in former Times, that an Act of Common Council was made, 1 and 2 of *Philip* and *Mary*, for retrenching them, and other Charges in Attendants and Liveries; and these Expences continuing to our Times, it was reprinted Anno 1680, and recommended to the present Observation.

THE Preamble sets forth, the Reason that our antient wise Forefathers had many Times attempted the Redress and Amendment of the great Excess in Fare and other Things, in Mayors and Sheriffs Houses, viz. the Dearth of Victuals, and the Charges of these Offices, which were so huge, that almost all good Citizens fled and refused to serve in this Honourable City; only because of the great Excess, and chargeable Fare and Diet in the said Offices. Hence it was enacted, That no Mayor or Sheriff should have, at their Table, at Dinner or Supper, any more Courses than one; and no more sundry Dishes at one Course, upon the *Sunday*, or other Festival Day, being a Flesh Day, than six, whether the same be hot or cold. Every Holyday, being a Fish Day, seven Dishes of Meat, and not above: And every working Day, being a Flesh Day, five Dishes: And Fish Days, six Dishes of several Meats; provided; that neither Brawn, Collops with Eggs, Sallads, Pottage, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Herrings, Sprats, Shrimps, or any Shell-fish, nor no Kind of Fruit unhashed, shall be accounted for any of the said Number of Dishes of Meat abovesaid: And that the Mayor may, at his Pleasure, have, at the said one Course, one Dish of Meat, either Fish or Flesh, more than before limited.

THAT neither the Serjeants nor other Officers of the Lord Mayor's House, nor the Serjeants Yeomen, or other Officers of the Sheriffs Houses, shall have more sundry Dishes, either at Dinner or Supper, upon the Flesh Days, than three, and upon Fish Days, than four.



NONE of the Aldermen, or Commoners of this City, to exceed or pass the Number of Dishes of Meat above limited, and appointed for the Sheriffs in their own proper Mansion-Houses, Brawn, Sallads, and other Things, as aforesaid, excepted.

NOR in any of the Halls, or Companies, at any Feast or Time; nor that there be any Swan, Crane, or Bustard, which were wont to be called Head-Pools, to be spent at any Feast, in any of the Halls, or Companies, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 40 s. *toties quoties*.

AND for the Ease of the aged Persons, and for the avoiding of great Uneasiness, that often happens at Feasts, a certain convenient Number of the Cloathing, (*i. e.* Livery) as well of the principal Crafts, as of the meaner Companies, which were accustomed to dine at the Mayor's Feast, shall be abated: And such a certain Number of Company, as hath been accustomed to dine at the said Feast, the Number to be yearly appointed by the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, the Aldermen, and they to be served but with one Course, and the same Number of Dishes, *viz.* of six or seven.

PROVIDED, That when any Ambassador, or any of the Privy Council shall be at the said Feast, then for their Board only to be amended and ordered by the Discretion of the said Mayor and Sheriffs: And no Banquet after Dinner, except Ippocras and Wafers, as in Time past hath been used.

THE Festival Days that were wont to be kept by the Mayor and Sheriffs in their Houses, that is to say, the three Holydays after *Whitsunday*, and the Dinners kept at *Bartholomewtide*, from henceforth to be left and laid down: And the Feasts of *Christmas* and *Easter*, with the Holydays next after, to be used and kept by the Mayor and Sheriffs, as heretofore hath been accustomed, and to keep the Order, as is aforesaid.

THE Sheriffs of this City from henceforth shall have but fourteen Serjeants, and fourteen Yeomen, a-piece. The Sheriffs to give to every of their Serjeants and Yeomen, two Crowns at the Time accustomed, and no other Liveries, and to every other Clerks of the Compters, and such as have been accustomed to have had Gowns at *Christmas*, to have only one Livery-Gown, and no more.

THAT from henceforth there shall be no Wyth fetch'd home at the Mayor's or Sheriffs Houses; neither shall they keep any Lord of Mis-rule in any of their Houses.

AND forasmuch as the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, shortly after their Entrance into their several Offices and Rooms, be yearly at great and exceeding Expences, by reason of the sumptuous Feasts, which they, for the Honour and Renown of the same, do keep in Guildhall, called *The Mayor and Sheriffs Feasts*, as to and for such Noblemen of the King's and Queen's most Honourable Council, Ambassadors of Foreign Realms and Potentates, as are bidden and desired to come unto the same, and also to and for the Aldermen and Worshipful Commons and Citizens; therefore, it was ordained and enacted, That the said Mayor and Sheriffs should yearly thenceforth, at the Time of the making their said Feasts, have, of the free Gift of the City, out of the Chamber of the common Store and Treasure of the City there, towards the Relief of their said Charge and Expence, the Sum of 100 l. This present Act to be a sufficient Warrant and Discharge unto the Chamberlain for the yearly Payment of the said 100 l.

THIS Act of Common-Council was printed again in the Year 1680, with Reasons added,

as therein is shewed, that the fifth Part of the Charge of a Shrievalty is in Wine.

THE modern Feasts at this Time, *viz.* the *Exchequer* and *Spittal* Feasts, cost in Wine, the first 80 l. and the latter, above 300 l. to each Sheriff.

SPORTS and PASTIMES of Old Time used  
in the City

“ LET US come now (saith *Fitz-Stephen*) to the Sports and Pastimes, seeing it is fit that a City should not only be commodious and serious, but also merry and sportful. Whereupon, in the Seals of the Popes, until the Time of Pope *Leo*, on the one Side was *St. Peter*, fishing with a Key over him, reached, as it were, by the Hand of GOD out of Heaven, and about it this Verse:

*Tu pro me Navem liquisti, suscipe Clavem.*

*You left the Ship for me, take you the Key.*

“ AND on the other Side was a City, and this Inscription on it, *Aurea Roma*; likewise to the Praise of *Augustus Caesar*, and the City; in Respect of the Shews and Sports was written,

*Nocte pluit tota redeunt Spectacula mane, &c.*

*All Night it Rains, and Shows*

*At Morrow-Tide return again;*

*And Caesar, with Almighty Jove,*

*Hath match'd an equal Reign.*

“ BUT LONDON, for the Shews upon Theatres, and comical Pastimes, hath holy Plays, Representations of Miracles, which holy Confessors have wrought, or Representations of Torments, wherein the Constancy of Martyrs appeared.

“ EVERY Year also, on *Shrove-Tuesday*, (that we may begin with Childrens Sport, seeing we all have been Children) the School-Boys do bring Cocks of the Game to their Master, and all the Forenoon, they delight themselves in Cock-Fighting; after Dinner all the Youths go into the Fields to play at the Ball.

“ THE Scholars of every School have their Ball, or Bastion, in their Hands. The antient and wealthy Men of the City come forth on Horseback to see the Sport of the young Men, and to take Part of the Pleasure in beholding their Agility.

“ IN *Easter* Holydays, they fight Battles on the Water. A Shield is hanged on a Pole, fixed in the Midst of the Stream, a Boat is prepared without Oars, to be carried by Violence of the Water, and in the fore Part thereof standeth a young Man; ready to give Charge upon the Shield with his Lance. If so be he break his Lance against the Shield; and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy Deed. If so be without breaking his Lance, he runneth strongly against the Shield, down he falleth into the Water, for the Boat is violently forced with the Tide, but on each Side of the Shield ride two Boats, furnished with young Men, which recover him that falleth, as soon as they can. Upon the Bridge, Wharfs, and Houses, by the River-Side, stand great Numbers to see and laugh thereat.

“ IN the Holydays, all the Summer, the Youths are exercised in Leaping; Dancing; Shooting, Wrestling, Casting the Stone, and Practising their Shields. The Maidens trip with their Timbrels, and dance as long as they



“ they can well see. In Winter, every Holy-day before Dinner, the Boars prepared for Brawn, are set to fight, or else Bulls or Bears are baited.

“ WHEN the great Fen, or Moor, which wattereth the Walls of the City on the North Side, is frozen, many young Men play upon the Ice; some striding as wide as they may, do slide swiftly, others make themselves Seats of Ice, as great as Mill-stones: One sits down, many, Hand in Hand, do draw him, and one slipping on a sudden, all fall together. Some tie Bones to their Feet, and under their Heels, and shoving themselves by a little picked Staff, do slide as swiftly as a Bird flieth in the Air, or an Arrow out of a Cross-Bow. Sometimes two run together with Poles, and one hitting the other, either one or both do fall, not without Hurt, some break their Arms, some their Legs; but Youth (desirous of Glory) in this Sort, exerciseth itself against the Time of War. Many of the Citizens do delight themselves in Hawks and Hounds; for they have Liberty of Hunting in *Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all Chiltern*, and in *Kent*, to the Water of *Cray*. Thus far *Fitz-Stephen* of Sports.

THESE and the like Exercises, saith *Stow*, have continued till our Time; and of Stage Plays, it is to be read, that *Anno 1391*, there was one played by the Parish Clerks in LONDON, at the *Skinner's-Well* beside *Smithfield*, which continued three Days together, the King, Queen, and Nobles of the Realm being present: And of another played in the Year 1409, which lasted eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World. Whereat was present most Part of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, &c.

OF later Time, instead of those Stage Plays, have been used Comedies, Tragedies, Interludes, and Histories, both true and feigned: For the acting whereof, certain publick Places, as the *Theatre*, the *Curtein*, &c. were erected. They played also in Inns, as the *Cross-Keys*, the *Bull*, the *Globe*, &c.

BUT, saith *Mr. Strype*, this which was once a Recreation, and used therefore now and then occasionally, afterwards, by Abuse, became a Trade and Calling, and so remains to this Day. In those former Days, ingenious Tradesmen and Gentlemens Servants would sometimes gather a Company of themselves, and learn Interludes, to expose Vice, or to represent the noble Actions of our Ancestors in former Times; and there they played at certain Festival Times, and in private Houses at Weddings, or other splendid Entertainments, for their own Profit, acted before such as were minded to divert themselves with them: But in Process of Time it became an Occupation, and many there were that followed it for a Livelihood; and which was worse, it became the Occasion of much Sin and Evil, great Multitudes of People, especially Youth, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, resorting to these Plays, and being commonly acted on *Sundays* and *Festivals*, the Churches were forsaken, and the Playhouses thronged; and great Disorders and Inconvenience, were found to ensue to the City thereby: It occasioned Frays and evil Practices of Incontinency. Great Inns were used for this Purpose, which had secret Chambers and Places, as well as open Stages and Galleries. Here Maids, especially Orphans, and good Citizens Children, under Age, were inveigled and allured to privy and unmeet Contracts: Here was published, unchaste, uncomely, and unshamefaced Speeches, and Doings. There was an unthrifty Waste of the Money of the Poor; sundry Robberies, by picking and cutting Purfes; uttering of popular and seditious Matter; many Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities; besides sundry

Slaughters and Maimings of the Queen's Subjects, by falling of Scaffolds, Frames, and Stages, and by Engines, Weapons, and Powder, used in the Plays. And in the Time of God's Visitation by the Plague, such Assemblies of the People in Throngs and Presses, were very dangerous for spreading the Infection.

THE Consideration of these Things occasioned the express Prohibition of Plays by the Queen and the Lord Mayor; and Sir *John Hawes*, Mayor, in the Year 1574, by an Act of Common Council, regulated these Plays, lest the People, upon God's gracious withdrawing of the Sicknes, should, with sudden forgetting of the Visitation, without Fear of God's Wrath, and without some Respect of those good and politick Means (as the Words of the Act ran) that he had ordained for the Preservation of the Commonwealth and People, in Health and good Order, return to the undue Use of such Enormities. Therefore, for the lawful, honest, comely Use of Plays, Pastimes and Recreations in good Sort permitted, by the Authority of the Common Council, it was enacted, I. That no Play should be openly played within the Liberty of the City, wherein should be uttered any Words, Examples, or Doings of any Unchastity, Sedition, or such like unfit and uncomely Matter, upon Pain of Imprisonment for the Space of 14 Days, and 5 *l.* for every such Offence. II. That no Innkeeper, Tavernkeeper, or other Person whatsoever, within the Liberties of the City, shall shew or play, or cause to be shewed or played within his House or Yard, any Play, which shall not first be perused and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen's Order. III. No Person shall suffer any Plays to be played in his House or Yard, whereof he then shall have Rule, but only such Persons, and in such Places, as, upon good Consideration, shall be thereunto permitted and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. IV. Nor shall take and use any such Benefit or Advantage of such Permission, until such Person be bound to the Chamberlain of LONDON, in certain Sums, for the Keeping of good Order, and avoiding of Discords and Inconveniences. V. Neither shall use or exercise such Licence or Permission at any Time, in which the same shall be by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen restrained, or commanded to stay and cease, in any usual Time of Divine Service on the *Sunday* or Holyday, or receive any to that Purpose in Time of Service, to the same, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence, 5 *l.* VI. And every Person to be licensed, shall, during the Time of such Continuance of such License, pay to the Use of the Poor in Hospitals of the City, or of the Poor visited with Sicknes, such Sums and Payments, as between the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Person to be licensed, shall be agreed upon; upon Pain that on the Want of every such Payment, such License shall be utterly void. VII. All Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence against this Act, and all Forfeitures of Bonds shall be employed to the Relief of the Poor of the Hospitals, or of the Poor infected or diseased in the City: And the Chamberlain, in his own Name, shall have and recover the same, to the Purposes aforesaid, in the Court of the utter Chamber of *Guildhall*, LONDON, called *The Mayor's Court*.

PROVIDED, That this Act, shall not extend to Plays shew'd in private Houses, Lodgings of a Nobleman, Citizen, or Gentleman, which shall have the same then played in his Presence for the Festivity of any Marriage, Assembly of Friends, or other-like Cause, without publick, or common Collection of Money of the Auditors or Be-



BUT these good Laws and Orders, concerning Players, were not so well observed as they should have been: For after this, the lewd Matters of Plays increased; and in the Hands of them were found many Dangers, for Religion, the State, Honesty of Manners, Unthriftness of the Poor, for Infection, &c. And the Preachers daily exclaimed against them to the Mayor and Aldermen: Therefore in an Act of Common Council for Relief of the Poor, no Interludes were allowed in LONDON, in open Spectacle, but in private Houses only, at Marriages, or such like. And Suit was made, that they may be likewise banished from all Places adjoining to the City.

SINCE which Time, and upon the Ruin at *Paris Garden*, Suit was made to the Lords to banish Plays wholly in the Places near LONDON; and Letters were obtained of the Lords, to banish them on the Sabbath Days.

UPON these Orders against the Players, the Queen's Players petitioned the Lords of the Council, that whereas the Time of their Service drew very near, so that of Necessity they must needs have Exercise, to enable them the better for the same, and also for their better Help and Relief in their poor Livings, the Season of the Year being past to Play at any of the Houses without the City; their humble Petition was, That the Lords would vouchsafe to read a few Articles annexed to their Supplication; and in Consideration, the Matters contained the very Stay and State of their Living, to grant unto them the Confirmation of the same, or of as many as should be to their Honours good Liking, and withal their favourable Letters to the Lord Mayor, to permit them to exercise within the City; and that their Letters might contain some Orders to the Justices of *Middlesex* in their Behalf: But there were some that presently answered both their Supplication and Articles.

IN fine, the Business of the Players at last came to this Issue, and they were permitted on these Conditions; which were so many Remedies of their former Exorbitancies, *viz.* That they hold them content with playing in private Houses, at Weddings, &c. without publick Assemblies. That if it were thought good they should be tolerated, that then they be restrained to the Order in the Act of Common Council, made in the Time of *Hawes*, Mayor. That they play not openly till the whole Deaths have been, by twenty Days, under 50 a Week, nor longer than shall so continue. That no Plays be on the Sabbath. That no Plays be on Holydays, but after Evening Prayer; nor any received into the Auditory, till after Evening Prayer. That no Playing be in the Dark, nor continue any such Time, but as any of the Auditors may return to their Dwellings in LONDON before Sun-set, or at least before it be dark. That the Queen's Players only be tolerated; and of them their Number, and certain Names, to be notified in the Lord Treasurer's Letters to the Lord Mayor, and to the Justices of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*; and those her Players not to divide themselves into several Companies: And that for Breaking any of these Orders their Toleration cease.

Players often complained of, and restrained.

BUT all these Prescriptions were not sufficient to keep them within due Order; but their Plays, so abusive oftentimes of Virtue, or particular Persons, gave great Offence, and occasioned Disturbances: Whence they were now and then stopt and prohibited. So in the Year 1589, *Hart*, Mayor, Complaint was made of them to the Lord Treasurer, who signified the same to the Mayor; and he sent for all the Players in Town, (and there were some Companies of them; as one belonging to the Lord Admiral, and another to the Lord *Strange*) and charged them to forbear till further Order.

VOL. I.

THE Collections concerning the State of Stage-Plays in former Times, may not be amiss to be inserted here.

IN short, the Citizens of later Times seemed mightily to be delighted with Interludes and Plays, acted upon the Stage, representing visibly the Histories of former Times, or the Manners of Men, so that as before Time, Stage-Players used to go about the Country to Noblemens Houses, and at some set Times only, to act their Plays; now Houses were built, or bought, or hired, and set a-part only for that Purpose: And no less than seventeen common Play Houses were built in and about LONDON, within threescore Years, (as an Historian; that was alive about 1629, observed) the last whereof was built the said Year near *White-Fryars*; five Inns, or common Ofteries, were turned to Play Houses, one Cock-pit, *St. Paul's Singing-School*, the *Globe* on the Bank Side, the *Fortune* near *Golden-Lane*; one in *Black-Fryars*, one in *White-Fryars*, &c. besides the new built *Bear-Garden*, built as well for Plays as Fencers, Prizes and Bull-baiting. Before the Space of the said threescore Years, scarce any such Theatres were heard of; but in the Reign of King *James I.* Stage-Plays seem to have been greatly encouraged, for in this King's Reign, we find the following License granted to Players. See *Rymer's Fœdera*, Tom. xvi. p. 505.

JAMES, by the Grace of GOD, &c. To all Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and other our Officers and loving Subjects, Greeting: Know ye, that we of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have Licensed and Authorised, and by these Presents, do License and Authorise these our Servants,

*Lawrence Fletcher,*  
*William Shakespeare,*  
*Richard Burbage,*  
*Augustin Phillippes,*  
*John Hemings,*

*Henry Condell,*  
*William Sly,*  
*Robert Armin,*  
*Richard Cowley;*

and the rest of their Associates, freely to use and exercise the Arte, and Faculty of playing Comedies, Tragedies, Histories, Interludes, Morals, Pastorals, Stage-Plaies, and such others, like as theie have already studied, or hereafter shall use, or studie, as well for the Recreation of our Lovinge Subjects, as for our Solace and Pleasure, when we shall thincke good to see them, during our Pleasure, and the said Comedies, Tragedies, Interludes, Morals, Pastorals, Stage-Plaies, and such like, to shew and exercise publickly to their best Comoditie, when the Infection of the Plague shall decrease, as well within their nowe usual House, called the *Globe*, within our Countie of *Surrey*, as also within anie Towne-Halls, or Monte-Halls, or other convenient Places, within the Liberties and Freedom, or any other Citie, Universitie, Towne, or Boroughe whatsoever, within our said Realmes and Dominions.

WILLING and commanding you and everie of you, as you tender our Pleasure, not onlie to permit and suffer them herein, without anie your Lets, Hindrances, or Molestations, during our said Pleasure, but also to be aiding and assisting to them, if anie Wrong be to them offered, and to allow them suche former Curtesies as hath been given to Men of their Place and Qualities, and also what further Favour you shall shew to theise our Servants for our Sake, We shall take kindlie at your Hands.

In Witness whereof, &c.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the nyntenth Day of Maye.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

M m m

T H A T



THAT the Citizens of LONDON never greatly approved of these Stage-Plays, seems very probable, not only from their former Act of Common Council, but the following Petition, occasioned by a Play-House set up in their Neighbourhood, in the Year 1729, which was deliver'd to the King by Sir Richard Brocas, Lord Mayor of LONDON, and the Court of Aldermen, who went up to St. James's, for that Purpose, on Tuesday the 28th of April 1730.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

*The Humble Petition of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON,*

*Humbly Sheweth,*

THAT there having been lately erected, a Play-House in a Place called *Goodman's-Fields*, near adjoining to the said City, (but not within their Jurisdiction) and amidst great Numbers of Persons concerned in Trade, and particularly in the Silk, Woollen, and other Manufactures.

AND your Petitioners having Reason to be apprehensive of very many ill Consequences from the Continuance of the said Play-House, and the Representations performed in the same, more especially as affecting the Morals, lessening the Industry, and losing the Time of those Persons employ'd in the said Manufactures, which if not prevented, may prove to be of very great Prejudice to the Trade of this City.

AND as the Actors of the said Play-House pretend to act by Authority;

YOUR Petitioners most humbly apply to your Majesty (with a full Assurance of your most gracious Disposition towards the Trade, Welfare, and Prosperity of this City) to give such Orders for the suppressing an Evil of so dangerous a Consequence, as to your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall seem meet.

*Signed by Order of the said Court.*

JACKSON.

To this Petition, his Majesty was pleased to give a most gracious Answer, viz.

YOUR Care and Concern for the Trade of the City and the Welfare of your Fellow Citizens, is very much to be commended; and you may depend upon my complying with what you, with so much Reason and Justice, desire of me upon this Occasion.

HIS Majesty, or the Lord Chamberlain of his Household, in his Name, sent an Order a few Days after to forbid the Master of the House Playing any more till the King's Pleasure should be known; this Order was complied with for a short Time; but then the Play-House was open'd again, as if nothing of this had happened. In the mean Time he got the following Petition deliver'd to his Majesty, signed by a great Number of Inhabitants, near his Play-House; but I am afraid not of the wiser or graver Sort.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

*The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Part of the Parish of Whitechapel, Goodman's-Fields, &c.*

*Humbly Sheweth,*

THAT whereas the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON have presented an humble Petition to your

Majesty, against a Play-House erected in *Goodman's-Fields* (which they allow not to be within their Jurisdiction) setting forth the Apprehensions they have of the ill Consequences of the said Play-House, as affecting the Morals, lessening the Industry, and losing the Time of those Persons who are employed in the Silk, Woollen, and other Manufactures, and the Prejudice it may be to the Trade of the City, we, your Majesty's Petitioners, the Inhabitants of *Goodman's-Fields*, and Parts adjacent, many of us concerned in the said Manufactures, do most humbly beg your Majesty's Permission for the Continuance of the said Play-House, not apprehending any such Dangers from it as are mentioned in the said Petition, especially while it is managed with that good Order, which has hitherto been observed by the present Governor of it, and all those acting under him; and being moreover of Opinion, that there is no other Diversion which our Children or Servants may give into, for Want of this, but is infinitely more capable of corrupting their Morals, lessening their Industry, and losing more of their Time, than that of Plays performed with good Decorum, which have been thought, by very wise Men in all Ages, and all civilized Nations, to produce Effects quite contrary to those alledged in the Lord Mayor's Petition.

AND that we may not be deprived of the most rational of all Entertainments at this End of the Town, which is not denied to be just and lawful at the other, is the humble Petition of, &c.

I shall not, in this Place, pretend to decide a Question, which has for a long Time employed the Pens of innumerable Writers, Whether Stage-Plays are capable of doing most Good or Hurt to Society? Or whether they ought to be tolerated?

Mr. Prynne, in his *Histrionastix*, wrote about 1633, positively affirms, they are the very Pumps we renounce in our Baptism. Sir Richard Baker, the Author of the *English Chronicle*, wrote a Piece called *The Theatre vindicated*, in which he undertook to answer Prynne; but the Stage never had a more formidable Enemy than Mr. Jeremy Collier, who fell upon it with its own Weapons, Wit and Humour, as well as a great deal of sound Reasoning; however, this Gentleman was answered by a Multitude of Writers, and some of them Men of the first Rank in the World of Letters. It was not long since attack'd again by Mr. Laws, in a Piece called, *The absolute Unlawfulness of all Stage Entertainments*; but not with the Wit, or Logick, of Mr. Collier. Mr. Dennis, a Veteran in the Service of the Stage, enter'd the Lists against this Champion; and, indeed, seems as great an Enthusiast on one Side the Question, as Mr. Law is on the other.

AFTER all, if these Entertainments are to be allowed of, it is Pity they are not under some better Regulation, and that the Manners of the Players, who, as they pretend, are to teach Morality to others, should not be more inspected into; for it is notorious to all, and grievous to every sober Man, who has the Misfortune of having any Dealings with them, that they are, for the most Part, not only the most profligate of Men, but that they even delight in boasting of their Enormities.

JUSTS and Turnaments was a Court Recreation in former Days, at solemn Times, and lasted to the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. In the Month of April 1560, were great Justs at Westminster, and running at the Tilt. There rode the Trumpeters, blowing their Trumpets, with Scarfs of white and black Sarfenet: Also the two Kings at Arms, and the Heralds, *Somer-set, Lancaster, Richmond, York, Rouge-Dragon,* and



and more of them, having Scarfs of white and black Sarfenet, about their Necks; and the Seven-night after were the like Justings at Court: The Earl of *Sussex*, Lord *Robert Dudley*, and three more, against the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Ambrose Dudley*, and the Lord *Hunsdon*, and Mr. *Cornwallis*. Many Staves were broken. There stood in the Standing, as Judges, Lord Marquis of *Northampton*, Lord *Rutland*, Lord *Pembroke*, and the *French* Ambassador: And by the Chance of the breaking of a Staff, a Piece flew up where the Judges sat, and hit the Lord *Pembroke*.

ALSO Cocks of the Game are yet cherished by divers Men for their Pleasures, much Money being laid on their Heads when they fight in Pits, whereof some be costly made for that Purpose.

THE Ball is used by Noblemen and Gentlemen in Tennis Courts, and by People of meaner Sort in the open Fields and Streets.

THE Youths of this City, and other young Men, Time out of Mind, have left off to Practice the disarmed Launce and Shield on Horseback, in the Fields, Man against Man; but in the City they used on Horseback to run at a dead Mark called a *Quinten*.

IN the Year of Christ 1253, the 38th of *Henry III*, the young Citizens, for an Exercise of their Activity, set forth a Time to run at the *Quinten*, and whosoever did best, should have a Peacock, which they had prepared as a Prize.

SOME of the King's Servants, the Court being then at *Westminster*, came, as it were, in despite of the Citizens, to that Game, and giving reproachful Names to the *Londoners*, which for the Dignity of the City, and the antient Privilege which they ought to have enjoyed, were called *Barons*: The said *Londoners* being wrongfully abused, fell upon the King's Servants, and beat them shrewdly; so that upon Complaint made to the King, he fined the City to pay a thousand Marks. This Exercise of Running at the *Quinten*, was practised by the youthful Citizens, as well in Winter as in Summer; namely, in the Feast of *Christmas*. I have seen, saith *Stow*, a *Quinten* set up on *Cornhill* near the *Leaden-Hall*, where the Attendants on the Lords of merry Disports have run, and made great Pastime; for he that hit not the broad End of the *Quinten*, was of all Men laughed to Scorn; and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faster, had a sound Blow in his Neck, with a Bag full of Sand, hanging on the other End.

THIS Sport was called also *Quintane*, or *Quintain*, from the *Latin*, *Quintus*, because, as *Minsheu* fancies, it was one of the antient Sports used every fifth Year, among the *Olympian* Games,

It was also corruptly called *Whintane*, or *Quintal*. It is supposed by some to be a *Roman* Exercise, and left here in this Island ever since their Time. The learned Dr. *Kennet* (late Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*) in his *Parochial Antiquities* from Dr. *Plot*, describes it thus: "That they set up a Post perpendicularly into the Ground, and then placed a slender Piece of Timber on the Top of it, on a Spindle, with a Board nailed to it on one End, and a Bag of Sand on the other. Against this Board they antiently rode with Spears. Dr. *Plot* writes, That he saw it at *Deddington* in *Oxfordshire*, where only long Staves were used, which violently bringing about the Sand-bag, if they made no good Speed away, it struck them on the Neck and Shoulders, and sometimes, perhaps, knocked them off their Horses.

THE great Design of this Sport was to try the Agility both of Horse and Man, and to break the Board; which whosoever did, was for

that Time accounted *Princeps Juventutis*, i. e. The Prince or Chief of the Youth. This Custom is used to this Day at a Village called *Blackthorn*, which the said Dr. *Kennet* concludes they had from the *Romans* (thro' which Village the *Roman* Way lay) being usual at their Weddings, on the Common Green, with much Solemnity and Mirth.

*Matthew Paris* his Words, where he mentions this Exercise, are, *Eo tempore juvenes Londinensis, statuto Pavone pro Bravio, ad stadium quod Quintena dicitur, Vires proprias et equorum Cursus sunt experti.*

WHEN Queen *Elizabeth* was at *Kenelworth-Castle*, in *Warwickshire*, the Earl of *Leicester's* Seat, among other Sports for her Entertainment, was shewn a solemn Country Bridal; when in the Castle Yard was pight a comely *Quintane*, for Feats of Arms; where, in a great Company of young Men and Lasses, the Bridegroom had the first Course at the first *Quintane*, brake his Spear *trespardiment* [very boldly;] but his Mare in his Manage did a little stumble, that much adoe had his Manhood to sit in his Saddle: But after the Bridegroom had made his Course, the rest of the Band ran awhile in some Order, but soon after Tag and Rag, Cut and Long-Tail; where the Speciality of the Sport was, to see how some for his Slackness had a good Bob with the Bag, and some for his Haste to topple down right, and come tumbling to the Post. Some put forth with Spurs, would run his Race among the thickest of the Throng, and came down together Hand over Head. Another would run, and miss the *Quintane* with his Staff, and hit the Board with his Head; as it is merrily related in a little Tract, by Way of Letter, giving a Relation of this Entertainment by the Earl of *Leicester*.

I have seen also, saith *Stow*, in the Summer Season, some upon the River *Thames*, rowed in Wherries with Staves in their Hands, flat at the fore End, running one against another, and for the most Part either one or both overthrown, and well ducked.

On the Holydays in Summer, the Youths of this City have in the Field exercised themselves, in Leaping, Dancing, Shooting, Wrestling, Casting of the Stone or Ball, &c.

THIS Shooting in the Long Bow, as it formerly was an Exercise of War, so afterwards it became an Exercise of Recreation also. And the Citizens used to go out into the Fields bordering upon the City, with their Bows, where divers Butts and Marks stood for the Purpose; and being so useful and healthful an Exercise, it had the Countenance and Encouragement of several Princes, viz. King *Henry VIII*, King *James I*, and King *Charles I*.

King *Henry VIII*. Anno Regni 29, granted by Patent to Sir *Christopher Morris*, Master of his Ordnance, *Anthony Knevyt* and *Peter Mewtas*, Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber (who were Overseers of the Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*) that they should be Overseers of the Science of Artillery, that is, for Long Bows, Cross Bows, and Hand Guns; and others were appointed to be Masters and Rulers of the said Science. And for the Continuance of the same, he granted that the said Masters and Rulers, and their Successors, Masters and Rulers, might begin, found, and establish a perpetual Fraternity of St. *George*, and full Power to admit into the Fraternity all honest Persons, whosoever they were, and to be a Body Corporate. And for the better Increase and Maintenance of this Science, they might for their Disport and Pastime, from Time to Time, use and exercise Shooting at all Manner of Marks and Butts, and at the Game of the Propinjay, and other Games, as at Fowl and Fowls, as well in the City as Suburbs, and

King Henry's  
Patent for a  
Fraternity of  
Archers.



in all other Places. And there was one remarkable Passage in this Charter, that in Case any Person were shot and slain in these Sports, by some Arrow shot by any of these Archers, he was not to be sued nor molested, if he had immediately before he shot used that common Word, FAST.

KING James I. in the eighth of his Reign granted a Commission to a great many Persons of Quality, in Behalf of the Archers; mentioning divers good Statutes, Ordinances, Provisions and Proclamations made by Kings on their Behalf. This Commission was to stop a Practice then began to be used, of enclosing the Ground formerly used for this Exercise, by Making of Banks and Hedges in such Fields and Clofes, as Time out of Mind were allowed to be shot in, and by plucking up the old Marks of antient Standing in the said Clofes, or where the Banks and Hedges, being of indifferent Height, the Ditches were made so broad and deep, that, wanting Bridges, the Archers were much hindered thereby. The Commissioners therefore were empowered to go upon these Places, and to view and survey in such Grounds, next adjoining to the City of LONDON, and the Suburbs, within two Miles Compass: And the same to reduce in such Order and State for the Archers, as they were in the Beginning of the Reign of King Henry VIII. and to cause the Banks, Ditches, and Quickles to be made plain and reformed.

THERE was also another Patent of King Charles I. to certain Commissioners concerning Archery, to the same Import with the former.

IN King Henry VIII's Time, the Citizens used to exercise their Sport of Shooting at *Mile-End*. The Chief of these Archers was called Prince Arthur, and the rest of them his Knights: The Exercise whereof was so manly and useful, that as that King used it himself, so he disdained not sometimes to come to *Mile-End*, and see it.

AND another Time, at a Shooting Match at *Windsor*, the King was present; and the Game being well nigh finished, and the Upshot thought to be given, one Barlo, a Citizen and Inhabitant of *Shoreditch*, shot and won them all. Whereat the King greatly rejoiced, and told him he should be named *The Duke of Shoreditch*. On which Account the Captain of the Company of Archers of LONDON, for a long Time after, was stiled by that Name.

The Captain of the LONDON Archers, called The Duke of Shoreditch.

IN the Year 1583, on the 17th of September, the Citizens set forth, at their great Charge, a Shooting Match with much State, the Duke of *Shoreditch* and all his Nobility and Officers marching through the City of LONDON to the Shooting Place. And first he gave a Summons to all his Marquisses, Earls and Barons, with all their Trains of Archery in and about the City of LONDON, to be in a Readiness to accompany him into the Field, every one with a long Bow and four Shafts, on the aforesaid Day, to meet him in *Smithfield*: And so they did. The Duke with his Company set forth from *Merchant Taylors Hall*. There repaired unto him all those that were appointed for conducting of his Person to the Place of Meeting; as his Barons, and a Multitude of good Archers in their Habits, under his own Ensign: Who, with Sound of Trumpet, Drums, and other Instruments, past along *Broad-street* (where the Duke dwelt) through *Moorfields* to *Finsbury*, and from thence to *Smithfield*. There was also the Marquis Barlo, and the Marquis of *Clerkenwell*, with Hunters, who wound their Horn; and the Earl of *Pancras*, and the Marquis of *Clerkenwell*, with Hunters, who wound their Horn; and the Earl of *Pancras*, and the Marquis of *Islington*, and the Marquis of *Hogden*, and the Marquis of *Shakelwel*, and other such Nobility, with all their Trains, making a surprizing Shew. For they marched in very great Pomp, odly habited,

through several Places and chief Streets of LONDON. The Number of Archers that now shot were 3000. The Number of them that accompanied the Archers, as Whiffers, and those that guarded them with Bills, was 4000, besides Pages and Henchmen. Their Attire was very gorgeous, a great many wearing Chains of Gold: The Number of these Chains were 942. But he that will have the Description of the whole Shew, must read it in an old Book, intituled, *The Bowman's Glory*, reprinted 1682.

BUT tho' the English were such Masters in Archery, yet it was as much as ever Kings and Laws could do to make that Exercise prevail: For even in the Reign of King Edward III. who got such Victories over France by his Bows, it grew much into Disuse, and in the Room thereof Hurling of Stones, and Wood and Iron, and Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, Cock-Fighting, and other Sports, came altogether into Request; insomuch that the said King sent a Command to the Sheriff of LONDON, to forbid the Citizens all other Sports but that and the like: Letters were sent to all the Sheriffs of England. The Letter was to this Purpose:

"THE King to the Citizens of LONDON,  
"Greeting: Because the People of our Realm,  
"as well of good Quality as mean, have commonly in their Sports, before these Times  
"exercised the Skill of Shooting Arrows, whence  
"it is well known that Honour and Profit  
"have accrued to our whole Realm, and to  
"us, by the Help of God, no small Assistance in our warlike Acts: And, now, the  
"said Skill being, as it were, wholly laid aside,  
"the same People pleasing themselves in Hurling of Stones, and Wood and Iron, and some  
"Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, and in  
"Lambuck and Cock-Fighting, and some also  
"apply themselves to other dishonest Games,  
"and less profitable, or useful, whereby the said  
"Realm is likely, in a short Time, to become  
"destitute of Archers.

"WE willing to apply a seasonable Remedy  
"to this, command you, That in Places in the  
"aforesaid City, as well within the Liberties as  
"without, where you shall see it expedient, you  
"cause publick Proclamation to be made, that  
"every one of the said City, strong in Body, at  
"leisure Times on Holydays, use in their Recreations, Bows and Arrows, or Pellets or  
"Bolts, and learn and exercise the Art of Shooting, forbidding all and singular on our Behalf,  
"that they do not after any Manner apply themselves to the Throwing of Stones, Wood, Iron,  
"Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Bandy-Ball, Lambuck  
"or Cock-Fighting, or such vain Plays, which  
"have no Profit in them, or concern themselves  
"therein, under Pain of Imprisonment. Witness the King at Westminster, the 12th Day of  
"June.

THE like Letters were sent to all the Sheriffs in England.

AND for Defence and Use of the Weapon, there was a special Profession of Men that taught it. You may read in mine Annals, faith Stow, how that in the Year 1222, [and the 6th of King Henry III. on St. James's Day] the Citizens kept Games of Defence and Wrestlings; near to the Hospital of Matilda, near St. Giles's in the Fields, where they challenged, and had the Mastery of the Men in the Suburbs, and other Commoners, &c.

THE Bailiff of Westminster resolving to be revenged, proclaimed a Game to be at Westminster upon Lammas-Day, to which the Citizens willingly repaired.

WHEN



WHEN they had played a-while, the Bailiff, with the Men of the Suburbs harnessed themselves treacherously, and fell to such Fighting that the Citizens (being sorely wounded) were forced to run into the City, where they rung the common Bell, and assembled the Citizens in great Number; when the Matter was declared, every Man wished to revenge the Fact, but the Lord Mayor of the City, being a wise and quiet Man, advised them first to move the Abbot of *Westminster* in the Matter, and if he would promise to see Amends made, it was sufficient: But a certain Citizen, named *Constantine Fitz Arnulit*, said, That all the Houses of the Abbot and Bailiff should be pulled down; which desperate Words were no sooner spoken, but the common People (as unadvisedly) issued out of the City, without any Order, and fought a cruel Battle, *Constantine* pulling down divers Houses, and the People (as praising *Constantine*) cried, *The Joy of the Mountain, the Joy of the Mountain*, God help and the Lord *Lodowicke*.

A few Days after this Tumult, the Abbot of *Westminster* came to LONDON, to *Philip Dawbeny*, one of the King's Council, to complain of the Injuries done him. The *Londoners* perceiving it, beset the House about, and took by Violence twelve of the Abbot's Horses away, cruelly beating his Men, &c.

BUT whilst the said *Dawbeny* laboured to pacify the Uproar, the Abbot got out at the Back-Door of the House, and so, by a Boat on the *Thames*, hardly escaped, the Citizens throwing Stones after him in great Abundance.

THESE Things being thus done, *Hubert de Burge*, Chief Justice of *England*, with a great Army of Men, came to the Tower of LONDON, and sent for the Mayor and Aldermen, of whom he required the principal Authors of this Faction; *Constantine*, being constant in the Sedition, affirmed, that he had done it, and that he had done much less than he meant to have done.

THE Justice took him, and two others with him, and that Morning sent him by Water, with a great Number of armed Men to the Gallows.

BUT when he saw the Rope about his Neck, he offered for his Life 15000 Marks, which would not save him, so he was hanged with *Constantine* his Nephew, and *Galfrid*, who read his Proclamation the 16th of *August*.

ALSO in the Year 1452, was a Tumult made against the Mayor, at the Wrestling besides *Clerk's-Well*, &c. which is sufficient to prove that (of old Time) the Exercise of Wrestling, and such like, was much more used than of later Years.

THE Youths of this City also used on Holy-days, after Evening Prayer, at their Masters Doors, to exercise their Wasters and Bucklers, and the Maidens, one of them playing on a *Timbrel*, in Sight of their Masters and Dames, to dance for Garlands hanged a-cross the Streets, which open Pastimes, being now suppressed, worse Practices within Doors are to be feared.

OF triumphant Shews made by the Citizens of LONDON, you may read in the Year 1236, the 20th of *Henry III.* *Andrew Bockrel* then Mayor, how *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Reymond* Earl of *Provence*, riding through the City toward *Westminster*, there to be crowned Queen of *England*; the City was adorned with Silks, and in the Night with Lamps, Cressets, and other Lights, without Number, besides many Pageants and strange Devices there presented. The Citizens also rode to meet the King and Queen, cloathed in long Garments, embroidered about with Gold, and Silks of divers Colours, and their Horses in fine Trappings, to the Number of 360; every Man bearing a Cup of Gold or Silver in his Hand,

VOL. I.

and the King's Trumpeters before them. These Citizens did serve Wine, as Butlers, which is their Service at the Coronation.

IN the Year 1298, for Victory obtained by *Edward I.* against the *Scots*, every Citizen, according to their several Trades, made their several Shews, but especially the *Fishmongers*, which in a solemn Procession passed thorough the City; having, amongst other Pageants and Shews, four Sturgeons gilt, carried on four Horses; then four Salmon of Silver on four Horses; and after them, six and forty armed Knights riding on Horses, made like Sluices of the Sea; and then one representing *St. Magnus*, because it was upon *St. Magnus's* Day, with 1000 Horsemen, &c.

OF one other Shew you may read in the Year 1377, made by the Citizens for Diversion of the young Prince *Richard*, Son to the *Black Prince*, in the Feast of *Christmas*, and in this Manner:

ON the Sunday before *Candlemas*, in the Night, 130 Citizens, disguised and well mounted, with the Sound of Trumpets, Sackbuts, Cornets, Shalms, and other Instruments, and innumerable Torch-Lights of Wax, rode, in Mummery, from *Newgate*, through the City, over the Bridge, through *Southwark*, and so to *Kennington*, near *Lambeth*, where the young Prince then was with his Mother, and the Duke of *Lancaster*, his Uncle, the Earls of *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Warwick*, *Suffolk*, with divers other Lords.

IN the first Rank rode 48, in the Habits of Esquires, two and two, cloathed in Red Coats and Gowns of Say or Sandal, with Vizors on their Faces.

AFTER them came riding 48 Knights, in a Livery of the same Stuff and Colour.

THEN followed one arrayed richly, like an Emperor; and after him one like a Pope, followed by twenty four Cardinals; and after them eight or ten in black Vizors, as Legates from some foreign Princes.

WHEN these Maskers entered the Manor of *Kennington*, they alighted from their Horses, and entered the Hall on Foot; which done, the Prince, his Mother, and the Lords, came out of the Chamber into the Hall, and were saluted by the Mummers, who, by a Pair of Dice on the Table, shewed their Desire to play with the Prince; and they so managed it, that the Prince always won whenever he threw. They first set him a Bowl of Gold, then a Cup of Gold, and lastly, a Gold Ring, all which he won at three Casts.

THEN they set the Prince's Mother, the Duke, the Earls, and other Lords, every one a Gold Ring, which they also won. After which, they were feasted, and the Musick playing, the Prince, Lords and Mummers all danced; which being over, they again drank, and departed in good Order as they came.

THE like was in King *Henry IV.* his Reign, who keeping his *Christmas* at *Eltham*, twelve Aldermen of LONDON, and their Sons rode thither a Mumming, and were well received.

THERE were other Sports and Pastimes used yearly.

First, In the Feast of *Christmas*, there was in the King's House, where-ever he was, a Lord of Mis-rule, or Master of merry Sports; and the like was there in every Nobleman's House, whether Lord Spiritual or Temporal. The Lord Mayor of LONDON, and the Sheriffs, had likewise each of them their Lord of Mis-rule; ever contending, without Quarrel or Offence, who should make the most Diversion for the Beholders. These Lords began their Rule at *All-holland's* Eve, and continued it till the Day after the *Purification*, or *Candlemas* Day.

AGAINST the Feast of *Christmas*, every Man's House, as also the Parish-Churches, were decked

N n n



decked with Holm, Ivy, Bays, and whatever the Season afforded that was Green, as is used at this Time: Then also were Conduits and Standards garnished in the same Manner; and in the same Year 1444, a Standard being set up in *Cornhill*, near *Leadenhall*, nailed full of Holm and Ivy, it was, upon *Candlemas-Day*, towards the Morning, torn up, and all the Pavement about it, by a violent Tempest, which much affrighted the Citizens, who thought, as *Stow* saith, that it was done by the Malignant Spirit.

IN the Month before *Easter*, there used to be great Shews made, in fetching in a twisted Tree, or Wyth, as it was termed, from the Woods to the King's House, and also into the Houses of other Persons of Distinction.

King Henry  
VIII. goes a  
Maying.

IN the Month of *May*, on *May-Day*, there were used to be *May Games*; all the Citizens, who were able, going into the Woods and Meadows to divert themselves: A notable Example of this is given by *Edward Hall*, who saith, That King *Henry VIII.* in the seventh Year of his Reign, on *May-Day* in the Morning, with Queen *Catharine* his Wife, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies, rode a *Maying* from *Greenwich* to the high Ground of *Shooter's-Hill*; where, as they passed along, they saw a Company of tall Yeomen, cloathed all in Green, with Green Hoods, and with Bows and Arrows, to the Number of 200: One, being their Chieftain, was called *Robin Hood*, who desired the King, and all his Company to stay and see his Men shoot, which the King consented to, and then *Robin Hood* whistling, all the 200 Archers shot off at once, and when he whistled again, they likewise shot again; their Arrows were so contrived in the Heads of them, that they all whistled when shot off; so that the Noise was strange and loud, and greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their Company:

MOREOVER, this *Robin Hood* desired the King and Queen, with their Retinue, to enter the Green Wood, where, in Arbors made with Boughs, and decked with Flowers, they were set and served plentifully with Venison and Wine, by *Robin Hood* and his Men, to their great Satisfaction.

ABOUT two Years after this, an Accident happened, which occasioned the Epithet of *Evil* to be added to this Day of Rejoicing, and that Day was afterwards noted by the Name of *Evil May-Day*. In the ninth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* a great Heart-burning, and malicious Grudge, grew amongst the *Englishmen* of the City of *LONDON*, against Strangers; and namely, the Artificers found themselves much aggrieved, because such Number of Strangers were permitted to resort hither with their Wares, and to exercise Handicrafts, to the great Hindrance and Impoverishing of the King's Liege People: Which Malice grew to such a Point, that one *John Lincolne*, a Broker, busied himself so far in the Matter, that about *Palm-Sunday*, or the fifth of *April*, he came to one *Dr. Standish*, with these Words; "Sir, I understand that you shall preach at the *Spittal* on Monday in *Easter Week*, and so it is, that *Englishmen*, both Merchants and others, are undone by Strangers, who have more Liberty in this Land, than they, which is against Reason, and also against the Commonweal of this Realm. I beseech you therefore, to declare this in your Sermon, and in so doing, you shall deserve great Thanks of my Lord Mayor, and of all his Brethren". And herewith he offered unto the said Doctor a Bill, containing the Matter more at large: But Doctor *Standish*, wisely considering, that there might more Inconvenience arise from it, than he would wish, if he should deal in such Sort, both refused the Bill, and told

*Lincolne* plainly, that he meant not to meddle with any such Matter in his Sermon.

WHEREUPON the said *Lincolne*, went unto one *Dr. Bell*, a Canon of the aforesaid *Spittal*, that was appointed likewise to preach upon *Tuesday* in *Easter Week*, at the same *Spittal*, whom he persuaded to read his said Bill in the Pulpit. Which Bill contained (in effect) the Grievances that many found from Strangers, for taking the Livings away from Artificers and the Intercourse from Merchants, the Redress whereof must come from the Commons united together; for as the Hurt touched all Men, so must all set to their helping Hands: Which Letter he read, or the chief Part thereof, comprehending much seditious Matter, and then he began with this Sentence, *Cælum Cæli Domino, Terram autem dedit Filiis Hominum*, i.e. The Heavens to the Lord of Heaven; but the Earth he hath given to the Children of Men: And upon this Text, he shewed how this Land was given to *Englishmen*, and as Birds defend their Nests, so ought *Englishmen* to cherish and maintain themselves, and to hurt and grieve Aliens for Respect of their Commonwealth: And on this Text, *Pugna pro Patria*, i.e. Fight for your Country, he brought in, how (by God's Law) it was lawful to fight for their Country, and thus he subtilly moved the People to oppose Strangers. By this Sermon, many a Light-headed Person took Courage, and spoke openly against them: And by chance there had been divers ill Things of late done by Strangers, in and about the City of *LONDON*, which kindled the People's Rancour the more furiously against them.

THE 28th Day of *April*, divers young Men of the City picked Quarrels with certain Strangers, as they passed along the Streets; some they smote and buffeted, and some they threw in the Channel, for which the Lord Mayor sent some of the *Englishmen* to Prison, as *Stephen Studley*, *Skinner*, *Stevenson*, *Betts*, and others.

THEN suddenly rose a secret Rumour, and no Man could tell how it began, that on *May-Day*, next following, the City would slay all the Aliens, insomuch that divers Strangers fled out of the City.

THIS Rumour came to the Knowledge of the King's Council, whereupon the Lord Cardinal sent for the Mayor, and other of the Council of the City, giving them to understand what he had heard.

THE Lord Mayor, as one ignorant of the Matter, told the Cardinal, that he doubted not so to govern the City, but that Peace should be obtained.

THE Cardinal willed him so to do, and to take heed, that if any riotous Attempt were intended, he should by good Policy prevent it.

THE Mayor coming from the Cardinal's House, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on *May-Eve*, sent for his Brethren to the *Guildhall*, yet was it almost Seven o'Clock before the Assembly was set. Upon Conference had of the Matter, some thought it necessary, that a substantial Watch should be set, of honest Citizens, which might withstand the Evil-Doers, if they went about any Mis-rule: Others were of contrary Opinion, as rather thinking it best, that every Man should be commanded to shut up his Doors, and to keep his Servants within. Before Eight o'Clock, the Recorder was sent to the Cardinal with these Opinions, who, hearing the same, allowed the latter: And then the Recorder, and Sir *Thomas More*, late Under-Sheriff of *LONDON*, and of the King's Council, came back again to the *Guildhall*, half an Hour before Nine o'Clock, and there shewed the Pleasure of the King's Council; whereupon every Alderman sent to his Ward, that no Man, after Nine o'Clock, should stir out of his House, but keep his



his Doors shut, and his Servants within, until Nine o'Clock in the Morning.

AFTER this Command was given in the Evening, as Sir *John Mundy*, Alderman, came from his Ward, he found two young Men in *Cheap*, playing at the Bucklers, and a great many young Men looking on them, for the Command seemed to be scarcely published, he ordered them to leave off; and because one of them asked why? he would have them sent to the *Compter*: But the Prentices resisted the Alderman, taking the young Man from him, and cried, *Prentices, Prentices, Clubs, Clubs*; then out of every Door came Clubs, and other Weapons, so that the Alderman was put to Flight. Then more People arose out of every Quarter, and forth came Serving-men, Watermen, Courtiers, and others, so that by Eleven o'Clock there were in *Cheap*, 6 or 700; and out of *St. Paul's Church-Yard* came about 300. From all Places they gathered together, and broke open the *Compter*, took out the Prisoners, committed thither by the Lord Mayor for hurting the Strangers; they went also to *Newgate*, and took out *Studley* and *Bets*, committed for the like Cause. The Mayor and Sheriffs were present, and made Proclamation in the King's Name, but were not obeyed.

BEING thus gathered in Crowds, they ran thro' *St. Nicholas Shambles*; and at *St. Martin's Gate*, Sir *Thomas More*, and others, met them, desiring them to return to their Homes, which they had almost persuaded them to do, when some within *St. Martin's*, throwing Sticks and Stones, hurt several who were with Sir *Thomas More*, particularly one *Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Arms, who being much wounded, cried out, *Down with them*; and then all the unruly Persons ran to the Doors and Windows of the Houses within *St. Martin's*, and spoiled all they found. After that they ran into *Cornhill*, and so on to a House East of *Leadenhall*, called the *Green-Gate*, where dwelt one *Mewtas*, a *Piccard*, or *Frenchman*, with whom dwelt several other *Frenchmen*. These they plunder'd, and if they had found *Mewtas*, they would have struck off his Head.

THEY ran to other Places, and broke open and plunder'd the Houses of Strangers, and continued thus 'till Three o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time they began to withdraw; but by the Way they were taken by the Mayor and others, and sent to the *Tower*, *Newgate*, and the *Compters*, to the Number of 300.

THE Cardinal, being advertised of this by Sir *Thomas Parre*, sent him immediately to inform the King of it at *Richmond*; and he forthwith sent to learn what Condition the City was in. Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, during the Time of this Business, shot off certain Pieces of Ordnance against the City, but did no great Hurt. About Five o'Clock in the Morning, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and *Surrey*, *Thomas Dockery*, Lord Prior of *St. John's*, *George Nevill*, Lord *Arbergavenny*, and others, came to *LONDON*, with what Forces they could get together; so did the Inns of Court: But before they came the Business was all over.

THEN were the Prisoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor *Bell* called in Question, and he sent to the *Tower*. A Commission of Oyer and Terminer was directed to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords, for the Punishment of this Insurrection. The second of *May*, the Commissioners, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices, went to *Guildhall*, where many of the Offenders were indicted, whereupon they were arraigned, and pleaded *Not Guilty*, having one Day given them 'till the 4th of *May*.

ON which Day, the Lord Mayor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Surrey*, and others, came to sit in the *Guildhall*. The Duke of *Norfolk* entered the City with 1300 Men, and the Prisoners were brought thro' the Streets tied with Ropes; some Men, some Lads but of 13 or 14 Years old, to the Number of 278 Persons. That Day, *John Lincolne*, and divers others were indicted, and the next Day 13 were adjudged to be Drawn, Hanged and Quartered; for Execution whereof 10 Pair of Gallows were set up in divers Places of the City, as at *Aldgate*, *Blanchapleton*, *Grass-street*, *Leadenhall*, before each of the *Compters*, at *Newgate*, *St. Martin's*, at *Aldersgate*, and *Bishopsgate*: And these Gallows were set upon Wheels to be removed from Street to Street, and from Door to Door, as the Prisoners were to be executed.

ON the 7th of *May*, *John Lincolne*, one *Shirwin*, and two Brothers, named *Betts*, with divers others, were adjudged to dye. They were drawn on Hurdles to the Standard in *Cheap*, and *Lincolne*, was first executed; and as the others had the Ropes about their Necks there came a Command from the King to respite the Execution; and then the Prisoners were again sent to Prison, and the armed Men out of the City.

ON the 13th of *May* the King came to *Westminster-Hall*, and with him the Lord Cardinal, the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Essex*, *Wiltshire*, and *Surrey*, with many Lords and others of the King's Council; the Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, Aldermen, and other chief Citizens, were then in their best Liveries, by Nine o'Clock in the Morning. Then came in the Prisoners bound with Ropes in a Rank, one after another, in their Shirts, and every one had a Halter about his Neck, being in Number 400 Men, and 11 Women.

WHEN they were thus come into the King's Presence, the Cardinal greatly blamed the Mayor and Aldermen, for their Negligence, and declared to the Prisoners how justly they had deserved to dye. Upon which all the Prisoners cried to the King for Mercy; and the Lords who were there besought his Favour to them, at whose Request the King pardoned them all. This general Pardon being pronounced, all the Prisoners shouted at once, and flung their Halters towards the Roof of the Hall. The Prisoners being dismissed, the Gallows were taken down, and the Citizens took more Care of their Servants for the future, keeping for a long Time after a Watch in Armour, of the first of *May* at Night, in Remembrance of this *Evil May-Day*.

THESE great *Mayings* and *May-games*, with the Triumphant setting up the great Shaft, a principal *May-pole* in *Cornhill*, before the Parish Church of *St. Andrew*, thence called *Undershaft*; were not so commonly used after this Insurrection on *May-Day*, 1517, as before.

#### Of WATCHES in the CITY.

WILLIAM the Conqueror commanded, that in every Town and Village, a Bell should be Nightly rung at Eight o'Clock, and that all People should put out their Fire and Candle, and take their Rest. Which Order was observed thro' this Realm, during his Reign, and the Reign of *William Rufus*: But *Henry I.* restoring to his Subjects the Use of Fire or Lights, as before, it followeth (by Reason of Wars within the Realm) that many Men also gave themselves to Robbery and Murders in the Night; whereof *Roger Hoveden* writeth thus:

"IN the Year 1175, a Council was kept at *Nottingham*. In Time of which Council, a Brother of the Earl *Ferrers*, being in the Night privily slain at *LONDON*, and thrown out

*Gurfew Bell.*

" of



“ of his Inn into the Street, when the King  
 “ understood thereof, he swore, that he would  
 “ be revenged on the Citizens. For it was then  
 “ a common Practice in this City, that a Hun-  
 “ dred or more in a Company, Young and Old,  
 “ would make nightly Invasions upon Houses  
 “ of the Wealthy, with Intent to rob them, and  
 “ if they found any Man stirring in the City  
 “ within the Night, that were not of their Crew,  
 “ they would presently murder him: Insomuch  
 “ that when Night was come, no Man durst  
 “ venture to walk in the Streets. When this  
 “ had happened long, it fortun'd, that a Crew  
 “ of young and wealthy Citizens, assembling to-  
 “ gether in the Night, assaulted a Stone House  
 “ of a certain rich Man, and breaking through  
 “ the Wall, the good Man of the House, having  
 “ prepared himself with others in a Corner, when  
 “ he perceived one of the Thieves, named *Andrew*  
 “ *Bucquint*, lead the Way, with a burning  
 “ Brand in one Hand, and a Pot of Coals in the  
 “ other, which he assayed to kindle with the  
 “ Brand, he flew upon him, and smote off his  
 “ right Hand, and then with a loud Voice, cried,  
 “ *Thieves*: At hearing whereof, the Thieves  
 “ took to Flight; all, save him, who had lost his  
 “ Hand, whom the good Man delivered, the  
 “ next Morning, to *Richard de Lucie*, the  
 “ King's Justice. This Thief, upon Warrant  
 “ of his Life, impeached his Confederates, of  
 “ whom many were taken, and many fled.  
 “ Among the rest that were apprehended, a  
 “ certain Citizen of great Countenance, Credit,  
 “ and Wealth, named *John Senex*, who, not  
 “ being able to acquit himself by the Water-  
 “ Dcom, (as that Law was then termed,) offered  
 “ the King 500 Pounds of Silver for his Life:  
 “ But, forasmuch, as he was condemned by Judg-  
 “ ment of the Water, the King would not  
 “ take the Offer, but commanded him to be  
 “ hanged on the Gallows, which was done, and  
 “ then the City became more quiet for a long  
 “ Time after.

The Judgment  
 of Fire and  
 Water, called  
 Ordeal.

IN the Beginning of King *Edward III*'s Reign, a dangerous Insurrection happened of the Bakers, Tavern-Keepers, Millers, Cooks, Poulterers, Fishmongers, Butchers, and of divers other Trades and Mysteries: For suppressing and punishing of whom, the King sent his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs. In which Letters their Misdemeanors are thus described: “ That they went  
 “ through the City by Night and by Day, with  
 “ Swords and Bucklers, and other Arms, either  
 “ by the Instigation of others, or their own Ma-  
 “ lice; and some they beat and mis-used, and  
 “ committed other Wickednesses, and manifold  
 “ Enormities against the King's Peace, to the  
 “ no small Damage and Grievance of his faithful  
 “ Subjects.

FOR a full Remedy of the Enormities in the Night, *Henry III*. in the Year 1253, commanded Watches in Cities, and Borough Towns to be kept, for the better observing of Peace and Quietness among his People.

AND further, by the Advice of some of *Savoy*, he ordained, That if any Man chanced to be robbed, or by any Means damnified, by any Thief or Robber, he to whom the Charge of keeping that Country, City, or Borough chiefly appertained, where the Robbery was done, should competently restore the Loss, which was after the Custom of *Savoy*.

IN the Months of *June* and *July*, on the Vigils of Festival Days, and on the same Festival Days in the Evenings, after the Sun-setting, there were usually made Bonfires in the Streets, every Man bestowing Wood or Labour towards them. The wealthier Sort also, before their Doors, near to the said Bonfires, would set out Tables, on the Vigils, furnished with sweet Bread, and good

Drink; and on the Festival Days, with Meat and Drink plentifully; whereunto they would invite their Neighbours and Passengers also to sit and be merry with them in great Familiarity, praising God for his Benefits bestowed on them. These were called Bonfires, as well of good Amity amongst Neighbours, that being before at Controversy, were there by the Labour of others reconciled, and made of bitter Enemies loving Friends; as also for the Virtue that a great Fire hath, to purge the Infection of the Air. On the Vigil of *St. John Baptist*, and on *St. Peter* and *Paul* the Apostles, every Man's Door, being shadowed with green Birch, long Fennel, *St. John's Wort*, Orpin, white Lillies, and such like, garnished upon with beautiful Flowers, had also Lamps of Glass, with Oil burning in them all the Night. Some hung out Branches of Iron curiously wrought, containing hundreds of Lamps lighted at once, which made a great Shew, namely in new *Fish-street*, *Thames-street*, &c.

BESIDES the Standing Watches, all in bright Harness, in every Ward and Street in this City and Suburbs, there was also a Marching Watch, that passed through the principal Streets thereof; to wit, from the little Conduit by *Paul's Gate*, through *West-Cheap*, by the *Stocks*, through *Cornhill*, by *Leadenhall* to *Aldgate*; then back down *Fenchurch-street*, by *Grass Church*, about *Grass Church Conduit*, and into *Cornhill*, then into *West-Cheap* again, and so broke up. The whole Way ordered for this Marching Watch extended to 3200 Taylor's Yards. For the Furniture whereof with Lights, there were appointed 700 Cressets, 500 of them being found by the Companies, the other two by the Chamber of LONDON. Besides which Lights every Constable in LONDON, above 240 in Number, had his Cresset; the Charge of every Cresset in Light was two Shillings and four Pence, and every Cresset had two Men, one to bear, or hold it, another to carry a Bag, and serve it: So that the poor Men pertaining to the Cressets taking Wages, were almost 2000 in Number, who had each a Straw Hat, with a Badge painted, and a Breakfast in the Morning.

THERE were also divers Pageants, Morris-Dancers, Constables; the one half, which was 120, on *St. John's Eve*, the other half on *St. Peter's Eve*, in bright Harness, some gilt, and every one a Jorret of Scarlet thereupon, and a Chain of Gold, his Henchman following him, his Minstrels before him, and his Cresset Light passing by him; the Waits of the City, the Mayor's Officers for his Guard before him, all in a Livery of Worsted or Sea Jackets, party-colour'd; the Mayor himself well mounted on Horseback, the Sword-Bearer before him in Armour, well mounted also; the Mayor's Footmen, and the like Torch-Bearers about him, and two Henchmen, upon great Horses following him. The Sheriffs Watches came one after the other in like Order, but not so large in Number as the Mayor's: For where the Mayor had, besides his Giants, three Pageants, each of the Sheriffs had besides their Giants, but two Pageants, each their Morris-Dancer, and one Henchman, their Officers in Jackets of Worsted, or Sea party-coloured, differing from the Mayor's, and from each other, but having harnessed Men a great many, &c.

THIS Midsummer Watch was thus accustomed yearly, Time out of Mind, until the Year 1539, the 31st of *Henry VIII*. in which Year, on the 8th of *May*, a great Muster was made by the Citizens at the *Mile's-End*, all in bright Harness, with Coats of white Silk or Cloth, and Chains of Gold, in three great Battels to the Number of 15000, which passed through LONDON to

*Westminster*,



*Westminster*, and so through the Sanctuary, and round about the Park of *St. James*, and returned home through *Holbourn*.

KING *Henry* then considering the great Charges of the Citizens, for the Furniture of this unusual Muster, forbade the Marching Watch, provided for at *Midsummer* for that Year; which being once laid down, was not raised again 'till the Year 1548, the 2d of *Edward VI.* Sir *John Gresham* then being Mayor, who caused the Marching Watch, both on the Eve of *St. John Baptist*, and of *St. Peter* the Apostle, to be revived and set forth in as comely Order as it had been accustomed; which Watch was also beautified by the Number of more than 300 Demilances and light Horsemen, prepared by the Citizens, to be sent into *Scotland*, for rescuing the Town of *Haddington*.

THIS Watch affording a great Cavalcade and Shew, brought Abundance of all Degrees of People together, and among the rest, Rogues, Pick-Pockets, Quarrellers, Whoremongers, and Drunkards, which was found to have much Inconvenience: Therefore in the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas*

*Row*, Mayor, with the universal Consent of the Aldermen, agreed to lay it aside for that Year, at least, and in the Room thereof, to have a substantial Standing Watch, for the Safety and Preservation of the City. And that chiefly, as was pretended, to prevent the spreading of the Plague into the Country, which might happen, the City being at this Time not quite free from it; and the Mayor being also so weak, that he could not go in his own Person, the Recorder acquainted the Queen and Council with this Resolution; but it was signified back, that the Queen disliked it, and that it was her Pleasure to have a Marching Watch: Whereupon the Mayor sent the Recorder to Sir *William Cecil*, the Secretary, earnestly desiring his Interest with the Lords, that this Order might take Place, at least for that Year, upon the weighty Reasons aforesaid; and from thenceforward, this Marching Watch was laid aside, nor was ever after used in the City, tho' some Attempts were made to revive it, particularly in 1585, when a grave Citizen wrote a Book in Commendation of it, and dedicated it to Sir *Thomas Pullison*, then Lord Mayor.

## C H A P. XVI.

### A Recital of many Worthy ACTS of the City and Citizens of LONDON.

“THE City of LONDON, saith *William Fitz-Stephen*, hath bred some “ who have subdued many Kingdoms, “ and also the *Roman Empire*. It brought forth “ that noble Emperor *Constantine*, who gave the “ City of *Rome*, and all the Imperial Ensigns, “ to GOD, *St. Peter*, and Pope *Sylvester*, to “ whom he performed the Office of a Soldier, “ choosing rather to be called a Defender of the “ Church than an Emperor. And lest the Peace “ of the Pope might be violated, by Occasion “ of his Secular Presence, he retired from *Rome*, “ and built the City of *Bizantium*, called from “ him, *Constantinople*.

LONDON hath also brought forth Kings, and other illustrious Persons, among whom, *Fitz-Stephen* names *St. Thomas*, as he calls him, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, “ That glorious Martyr of CHRIST, than whom, he says, there “ was none more innocent, nor by whom any “ could be more bound for all the good Things “ of the whole *Latin World*”. Such was the Language of a bigotted Monk, in Praise of *Thomas à Becket*, who died indeed a Martyr for Church Authority, but had certainly no true Religion, but was the greatest Traitor, and most turbulent Priest that ever got into Power.

IN the Year 1197, *Walter Brune*, a Citizen of LONDON, and *Rosia* his Wife, founded the Hospital of our Lady, called *Domus Dei*, or *St. Mary the Spital*, without *Bishopsgate* in LONDON, an House of such Relief to the Needy, that there were found standing in it, at the Surrender thereof, ninescore Beds, well furnished, for the Reception of poor People.

IN the Year 1216, the *Londoners* sending out a Navy, took 95 Ships of Pirates and Sea Robbers, besides innumerable others that they drowned, which used to rob upon the River *Thames*.

IN the Year 1247, *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, founded the Hospital of *St. Mary*, called *Bethlem*, also without *Bishopsgate*.

VOL. I.

IN the Year 1283, *Henry Wallis*, then Mayor, builded the Tun upon *Cornhill*, to be a Prison for Night-Walkers; and a Market-House, called the *Stocks*, both for Fish and Flesh, standing in the midst of the City. He also builded divers Houses on the West and North Side of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, the Profits of all which Buildings are to the Maintenance of *London Bridge*.

IN the Year 1332, *William Elsing*, Mercer of LONDON, founded *Elsing Spital*, within *Cripplegate*, for Sustainment of an hundred poor blind Men; and became himself the first Prior of that Hospital.

SIR *John Poultney*, Draper, four Times Mayor, 1337, builded a Chapel in *St. Paul's Church*, wherein he was buried. He founded a College in the Parish Church of *St. Laurence*, called *Poultney*. He built the Church called *Little Alhallows* in *Thames-street*, and the *Carmelite Fryars Church* in *Coventry*; he gave Relief to Prisoners in *Newgate*, and the *Fleet*, and ten Shillings a Year to *St. Giles's Hospital*, by *Holbourn*, for ever.

THE Wealth of the Citizens had made them once like to have filled the City with Knights; King *Edward III.* Anno 1344, requiring all them who had 40 *l. per Annum*, to take Knight-hood upon them, within about six Weeks after. And of this, publick Proclamation was made in LONDON by the Sheriffs, that such as were concerned should take Notice of it.

AND this the King required, either for the Honour of the City, or perhaps to get Money out of the wealthier Sort; who, as it appeared by the Sequel, had no Inclination to this Honour, nor the Consequences of it.

THIS Command of the King was grounded upon a Statute made in the first Year of King *Edward II.* whereby it was ordered, That all such as ought to be Knights, that is, that had 20 *l.* yearly in Fee, or for Term of Life, should take the Arms of the Knight upon him.

THE said King's Brief to the Sheriffs of LONDON, for this Purpose, was as followeth:

O O O

EDWARDUS,

King Edward III, requires the Citizens to take Knight-hood.



EDWARDUS, &c. Vicecomitibus, &c.

i. e. "EDWARD, &c. to the Sheriffs of  
"LONDON, Greeting.

"WE Command, firmly enjoining you, That  
"in the City aforesaid, when you shall think con-  
"venient, ye cause it publickly to be proclaim-  
"ed, That all who have 40 l. of Land, or Rent,  
"as they have Revenue by Year, and have held  
"them for three whole Years, and are not  
"Knights, take upon them the Order of  
\* August 10. "Knighthood, about the Feast of St. \* Laurence  
"next, or at most on the Feast, upon Danger  
"which followeth. And that ye diligently en-  
"quire of the Names of those who have 40 l.  
"of Land or Rents *per Annum*, in the said Ci-  
"ty: And that ye certify Us of those Names,  
"in our Chancery, before the foresaid Feast.  
"And by no means omit ye this.

"Witnes myself at Westminster, the 30th  
"Day of June; in the Year of our Reign  
"over England the 18th; but of our Reign  
"over France, the 5th.

To which Brief, the Sheriffs returned this  
Answer.

*Proclamari fecimus, &c.*

i. e. "WE have caused to be proclaimed  
"throughout our whole Bailiffwick, all the Ar-  
"ticles contained in the Brief, as it is com-  
"manded in the same. We have caused also In-  
"quisition to be made, by the Oath of honest  
"and lawful Men of our said Bailiffwick, if any  
"have 40 l. of Land, or Rent, by Year, in our  
"said Bailiffwick, and have held them for three  
"whole Years; and of those that hold a Part in  
"our Bailiffwick, and a Part elsewhere, of the  
"said Value: By whose Oath we find, that all  
"the Lands, and Rents, in the said City, are  
"held of the Lord the King *in Capite*, as Free  
"Burgage in Fee Farm. Nor is there any that  
"hath 40 l. of Land, or Rent, in the same, by  
"the Year certain: Because the Lands in the  
"said City, some are Let for more, some for  
"less; and often stand empty, and are not Let:  
"Yet frequently have divers Burthens, and re-  
"quire Repairs and Amendments. And for  
"those Causes, and the Burning of Houses, and  
"divers other Dangers happening, the Certain-  
"ty of the true Value of them cannot be known.  
"And as to the Lands, and Rents, which the  
"Citizens have out of our Bailiffwick, the Sworn  
"Men say, That they know nothing of them by  
"the Year, nor can enquire.

THESE Diminutions and Abatements of the  
Estates of the Citizens, were given in (as it  
seems) with respect to the Exceptions in the  
aforesaid Statute of 1 Edward II, wherein such  
were excused from Knighthood, who had held  
their Lands but a small Time, or who were  
bound in certain Debts to the *Exchequer*, to be  
paid yearly out of their Lands; and that held  
in Manors, in antient Demesne of the Crown, as  
a Sokeman; and that must give Tallage, when  
the King's Demesnes were tallied; and such as  
held Burgage Lands, altho' they did amount to  
20 l. yearly.

SUCH another Writ came from that King [E. III.]  
about twelve Years after, to the Sheriffs, *Walter  
Forster*, and *Thomas de Brandon*, the first of *Aug-  
ust*, the 30th of that King's Reign over Eng-  
land, but of France the 17th, and the Sheriffs  
Return was the same.

*John Stody*, Vintner, Mayor 1358, gave to  
the Vintners all the Quadrant, wherein the

Vintners Hall now standeth, with all the Tene-  
ments round about, from *Stodys Lane*, where is  
founded thirteen Alms-Houses, for so many poor  
People, &c.

*Henry Picard*, Vintner, Mayor 1357, in the  
Year 1363, did, in one Day, sumptuously feast  
*Edward III*, King of England; *John*, King of  
France; *David*, King of Scots; the King of  
Cyprus, then arrived in England; *Edward Prince  
of Wales*; with many other Noblemen; and after  
kept his Hall for all Comers, that were willing  
to play at Dice, and Hazard. In like Manner  
the Lady *Margaret* his Wife, kept her Chamber  
to the same Intent, &c.

*John Lofken*, Fishmonger, four Times Mayor,  
1367 built an Hospital, called *Magdalen's*, at  
*Kingston upon Thames*, gave thereunto nine Te-  
nements, ten Shops, one Mill, 125 Acres of  
Land, ten Acres of Meadow, 120 Acres of Pa-  
sture, &c. More, in LONDON he built  
the Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, and  
was there buried,

*John Barnes*, Mayor 1371, gave a Chest,  
with three Locks, and a thousand Marks therein,  
to be lent to young Men, upon sufficient Pawn,  
and for the Use thereof to say, *De Profundis*, or  
*Pater Noster*, and no more. He was also a great  
Builder of St. *Thomas Apostle's* Parish-Church,  
as appeareth by his Arms there, both in the Stone  
and Glass.

IN the Year 1378, *John Philpot*, sometime  
Mayor, hired, with his Money, 1000 Soldiers,  
and defended the Realm from Incursions of the  
Enemy, so that in a small Time his hired Men  
took *John Mercer*, a Sea Rover, with all his  
Ships, which he before had taken from *Scarbo-  
rough*, and fifteen Spanish Ships, laden with great  
Riches.

IN the Year 1380, *Thomas of Woodstock*, *Hugh  
Caverley*, *Robert Knowles*, and others, being  
sent with great Power to aid the Duke of *Bre-  
tagn*, the said *John Philpot* hired Ships for them  
at his own Charge, and released the Armour  
which the Soldiers had pawned for their Victu-  
als, more than a thousand in Number.

This most noble Citizen (saith *Thomas Walsing-  
ham*) that had travelled for the Commodity of the  
whole Realm, more than all other of his Time,  
had often relieved the King by lending him great  
Sums of Money, and others, deceased in the Year  
1384, after he had assured Lands to the City, for  
the Relief of 13 poor People for ever.

IN the Year 1381, *William Walkworth*, then  
Mayor, a most provident, valiant, and learned  
Citizen, did, by his Arrest of *Wat Tyler* (a pre-  
sumptuous Rebel, upon whom no Man durst lay  
Hands) deliver the King and Kingdom from  
the Danger of most wicked Traitors, and was for  
his Service Knighted in the Field, as before hath  
been related.

*Nicholas Brember*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Laund*,  
*Nicholas Twyford*, and *Adam Francis*, Aldermen,  
were then for their Service likewise Knighted, and  
Sir *Robert Knowles*, for assisting of the Mayor,  
was made Free of the City.

SIR *Robert Knowles*, thus worthily enfran-  
chized, a Citizen, founded a College, with an  
Hospital at *Pontefract*: He also built the great  
Stone-Bridge at *Rocheſter*, over the River of  
*Medway*.

*John Churchman*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs,  
1386, for the Quiet of Merchants, built a certain  
House upon *Woolwharf* in Tower-Ward, to serve  
Tronage, or Weighing of Wools, and for the  
Customer, Comptroller's Clerks, and other Offi-  
cers to sit.

*Adam Bamme*, Goldsmith, Mayor 1391, in a  
great Dearth, procured Corn from Parts beyond  
Sea, to be brought to LONDON, in such  
Abundance as sufficed to serve the City and the  
Country



Country near adjoining. To the Furtherance of which good Work, he took out of the Orphans Chest in *Guildhall*, 200 Marks, to buy the said Corn, and each Alderman laid out 20 *l.* to the like Purpose.

*Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Mayor 1400, with his Brethren the Aldermen, began to new-build the *Guildhall* in LONDON, and instead of an old little College in *Aldermanbury-Street*, made a fair and goodly House, nearer to *St. Laurence's Church* in the *Jury*. He re-edified *St. Anthony's Church*, and gave to the Grocers his House, near unto the same, for Relief of the Poor for ever. More, he caused Water to be conveyed to the Gates of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for Relief of the Prisoners there.

*John Hinde*, Draper, Mayor 1405, newly built his Parish-Church of *St. Swithin*, by *London-Stone*; his Monument is defaced, save only his Arms in the Glass Windows.

*Thomas Falconer*, Mercer, Mayor 1414, lent to King *Henry V.*, towards the Maintenance of his Wars in *France*, 10000 Marks upon Jewels. More, he made the Postern, called *Moorgate*. Caused the Ditches of the City to be cleaned, and did many other Things for the Good of the same City.

*William Sevenoak*, Grocer, Mayor 1419, founded in the Town of *Sevenoak*, in *Kent*, a Free-School for poor Mens Children, and 13 Alms-Houses. His Testament saith, 20 poor Men and Women.

*Richard Whittington*, Mercer, three Times Mayor, in the Year 1421 began the Library of the *Grey-Fryars* in LONDON, to the Charge of 400 *l.* His Executors, with his Goods, founded and builded *Whittington College* for the Poor, with Alms-Houses for 13 poor Men, and Divinity-Lectures to be read there for ever. They repaired *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* in *Smithfield*. They bore some Charges to the Glazing and Paving of the *Guildhall*; they bore half the Charges of Building the Library there, and they built the West Gate of LONDON, of old Time, called *Newgate*, &c.

*John Carpenter*, Town-Clerk of LONDON, in the Reign of *Henry V.*, caused (with great Expences) to be curiously painted upon Board, about the North Cloister of *St. Paul's*, a Monument of Death, leading all Estates, with the Speeches of Death, and Answer of every Estate. This Cloister was pulled down 1542. He also gave Tenements to the City for the finding and bringing up of four Mens Children, with Meat, Drink, Apparel, and Learning at the Schools in the Universities, &c. until they might be preferred, and then others in their Places for ever.

HIS Name stands at the Beginning of the *Liber Albus* (a Book of great Account in the Records of LONDON) and it seems to have been writ by him.

*Richard Chickley*, Grocer, Mayor 1422, appointed by his Testament, that on his Birth-Day a competent Dinner should be ordained for 2400 poor Men, Householders of this City, and every one to have Two-pence in Money. More, he gave one large Plat of Ground, thereupon to build the new Parish-Church of *St. Stephen*, near unto *Walbrook*, &c.

*John Rainwell*, Fishmonger, Mayor in the Year 1427, gave Tenements to discharge certain Wards of LONDON of Fifteens, and other Payments.

*John Wells*, Grocer, Mayor 1433, a large Contributor to the Building of the Chapel and College of the *Guildhall*, was there buried: In the Year 1432, he caused fresh Water to be conveyed from *Tyburn* to the Standard in *West-Cheap*, for the Service of the City.

In the Year 1438, *William Fastfield*, Mercer, Mayor, conveyed Water to the Conduit in *Fleet-*

*street*, to *Aldermanbury*, and to *Cripplegate*, appointing his Executors, out of his Effects, to convey sweet Water from *Tyburn*, and to build a handsome Conduit by *Aldermanbury Church*; which they performed, as also made a Standard in *Fleet-street* near *Shoe-Lane End*, and also conveyed Water to *Cripplegate*, &c.

*Stephen Brown*, Grocer, Mayor 1439, sent into *Prussia*, causing Corn to be brought from thence to LONDON in great Quantities; whereby he brought down the Price of Wheat, from three Shillings the Bushel, to less than half that Money: Corn had before been so scarce in *England*, that poor People were forced to make Bread of Fern Roots.

*Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs, 1440, gave by his Last Will, 125 *l.* to the Relief of poor Prisoners, and every Year, for five Years, 400 Shirts and Smocks, 40 Pair of Sheets, and 150 Gowns of Freeze to the Poor. To 500 poor People in LONDON, every one 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* To poor Maids Marriages, 100 Marks: To Highways, 100 Marks: 20 Marks a Year to a Graduate to preach: 20 *l.* to Preachers at the *Spital*, on the three *Easter Holydays*.

*Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor 1440, gave to his Parish Church of *St. Olave* in *Surrey*, 200 *l.* to *St. Margaret's* in *Lothbury*, 25 *l.* to the Poor, 20 *l.* to *London-Bridge*, 100 Marks. Towards the Vaulting over the Water-Course of *Walbrook*, 200 Marks: To poor Maids Marriages, 100 Marks: To poor Householders, 100 *l.* &c.

*Edward Rich*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1442, founded Alms-Houses at *Hodsdon* in *Hertfordshire*.

*Simon Eyre*, Draper, Mayor 1346, builded the *Leadenhall*, for a common Garner of Corn, to the Use of this City, and left 5000 Marks to be bestowed in charitable Actions for Relief of the Poor.

*Godfrey Bullein*, Mayor of LONDON, 1451, by his Testament gave liberally to the Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazar-Houses; besides 1000 *l.* to poor Householders in LONDON; and 200 *l.* to poor Householders in *Norfolk*.

In the Year 1471, *John Stofton*, Mayor, and 11 Aldermen of LONDON, with the Recorder, were all made Knights in the Field, by *Edward IV.*, for their good Service done unto him.

*Richard Rawson*, one of the Sheriffs 1477, gave by Will large Legacies, to the Prisoners, Hospitals, and Lazar-Houses: To other Poor, to Highways, to the Water-Conduits, besides to poor Maids Marriages, 340 *l.* and his Executors were to build a large House in the Church-Yard of *St. Mary Spital*, wherein the Mayor, and his Brethren, used to sit to hear the Sermons in *Easter Holydays*.

*Thomas Ham*, one of the Sheriffs, 1480, built the great Conduit in *Cheap*, at his own Charge.

*Edward Shaw*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1483, caused *Cripplegate* to be new built out of his Goods.

*Thomas Hill*, Grocer, Mayor 1485, built the Conduit in *Grass-Street*.

*Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Mayor 1492, built the great Stone arch'd Bridge at *Stratford upon Avon*, in *Warwickshire*.

*Robert Fabian*, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs 1494, collected out of divers good Authors, *Latin* and *French*, a large Chronicle of *England* and of *France*, which he published in *English*, at a great Expence, for the Honour of the City, and Profit of the whole Realm.

SIR *John Percivall*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor 1498, founded a Grammar School at *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, where he was born. He endowed the same with sufficient Lands, for finding a Priest, Master, there to teach freely all Children sent thither, without Exception.



THE Lady *Thomasine*, his Wife, founded such another Free-School, at *Marywike* in *Devonshire*, where she was born.

*Stephen Gennings*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor 1509, founded a handsome Grammar School at *Ulfrimbampton* in *Staffordshire*, left good Lands, and also builded great Part of his Parish-Church, called *St. Andrew's Undershaft* in LONDON.

*Henry Keble*, Grocer, Mayor 1511, in his Life a great Benefactor to the new Building of old *Aldermary* Church, and by his Testament gave 1000 *l.* towards the finishing thereof. He gave to Highways 200 *l.* to poor Maids Marriages, one hundred Marks; to poor Husbandmen in *Oxford* and *Warwickshires*, one hundred and forty Plowshares, and one hundred and forty Coulters of Iron; and in LONDON to seven Alms-Men, Six-pence the Week for ever.

*John Collet*, a Citizen of LONDON by Birth, and by Dignity Dean of *St. Paul's*, Doctor of Divinity, erected and built one Free-School in *St. Paul's* Church-yard 1512, for 353 poor Mens Children, to be taught free in the same School, appointing a Master, a Sur-Master, and a Chaplain, with sufficient Stipends, to endure for ever; and committed the Oversight thereof to the Mercers in LONDON, because himself was Son to *Henry Collet*, Mercer, Mayor of LONDON; and endowed the Mercers with Lands, to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* or better.

SIR *William Fitz-William* the Elder, being a Merchant Taylor, and Servant sometime to Cardinal *Wolsey*, was chosen Alderman of *Breadstreet* Ward in LONDON, Anno 1506. Going afterward to dwell at *Milton* in *Northamptonshire*, in the Fall of the Cardinal his former Master, he gave him kind Entertainment there at his House in the Country: For which Deed being called before the King, and demanded, How he durst entertain so great an Enemy to the State? His Answer was, That he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it; but only because he had been his Master, and (partly) the Means of his greatest Fortunes. The King was so well pleased with his Answer, that saying, Himself had too few such Servants, immediately he Knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy Counsellor.

THIS worthy Knight dying, gave 100 *l.* to poor Maids Marriages. His Debts and Debtors (over whose Names he had written, *Amore Dei remitto*) he freely forgave. He gave to the Universities 40 *l.* to the Poor 30 *l.* to mend the Highways betwixt *Chigwell* and *Copersall* in *Essex*, 50 *l.* to mend other Highways, about *Thorney* and *Sawtry Chapel*, and the Bridge, 50 *l.* more: And to the Merchant-Tailors, his Brethren, he gave his best standing Cup, as a friendly Remembrance of him for ever.

To mention a few more of this noble Knight's Legacies. He gave to King *Henry VIII.* his great Ship, with all her Tackles, &c. and his Collar of the Garter, with his best George, beset with Diamonds. He gave to Sir *Thomas Wriothesley*, Knight, Chief Secretary of State, the best of his gilt Cups.

To *Mabel*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brown*, his Brother, for her Advancement in Marriage, 100 *l.* per Annum, going out of his Manor of *Coudray*, &c.

To the Poor within four Miles of his Manor of *Guilford*, 100 *l.*

HE bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of *Midhurst* in *Sussex*, if he died within an hundred Miles of it: And willed his Executor should build a new Chapel, joining to the said Parish-Church, and a Tomb to be erected therein for himself and *Mabel* his Wife.

HE died Anno 1542. His Will was proved on the 16th of February that Year.

WHEN he died he had all these Places and Honours. He was Knight of the Order of the Garter; Lord Keeper of the King's Privy Seal; and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

*John Tate*, Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor 1514, caused his Brewhouse, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the Hospital of *St. Anthony* in LONDON, to be taken down, for the enlarging of the said Church, then new builded, being a great Part of his Charge. This was a goodly Foundation, with Alms-Houses, a Free-School, &c.

*George Monox*, Draper, Mayor 1515, re-edified the decayed Parish-Church of *Walthamstow* in *Essex*. He founded there a Free-School, and Alms-Houses for thirteen Alms-People. He made also a Causeway of Timber over the Marshes from *Walthamstow* to *Lock-Bridge*, upon the *River Ley*.

SIR *John Milborn*, Draper, Mayor 1522, builded Alms-Houses, fourteen in Number, by the *Crossed Fryars* Church in LONDON, there to be placed fourteen poor People, and left to the Drapers certain Messuages, Tenements, and Garden Plats, in the Parish of *St. Olave* in *Hart-street* for Performance of Stipends to the said Alms-People and other Uses. See more in *Aldgate Ward*.

*Robert Thorn*, Merchant-Taylor, deceasing a Batchelor in the Year 1532, gave by his Testament to charitable Actions, more than 4440 *l.* and Legacies to his poor Kindred, more, 5142 *l.* besides his Debts forgiven, &c.

SIR *John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor of LONDON, and Council to King *Henry VIII.* deceased 1544, buried at *St. Thomas* of *Acres*, in a Chapel by him builded. He gave to the City of LONDON a rich Collar of Gold, to be worn by the Mayor, which was first worn by Sir *William Laxton*. He gave five hundred Marks, to be a Stock for Sea Coal; his Lands, purchased of the King, the Rent thereof to be distributed to the Poor in the Wards for ever.

HE gave besides, to the Prisons, Hospitals, Lazar-Houses, and all other Poor in the City, or two Miles without, very liberally, and too long to be recited.

SIR *William Laxton*, Grocer, Mayor 1545, founded a Free-School at *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, with six Alms-Houses for the Poor.

SIR *John Gresham*, Mercer, Mayor 1548, founded a Free-School at *Holt*, a Market Town in *Norfolk*. He gave to every Ward in LONDON 10 *l.* to be distributed to the Poor: And to an hundred poor Men and Women, every one of them three Yards of Broad Cloth, of eight or nine Shillings the Yard, to be made in Gowns, ready to their Backs. He gave also to poor Maids Marriages, and to the Hospitals in LONDON, above 200 *l.* in ready Money.

SIR *Rowland Hill*, Mercer, Mayor 1550, caused to be made divers Causeways, both for Horse and Man. He made four Bridges, two of Stone, containing eighteen Arches in them both. He built one notable Free-School at *Drayton* in *Shropshire*. He gave to *Christ's* Hospital in LONDON, 500 *l.* &c.

SIR *Andrew Judd*, Skinner, Mayor 1551, erected one notable Free-School at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and Alms-Houses nigh *St. Helen's* Church in LONDON: And left to the Skinners, Lands to the Value of 60 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* the Year; for which they are bound to pay 20 *l.* to the Schoolmaster; 8 *l.* to the Usher, yearly for ever; and 4 *s.* a Week to the six Alms-People, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year in Coals, for ever.



SIR Thomas White, Lord Mayor of this Honourable City, Anno 1554, and a worthy Brother likewise of the Merchant-Taylors Society, being a Lover of Learning, and an earnest Furtherer thereof, first purchased the Hall in Oxford, called *Glocester Hall*, for Scholars and Students to receive there the Benefits of Learning; But his private Thoughts very often solliciting him, That he should (in Time) meet with a Place where two Elms grew, and that there his further Purpose should take Effect; at length he found out the Place, where (at his own Cost and Expences) he founded the famous College, called *St. John Baptist College*, and where these two Elms (it is said) are yet standing; endowing it with such liberal Gifts, Lands, and Revenues, as would require too much Time here to be remembered or set down,

BESIDE his Provision for Learning in this worthy Place, he erected other Schools, as at *Bristol*, *Reading*, and a College at *Higham Ferris*: More, he gave to the City of *Bristol* the Sum of 2000 *l.* to purchase Lands, amounting to the yearly Value of 120 *l.* The Mayor and Citizens paying therefore yearly 100 *l.* 800 *l.* to be lent to sixteen poor Clothiers, 50 *l.* each Man, for the Space of ten Years, sufficient Security being given by them for the same: Afterwards that 800 *l.* was to pass to other sixteen poor Clothiers, according to the Direction of them put in Trust. 200 *l.* besides, was reserved for Provision, for Corn, and needful Occasions for the Poor, in the Order and Care of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens.

THEN, according to his Will, (which remaineth yet to be seen) out of this bountiful Gift to *Bristol*, these memorable Branches and Benevolences were (by himself) devised and thus ordered, beginning in the Year 1577, and so thence forward they went on according to his own Direction:

THEN, on the Feast of *St. Bartholomew*, was brought to the Merchant-Taylors Hall 104 *l.* The 100 *l.* to be lent (for ten Years Space) to four poor young Men in the City of *York*, Freemen and Inhabitants, being Clothiers; and the 4 *l.* Overplus, to be employed about the Charges and Pains, that no Man (used in the Business) might receive Discontentment.

THEN in 1578, the like Sum was to be delivered thence to *Canterbury*; and so, thence forward, the same Sums (yearly) to the Cities and Towns following, orderly, viz.

1579, To <i>Reading</i> ,	1589, To <i>Winchester</i> .
1580, } The Merchant	1590, <i>Oxford</i> .
1580, } Taylors themselves.	1591, <i>Hereford</i> .
1581, <i>Glocester</i> .	1592, <i>Cambridge</i> .
1582, <i>Worcester</i> .	1593, <i>Skrewsbury</i> .
1583, <i>Exeter</i> .	1594, <i>Lynn</i> .
1584, <i>Salisbury</i> .	1595, <i>Bath</i> .
1585, <i>West Chester</i> .	1596, <i>Derby</i> .
1586, <i>Norwich</i> .	1597, <i>Ipswich</i> .
1587, <i>Southampton</i> .	1598, <i>Colchester</i> .
1588, <i>Lincoln</i> .	1599, <i>Newcastle</i> .

THIS Sum of 104 *l.* passing thus yearly to the afore-named Places, was order'd to take Beginning again at the City of *York*, and so successively, for ever, to the Towns before-named; with great Care and Observance in them to whom it belongeth, that the Deed may not be abused, nor poor Mens Right injured.

He gave to the City of *Coventry* 1400 *l.* therewith to purchase Lands, to the annual Value of 70 *l.* Twelve aged, poor Inhabitants of that City, were to have, in free Alms, 24 *l.* each Man 40 *s.* yearly, on the 11th Day of *March*, or within six Days after. Four poor young Men also were to have 40 *l.* lent them, in free Loan, 10 *l.* to each Man, and for nine Years Space, up-

on sufficient Security given: And their Turns being thus served, then four other poor young Men were to have the like Sums, and for like Limitation: And so from nine Years to nine Years for ever.

AFTERWARDS it was ordered, in free Loan, to two poor Men of the same City; and lastly to one. In which Manner, according to the several Limitations, it doth yet, and doubtless will always continue.

Also the same Sum was appointed to one young Man in *Northampton*, for nine Years, in free Loan; next to one in the City of *Leicester*; thirdly, to one in *Nottingham*; fourthly, to one in *Warwick*; and for the like Time. Then returning again to *Coventry* for one Year, it re-passeth to the said Towns again, each after the other, in like Manner for ever.

AND lest his worthy Intent should fail in the Continuance, he enlarged his first Gift to *Coventry*, of 1400 *l.* to 2000 *l.* and 60 *l.* to be employed as hath been mentioned; 40 *l.* being yearly paid out of it to *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxford*; and Allowances also by himself given in each Place, that Bonds should be made, without any Charge to the Receiver.

*Edward Hall*, Gentleman, of *Gray's Inn*, a Citizen by Birth and Office, as Common Serjeant of L O N D O N, and one of the Judges in the Sheriffs Court: He wrote and published a famous and eloquent Chronicle, entitled, *The Uniting of the two Noble Families, Lancaster and York*.

*Richard Hills*, Merchant-Taylor, 1560, gave 500 *l.* towards the Purchase of an House, called *The Manor of the Rose*; wherein the Merchant-Taylors founded their Free School in L O N D O N. He also gave to the said Merchant-Taylors, one Plat of Ground, with certain small Cottages on the *Tower-Hill*, where he built Alms-Houses for fourteen sole Women.

ABOUT the same Time, *Will. Lambert*, Esq; of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, born in L O N D O N, a Justice of Peace in *Kent*, founded a College for the Poor in *East Greenwich*, which he named after *Queen Elizabeth*.

*William Harper*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor 1562, founded a Free-School in the Town of *Bedford*, where he was born.

SIR Thomas Gresham, Mercer, 1566, built the *Royal Exchange* in L O N D O N; and by his Testament left his Dwelling-House in *Bishopsgate-street* for a College, as mentioned Chap. XI. allowing handsome Stipends to the Readers, and certain Alms-Houses for the Poor.

THIS Gentleman's Name will always be remember'd with Honour, not only for the Use he made of his own great Riches, but for supporting the Honour and Credit of his Mistress, *Queen Elizabeth*, to whom he was Agent, by the prudent Advice he gave her in her Negotiations with Merchants abroad. For when the Queen, and her Treasurer, were in a great Plunge, owing much Money, and having Occasion for more, and not knowing how to have it but from the rich Bankers of *Antwerp*; and all Correspondence with that City being broke off, by the Duke *D'Alva's* Government of the Low Countries, and the *English* therefore carrying away their Effects and Trade to *Hamburgh*, Secretary *Cecil*, who then managed the *Exchequer*, very much feared that the Merchants would not have Money enough to carry on their Trade, as they would have had if all were open with *Antwerp*; and the Money which the Queen owed to the Merchants, and to her Creditors abroad, was to be repaid out of the Customs upon Cloth, which she feared would fall short if the Trade was removed to a new Place. These Doubts the Secretary imparted to Sir Thomas Gresham, who knowing well the State



of Trade, and of the Merchants, told the Secretary, that in his Opinion he need make no Difficulty of this Matter, viz. the Queen's paying her Creditors, for if she saw her Merchants well paid in LONDON, their first Payment, which was half her Debt to them, by that Time the other Part was due they would have Plenty of Money, both at *Hamburg* and here.

*William Patten*, Gentleman, a Citizen by Birth, and Customer of LONDON Port Outward, Justice of Peace in *Middlesex*, repaired, or rather new built, the Parish Church of *Stoken Winton*.

*SIR Thomas Rowe*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, in 1568, a worthy Brother also of the Merchant-Taylors Company; beside his charitable Cost and Charges in building the new Church-Yard in *Bethlem*, containing near one Acre of Ground, and enclosed with a Wall of Brick; and a Sermon to be preached every *Whit-Sunday* in the Morning, in the Presence of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; as also giving 100 *l.* to be lent to eight poor Men; gave to the Merchant-Taylors, Lands, or Tenements, out of them to be given 40 *l.* yearly, to maintain ten poor Men for ever; such as were not Brethren of his own Society, but chosen out of five several Companies, viz. Clothworkers, Armourers, Carpenters, Tylers, and Plaisterers: As considering, that by over-toiling, Labour, Dangers, Falls, Bruises, and such like Inconveniences, they were soonest like to become Impotent, and unable to help or maintain themselves. Therefore, to each of these 10 Men, he freely gave the Sum of 4 *l.* Quarterly to be paid them at Merchant-Taylors Hall, during their Lives: And then to succeed to other Men in the same Companies, according to the due Consideration of just Cause, and most Necessity.

ABOUT the Year 1570, *Margaret Dan*, Widow of — *Dan*, late one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, gave by her Last Testament more than 2000 *l.* to Charitable Acts.

AND about the Year 1577, *Dame Mary Ramsey*, Wife to *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, being seized of Lands, in Fee Simple of her Inheritance, to the yearly Value of 243 *l.* by his Consent, gave the same to *Christ's Hospital*, towards the Relief of the poor Children there, as appeareth by Monuments erected in *Christ's Hospital*: Which Gift she afterwards, in her Widowhood, confirmed, and greatly augmented. A Particular of the Charities of these two last, shall be expressed more largely afterwards.

*Ambrose Nicholas*, Salter, Mayor 1576, founded 12 Alms-Houses in *Monkswell-Street*, near *Cripplegate*, wherein he placed 12 poor People, having each of them 7 *d.* a Week, and once every Year, five Sacks of Coals, and one Quarter of a Hundred Faggots, all of his Gift for ever.

*William Lamb*, Esq; (sometime a Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Henry VIII.* and in great Favour with him) was also a free Brother of the worshipful Company of *Clothworkers*, and a kind, loving Citizen to the City of LONDON.

OUT of his Love to Learning and Scholars, in the Town of *Sutton Valens*, in *Kent*, where he was born, at his own proper Cost and Charges, he erected a Free Grammar-School for the Education and Instruction of Youth, in the Fear of God, good Manners; Knowledge and Understanding: Allowing yearly to the Master, 20 *l.* and 10 *l.* yearly to the Usher from Time to Time, as either Place shall be supplied by Succession, and for their yearly Stipends or perpetual Pensions.

IN the same Town of *Sutton* also, for the Relief of poor People, he caused to be built six Alms-Houses, having an Orchard and Gardens, and the Sum of 10 *l.* yearly paid them.

AT *Maidstone* likewise in *Kent*, he hath given 10 *l.* yearly to the Free School for ever, with this special Caution, That needy Mens Children be preferred only to the enjoying of this Benefit.

THE Gentleman foreseeing in his Life-Time, the Decay of sundry Trades and Occupations, to the utter Undoing of very many, especially poor Clothiers, whose Impoverishing deserved greatly to be pitied, freely gave to the poor Clothiers in *Suffolk*, in *Bridgenorth*, and in *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, 300 *l.* to be paid by even Portions. To each several Towns of the said Counties, 100 *l.* a-piece, for their Support and Maintenance at their Work or Occupation.

AND as his Charity extended itself thus liberally abroad in the Country, so did the City of LONDON likewise taste thereof, not sparingly. For near unto *Holbourn*, he founded a Conduit, and a Standard with a Cock at *Holbourn-Bridge*, to convey thence the Waste. These were begun the 26th Day of *March* 1577, and the Water carried along in Pipes of Lead, more than 2000 Yards, all at his own Cost and Charges, amounting to the Sum of 1500 *l.* and the Work fully finished the 24th of *August* in the same Year.

MOREOVER, he gave to poor Women, such as were willing to take Pains, 120 Pails, therewith to carry and ferve Water.

BEING a Member (as already hath been said) of the Clothworkers Company, and to shew that he was not unmindful of them, he gave them his Dwelling-House in LONDON, with other Lands and Tenements, to the Value of 30 *l.* yearly, by them to be thus bestowed, to wit, For the Hiring of a Minister to read Divine Service thrice every Week, as *Sundays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, throughout the Year in the Chapel, or Church belonging to his House, called by the Name of *St. James*, in the Wall by *Cripplegate*, and for four Sermons there to be preached, a competent Allowance for each: And, also, out of the 30 *l.* yearly, it is provided, That a Deduction be made by the said Clothworkers, for apparelling of 12 Men, and as many Women, in Form as followeth.

To every of the 12 Men, a Frize Gown, one Lockram Shirt, and a good strong Pair of Winter Shoes.

To the 12 Women, likewise a Frize Gown, a Lockram Smock, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, all ready made for their Wearing.

ALWAYS remembred, that they be Persons, both poor and honest, to whom this charitable Deed is to be extended: And this is yearly done on the first of *October*.

To the Parish Church of *St. Giles without Cripplegate*, he gave 15 *l.* towards the Bells and Chimes, intending a further Liberality thereto, if they had taken due Time.

To the Worshipful Company of Stationers, he gave a Legacy of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for perpetual Relief of the Poor in the Parish Church of *St. Faith*, under *Paul's*, namely, To 12 poor People, Twelve-pence in Money among them, and Twelve-pence in Bread every *Friday* throughout the Year.

To *Christ's Hospital* in LONDON, toward the bringing up of poor Mens Children, he hath given 6 *l.* yearly for ever; and 100 *l.* in ready Money together therewith to purchase Lands, that their Relief (by the Revenues of the same) might be perpetual.

To *St. Thomas's Spital*, or Hospital, in *Southwark*, towards the Succour of the Sick and Diseased, he gave 4 *l.* yearly for ever.

AN Hundred Pounds he intended to the Hospital called the *Savoy*, but by Reason that such Agreement



Agreement could not be made as he thought convenient, his Contribution that Way (much against his Mind) went not forward.

FOR the Relief of poor Prisoners in the two *Compters*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marshalsea*, the *King's-Bench*, and the *White Lion*, he dealt very bountifully and discreetly, giving unto the two *Compters* 6*l.* a-piece, and to be paid unto them by 20*s.* each Month: To the other Prisons afore-mentioned, six Mattresses a-piece; the whole Number being two Dozen and a half.

HE was not unmindful of poor Maids Marriages, and gave 20*l.* to be equally divided among forty, by equal Portions of 10*s.* a-piece; but with this Proviso, that those poor Maids to be married, should be of good Name and Fame.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, deceased 1580, appointed by his Testament the half of his Goods, and 200 *l.* deducted out of the other half, given to his Son *Henry*, to be given and bestowed in Deeds of Charity by his Executors, according to his Confidence and Trust in them.

IN the Year 1581, Sir *James Harvey* was Mayor. In his Time were great Deceits, by reason of false Weights; and that not only within the City of LONDON, but in other Cities and Places within the Realm. The Reason whereof was, because the true Standard, made according to the Statute for the Sizing of all Weights, could not be found. This was heretofore complained of to the Lord Treasurer; who took some Care for the Reformation thereof: But yet the Abuse continued. This Mayor therefore wrote to the said Lord Treasurer, to this Purport, "That, for that he was this Year charged in Conscience, by reason of his Office and Oath taken, to see that Falshood and Deceit punished, he thought it his Duty, not only to remember his Lordship thereof, but to beseech him, that he would give him his favourable Help and Advice, what Order, or Courfe, to take in the City, for the Reformation thereof.

Sir *Thomas Blanke*, a Merchant, and Citizen born; Mayor the next Year, viz. 1582, which being a Year of Plague in the City, the Lord Treasurer had sent an Order to the said Mayor, to make a Catalogue of all the Victualling Houses in LONDON that were infected; which Catalogue was to be set up publicly to be read, to the End that all Strangers, that resorted to LONDON about their Occasions, might avoid Setting up, or Lodging at those Houses, to prevent their carrying Infection into the Country; and so to do it, from two Months to two Months. This Sir *Thomas Blanke* diligently did, and employing an expert Person to draw up this Catalogue, he had special Regard to two Things; the one, to give such plain Descriptions and Notes of the Streets and Places as might serve for easy Notice to such as repaired to the City; the other, the List to be so brief and contracted as it might be brought into less than one Side of a Sheet, to be fixed in Places convenient.

THE Mayor prayed the said Lord, to consider of the proper Places which he thought good to note, having Respect to *Westminster*, and the Way thereto out of the Liberties, and the Entrance always into the City.

THE Mayor put him also in Mind, How in Term Time, usually, all the Houses in *Fleet-street*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as also without *Temple-Bar*, did use Lodging, Victualling and Letting out of Chambers: Leaving to his Lordship's Consideration, Whether such Houses, tho' they were not Victuallers, should not be likewise noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Months.

THEN he thanked his Lordship for his honourable and loving Care of the City, in the Matter of the Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects thither. And for his own Part, he promised, he would not fail in Diligence, according to his Direction.

AND whereas upon a Lord's Day, a great Number of People, being met for Sport at *Paris Garden*, all the Scaffolds fell down at once, to the slaying and wounding of a great many People; this Mayor piously looked upon it as a Judgment of God, for Breach of the Lord's Day; and wrote to the Lord Treasurer to this Tenor: "That it gave great Occasion to acknowledge the Hand of God, for such Abuse of his Sabbath Day; and moved him in Conscience to beseech his Lordship, to give Order for Redress of such Contempt of God's Service. And that he had for that End treated with some Justices of Peace of that County, who shewed themselves to have very good Zeal, but alledged Want of Commission; which they humbly referred to his Honourable Wisdom.

IN his Mayoralty, he, with his Brethren the Aldermen, and Common Council, entered upon the Business of establishing Orders, for the true and upright Use of her Majesty's Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging; which, upon Continuance, did daily wear, and needed to be renewed and seized from Time to Time: And for this End, they were humble Suitors to him, to have in Remembrance the great Want the City and the whole Realm found, for Lack of Order to size Weights, whereby the Commonwealth, as he wrote, took Detriment; and private Men presumed (without Order) to sell and use unlawful Weights, both in the City and in the Country, that were accustomed to their Affizing from LONDON: And this Opportunity the said Mayor took, because the latter Verdict, touching Weights, was long since delivered before the Treasurer, and the rest of the Court of *Exchequer*.

THIS Sir *Thomas Blanke* was commonly called *The Good Knight*. He died Anno 1588; his Epitaph, and his Lady's are taken Notice of in *Billingsgate Ward*.

IN the same Year 1582, *John Haydon*, Alderman, gave large Legacies, to the Amount of above 3000*l.* for the Relief of the Poor.

*Bernard Randolph*, Common Serjeant of LONDON 1583, gave in his Life-Time, to the Company of Fishmongers in LONDON, the Sum of 900*l.* Seven hundred Pounds towards conducting the *Thames* Water into the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and *St. Nicholas Coleabbey*, near *Old Fish-street*. The other 200*l.* to pay yearly, for ever, the Sum of 10*l.* to wit, towards maintaining a poor Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, yearly, 4*l.* And to the poor People of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas Olave* in *Bread-street*, and *St. Mary Magdalen* near to *Old Fish-street*, 40*s.* to wit, 20*s.* to either Parish, for ever.

MORE, he willed and bequeathed, by his Last Will and Testament, to be bestowed in Land or Annuities, for the Relief of the Poor inhabiting in the Wards of *Queen-Hith* and *Castle-Baynard*, in the City of LONDON, and in the Parish of *Titchhurst* in the County of *Sussex*, the Sum of 1000*l.* But this Money fell into bad Hands.

Mr. *Thomas Ridge*, Grocer, gave 1163*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to charitable Uses, in Form following:

To the Company of Grocers, for the Benefit of young Men free of the same Society, and to be lent them for a certain Time, 100*l.*

To the Hospitals in and about LONDON, 100*l.*

FOR the Relief of poor Preachers, 400*l.*

FOR



FOR the help of poor and decayed Tradesmen in and about LONDON, 300 l.

To a Lecture in *Grass Church* in LONDON, 100 l.

To his Men and Maid Servants, 63 l.

IN Gowns for poor Men, 100 l.

MR. *John Haydon*, Mercer, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, deceasing in the Time of his Shrievalty 1583, gave these Christian and liberal Gifts following:

AN hundred Gowns, which cost 100 l. given to an hundred poor Men, and every Man 12 d. in Money beside.

FOR the Benefit of young Beginners in the World, he gave to his own Company of the Mercers, 600 l. to be lent to young Men, after the Allowance of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. in the 100 l. and the 20 l. yearly arising by that Money, yearly to be given to the Poor.

To the same Company also he gave 400 l. more, to be likewise lent out, according to the former Rate; and the Benefit ensuing thereby of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly, allowed towards the maintaining of a Lecturer at St. *Michael's Church* by *Pater-Noster-Row*, called St. *Michael's in the Quern*.

HE gave to *Christ Church Hospital*, 500 l.

HE gave to the eleven Chief Worshipful Companies, besides his own, the Sum of 1100 l. to be lent out (for Time) to young Beginners, at 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. in the 100 l. and the Benefit of 20 l. arising thereby yearly, to go to the Hospitals, and 16 l. besides yearly to the Poor.

HE gave to the City of *Exeter*, 100 l.

To the City of *Bristol*, 100 l.

To the City of *Glocester*, 100 l.

THIS Money is intended to be lent to poor young Beginners in Trading, at the Rate of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. in the 100 l. and that Benefit should go to the Relief of poor Prisoners, and other poor People.

HE gave to the Town of *Wardbury*, in the County of *Gloucester*, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

HE gave to his Company of the Mercers to make them a Cup, 40 l.

HE gave to his Servants, among them all, 240 l.

WHAT remained out of his Moiety as an Overplus he gave to the before remembred Companies, viz. 50 l. to each of them, and to the Uses aforementioned.

MR. *Richard Walter*, Girdler, gave 2200 l. to the four Hospitals of LONDON; and 500 l. towards Building and Maintaining a Free School at *Thiriden* in *Northamptonshire*.

*William Norton*, Stationer, sometime Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, gave the Sum of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. yearly, to his Company, to be lent to young Men, free of the same Society. And 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. yearly, for ever, he gave unto *Christ's Hospital*.

*Thomas Jennings*, Fishmonger, to seven Parishes in LONDON, gave 4 l. 13 s. 2 d. yearly.

To *Christ's Hospital*, he gave 40 s. yearly.

To the Town of *Braughin* in *Herefordshire*, where he was born, he gave 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

MR. *Peter Blundell*, Clothier of LONDON, a Man very godly and christianly disposed all his Life-time, dying in the Year 1569, gave (by his Last Will and Testament) these bountiful Gifts following:

HE gave to *Christ's Hospital*, in LONDON, 500 l.

To St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*, 250 l.

To St. *Thomas's Hospital*, 250 l.

To *Bridewell Hospital*, yearly, 8 l.

To the Church of *Tiverton*, in which Town he was born, 50 l.

TOWARDS mending the Highways there, 100 l.

To the twelve Chief Companies in LONDON, to each of them 150 l. towards the Relieving of poor Prisoners, and other charitable Uses; the whole Sum amounting to 1800 l.

TOWARDS the Help of poor Maids Marriages in the Town of *Tiverton*, 400 l.

HE gave to the City of *Exeter*, to be lent to poor Artificers, 900 l.

HE gave towards the Building of a Free Grammar School in *Tiverton*, 2400 l.

MORE, afterward laid out by his Executors, 1000 l.

To the Schoolmaster, yearly, 50 l.

To the Usher, yearly, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.

To the Clerk, yearly, 40 s.

To place four Boys Apprentices in Husbandry, yearly, 20 l.

FOR the Maintenance of six Scholars yearly, three in *Oxford*, and the other three in *Cambridge*, 2000 l.

*Robert Comin*, alias *Chilcot*, Servant sometime to the said *Peter Blundell*, imitated the worthy Steps of his Master, so far as Power permitted him Leave; giving as ensueth:

HE gave to *Christ's Hospital* in LONDON, 100 l.

To poor Prisoners, whose Debts did not amount to above five Pounds, 100 l.

TOWARDS Building an ordinary Free School, that Children might be made apt and ready for his Master's Free Grammar School in *Tiverton*, where he himself was born, 400 l.

TOWARDS maintaining the said School, and for Relief of certain poor People, yearly, 90 l.

To the Schoolmaster, yearly, 20 l.

To the Clerk, yearly, 3 l.

FOR Reparations, yearly, 4 s.

FOR fifteen poor Mens Gowns, and each of them 2 s. in Money, yearly, 16 l. 10 s.

FOR fifteen poor Artificers, 15 l.

To as many poor People weekly, 6 d. to each.

TOWARDS Repairing the Church, 19 l. 10 s.

To mending the Highways there, 10 l.

To other Uses, 4 l.

IN the Year 1588, Sir *Martin Calthorp* was Mayor. Then the Queen had a Loan from the City, by reason of her extraordinary Charges she had been at in Preparation against the *Spaniard*, who attempted the Invasion of *England* this Year. Every Company was taxed new, by Way of Loan, to the Amount of 20,000 l. according to a Direction from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Mayor.

IN November was paid to the Lord Treasurer hereupon, 17952 l. 10 s. But many of the Citizens wilfully absented themselves, and many had wholly left the City, and betaken themselves into to the Country; whereby the Loan amounted not to the Sum of 20000 l. which the commendable Zeal of the Mayor for the Queen, and for the City's Credit, did endeavour to raise it unto. He, and Sir *George Bond*, Alderman, sent the several Sums that each stood charged with unto the said Loan, with their Names and Dwellings; and acquainted the Treasurer how effectually this Business had been travailed in: And he wrote, That he was very sorry that he should be occasioned, by the Backwardness of some, to give so hard an Information unto his Lordship, against any that would be accounted good Citizens: But in respect of his Duty, he said, He could do no less, but to lay the Fault and Blame on such as committed the same: And so left it to his Lordship, to take some Course with those Citizens.

THE Queen had a Loan the same Year from the City, and chiefly from the Members of the 12 Companies, who raised 51900 l. These following



lending lent 1000 *l.* a-piece, Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Sir *Wolstan Dixie*, *Thomas Smith*, Customer, and *John Spencer*, Alderman; the rest subscribed, some 500 *l.* some 300, some 200, none under one hundred.

THE next Year [1589] there was another Loan of 15000 *l.* for which the Queen paid 10 per Cent. And from these Supplies of Money afforded from the City, it seems to have truly the Denomination of the Chamber of the Kings of *England*: And thus, from its inexhaustible Wealth, and the good Service and Use her Princes have made of it, her Citizens have received great Honour.

ONE good Service of this City to their Princes, has been lending them Money upon extraordinary Emergencies, who had great and dangerous Enemies to encounter and watch against.

Sir *John Hart*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1589, erected and founded a Free-School in *Yorkshire*, with the Allowance of 30 *l.* yearly to a Master and an Usher.

Sir *John Allot*, Fishmonger, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, gave likewise among the Hospitals 66 *l.* 13 *s.*

Sir *William Webb*, Salter, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1591, gave likewise to be distributed among the said Hospitals, 80 *l.*

*John Holmes*, Draper, gave to the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's*, Anno 1588, his Dwelling-House in the same Parish, yielding yearly 32 *l.*

*Thomas Atkinson*, Baker, gave also to the same Parish 10 *l.* yearly.

Mr. *Thomas Cure*, Sadler, and 'Squire Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* (as his Son also was after him) did build an Hospital in *Southwark*, having some Help afforded him by the Parish of *St. Saviour*: But the main and chief Charge was his own. The House was for eighteen poor People, each of them having two Chambers, and Allowance of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to each Person yearly.

THE Building of the Hospital cost above 300 *l.*

Mr. *George Bishop*, Stationer, gave 6 *l.* yearly to his Company, and hath allowed 10 *l.* yearly for ever, towards maintaining Preachers at *St. Paul's Cross*. He gave likewise 6 *l.* yearly to *Christ's Hospital*.

Mr. *Richard Culverwell*, Brewer, gave to the Hospital of *Bridewell*, 200 *l.*

Mr. *William Whitmore*, Haberdasher, gave also to the same Hospital, 200 *l.*

Mr. *John Norton*, Stationer, gave to his own Company the Sum of 1000 *l.* to purchase Lands amounting to the Value of 50 *l.* yearly; and some Part to be lent to poor young Men.

HE gave also 150 *l.* to the Parish of *St. Faith's* under *St. Paul's*, to purchase 7 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly for ever, to be given to the Poor.

Mr. *Henry Fisher*, Fishmonger, gave to his Company, 9 *l.* yearly, to maintain a Scholar in the College of *Brazen-Nose* in *Oxford*, with the Allowance of 9 *l.* 2 *s.* yearly for two Sermons.

Mr. *Thomas Aldersey*, Haberdasher, gave 200 Marks yearly to the Church and Poor.

Mr. *Robert Offley*, Haberdasher, gave 600 *l.* to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Chester*, to be lent to young Traders.

HE gave 200 *l.* to the Poor of the Company; with the Interest of 200 *l.* more, which was towards Maintaining two Scholars at the Universities; and large Legacies to *Bethlem* and other Hospitals, and for the Relief of poor Prisoners.

Mr. *Thomas Fisher*, Skinner, gave 45 *l.* yearly to charitable Uses.

Mr. *Florence Caldwell*, Haberdasher, gave to divers poor Parishes in LONDON, 20 *l.* yearly.

VOL. I.

SEVERAL well-disposed Citizens of LONDON, desirous not to be named, being born in or near *Ashborn* in the *Peke*, in the County of *Derby*, joined together, and built a handsome School-House there, with a convenient Lodging for a Master and Usher, and allowed a liberal Maintenance thereto yearly.

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leatherfeller, a Batchelor, gave to the Prisons in and about LONDON, 12 *l.*

To the Poor of two Towns in the West 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To the Poor of the Town of *Pool*, where he was born, 10 *l.*

FOR Building Alms-Houses there 333 *l.*

FOR the Relief of poor Prisoners, such as were neither *Atheists* or *Papists*, and might be released each for 20 Nobles, 150 *l.*

FOR the Benefit of poor Preachers, allowing to each Man 10 *l.* 100 *l.*

FOR the Comfort of poor decayed Artificers, being charged with Wife and Children, and of known honest Reputation, 100 *l.*

HE gave to the Company of *Merchant Adventurers*, for the Relief of poor decayed People, and towards the Support of young Freemen, 400 *l.*

To *Christ's Hospital*, to purchase Lands for the Relief of the House, 500 *l.*

To erect certain Alms-Houses in and about LONDON, and also to maintain 12 poor People, 600 *l.*

To the Parish where he lived, 10 *l.*

FOR two Dozen of Bread to be given every Sunday to the Poor, 100 *l.*

To *Christ-Church* Parish, 15 *l.*

FOR the Relief of the Poor in several Parishes without the Walls; to every one of them 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

To *St. George's* Parish in *Southwark*, *St. Sepulchre's*, *St. Olave's* beyond the Bridge, *St. Giles's* without *Cripplegate*, and *St. Leonard's Shoreditch*, to buy Coals for the Poor in each Parish, 30 *l.* a-piece

HE gave also to the Parishes of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, and *St. Botolph without Bishopsgate*, 20 *l.* each.

FOR Maintaining four Scholars, two in *Oxford*, and two in *Cambridge*, Students in Divinity, 400 *l.* of which the Company of *Leathersellers* have the Care; who not only see it diligently performed, but also have added their Bounty to it.

*John Fuller*, Esq; and one of the Judges in the *Sheriff's Court* in LONDON, by his Last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 10th of June 1592, appointed his Wife, her Heirs and Assigns, to erect certain Alms-Houses in the Parish of *Stokenheath*; for 12 poor aged single Men, being aged 50 Years or upwards; *St. Dunstons*

HE appointed also the like Alms-Houses to be built in the Parish of *St. Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, for 12 poor Widow Women of the like Age: And she to endow them with the yearly Maintenance of 100 *l.* namely, to each 50 *l.* by the Year for ever: And that Money to be deducted out of his Lands in *Lincolnshire*; assuring over the same to certain Feoffees in Trust, by a Deed of Feoffment.

MOREOVER, he gave his Messuages, Lands and Tenements, lying and being in the several Parishes of *St. Bennet*, and *St. Peter* by *Paul's Wharf*, to Feoffees, in Trust yearly for ever: To disburse all the Issues and Profits of the said Lands and Tenements, to the relieving and discharging of poor Prisoners in the *Hole*, or *Two-penny Wards* in either of the *Compters* in LONDON, by equal Portions to each *Compter*, provided that the Debt do not exceed the Sum of 20 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Prisoner at any Time, to be set free.

Q q q

Mr.



Mr. *Edward Elmer*, Grocer, gave to both the *Compters* in LONDON 100 *l.* partly to be laid out in Faggots for the Prisoners, in cold Weather; and for two Load of Straw yearly to *Bethlem*.

Mr. *William Nelson*, Grocer, towards the Maintaining of 12 poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, gave 400 *l.* to be paid yearly to each Place, 20 *l.* and 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to each Man. And to the Prisons, 33 *l.*

Mr. *Ralph Newberry*, Stationer, gave a Stock of Books, and Privileges of Printing, to be sold for the Benefit of *Christ's Hospital*, and *Bridewell*.

Mr. *Robert Rowe*, Haberdasher, for the Furtherance of poor Scholars in both the Universities, gave 20 *l.* yearly, and the Remainder of his Goods that were not bequeathed.

Mr. *Edmond Stile*, Grocer, and Sheriff of LONDON gave to be distributed among the said Hospitals in LONDON, the Sum of 60 *l.*

*John Stockley*, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, and other Hospitals besides, towards the Education of poor Children in the Fear of God, the Sum of 40 *l.*

He gave besides, to the Universities 40 *l.* more, towards the Maintenance of four poor Scholars; to be disposed of by the Master and Wardens of the *Merchant-Taylors*, with Consent of his Executors and Overseers; desiring that *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxford* should have the Prerogative of the Gift, if such be there to be found, as are capable of the same.

*Gaius Newman*, Goldsmith, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 5 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the Hospital of *Bridewell*, 3 *l.*

*John Newman*, Grocer, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 3 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 6 *l.* and to *St. Thomas's*, *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, each 40 *s.*

*Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor, gave, by his Last Will and Testament, to the Chamber of LONDON, the Sum of 300 *l.* towards new Building *Blackwell Hall* in LONDON.

UPON the Receipt of this Gift, the said Hall was taken down, and a new Foundation laid, and within the Space of ten Months following, the Work was finished, with the full Charge of 2500 *l.*

He gave besides to *Christ's Hospital*, the Sum of 90 *l.*

*Peter Chapman*, Ironmonger, gave to the eight Prisons in and about LONDON, the Sum of 60 *l.*

He gave also to two poor Scholars of *Oxford*, studying Divinity, 5 *l.* to each, yearly.

To two poor Scholars in *Cambridge* also, following the same Study, he gave the like Sum of Money.

To the Poor of the Parish of *Cokeham* in *Berkshire*, where he was born, he gave the Sum of 5 *l.* yearly.

*John Carre*, Ironmonger, gave a Gift of 20 *l.* yearly, for the Space of one and twenty Years; 5 *l.* thereof to a Preacher at *Standon* in *Essex*; and the other 15 *l.* was ordered to pass in the following Manner:

THE first Year, it was for the Benefit of certain poor Parishes in LONDON.

THE second Year, it was to help two poor Scholars, one in *Oxford*, the other in *Cambridge*.

THE third Year, it was appointed for the Relief of the Poor in *Standon*.

And so (according to this Course) to continue for Time and Place, during the Space of one and twenty Years.

*Henry Cowch*, or *Crowth*, Merchant-Taylor, gave unto *Christ's Hospital* the Benefit of his House, known by the Name of the *Crown with-*

*out Aldgate*, having divers Years as then to come in the Lease, and yielding yearly the Sum of 15 *l.*

Five Pounds is yearly appointed to be paid to the Poor of that Parish, and 10 *s.* to a Preacher.

THE rest remaineth to the Hospital: And after the Expiration of the Leases, increased largely.

*David Smith*, Embroiderer, at his own Charge, built certain Alm-Houses upon the Hill called *St. Peter's Hill*, near *Old Fish-street*, allowing sufficient Maintenance to them.

He gave also 25 *l.* yearly to the Company of Ironmongers, appointing it to be distributed among the Poor in the Wards of *Queen-Hith* and *Castle Baynard*.

*John Scot*, Salter, gave to his Company the Sum of 20 *l.* yearly, to be allowed to the six poor Alms-Men of the Company, each 12 *d.* Weekly.

THE rest to be divided among other Poor; and 30 *s.* to be bestowed on Coals, yearly, for the Poor.

*William Stoder*, Grocer, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, for Relief of the poor Children there, 50 *l.* yearly.

*William Mascall*, Brewer, gave to the same Hospital, and to the same Intent, 9 *l.* yearly.

*Stephen Skidmore*, Vintner, gave a Gift of 44 *l.* yearly, and ordered it in this Manner:

To seventeen poor Parishes in LONDON, appointed by Nomination, 17 *l.*

To the Poor of the Parish of *St. Stephen* in *Coleman-street*, 12 *d.* Weekly in Bread.

To the Poor of *Cork* in *Ireland*, (where it seemeth he was born) being twelve in Number, to each poor Body 40 *s.*

*Richard Jacob*, Vintner, gave 16 *l.* for ever, to be distributed to *Christ's Hospital*, *St. Bartholomew's*, *Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, 40 *s.* to each House yearly; and the other 8 *l.* to be given to certain appointed poor Parishes in LONDON.

He gave, moreover, (for two hundred Years) the Sum of 28 *l.* yearly; of which Portion of Money, 16 *l.* was appointed for poor Prisoners, that lay imprisoned in any of the eight Prisons in and about LONDON, yearly to each Prison 40 *s.* as the *Gatehouse*, the *Fleet*, both the *Compters* of the *Poultry* and *Wood-street*, *Ludgate*, the *Marshalsea*, the *King's-Bench*, and the *White Lion*.

WHAT remained of the Overplus of the Money, was to be distributed to the Poor of divers appointed Parishes.

*John Russel*, Draper, gave the Sum of 80 *l.* yearly, for ever; out of which these Sums following should be deducted, and the rest remain to be employed by the Company of Drapers.

He gave 13 *l.* 9 *s.* yearly, to thirteen poor People.

FOR Relief of the Poor, to be bestowed in Bread yearly, 52 *s.*

To be bestowed in Coals, yearly, for the Poor, 3 *l.*

FOR the Maintaining of Preachers, yearly, at *St. Paul's Cross*, 10 *l.*

TOWARD the Maintaining of two Scholars, one in *Oxford*, and the other in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

FOR Maintaining a Schoolmaster at *Burton* in *Staffordshire*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Item, To the Usher, 5 *l.*

AND to the Visitors, 30 *s.*

*Robert Gale*, Vintner, out of his Lands, lying in divers Places, gave the Sum of 140 *l.* yearly, to be employed in Manner following, after the Decease of *Dorothy* his Wife.

To six of the poorer Sort of Scholars in *Corpus Christi College*, in the University of *Oxford*, usually commorant and residing in the said College, and yearly to be chosen on the Feast-Day of *St. Thomas the Apostle*, by *George Laycock*, his Heirs



Heirs or Assigns, under his or their Hand or Seal.

To each Scholar he gave 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for ever, to be paid by the said *Laycock*, his Heirs or Assigns for ever, out of his Lands in *Claypool*, in the County of *Lincoln*, and *Brassington* in the County of *Derby*.

To the poor Town of *Chippenham* in *Wiltshire*, he gave 20 *l.*

To the Preacher there, 20 *s.*

To the Bailiff and Burgessees, as a friendly Remembrance, yearly, 20 *s.*

To *Christ's Hospital* in *LONDON*, 20 *l.*

To the Company of *Vintners*, 20 *l.*

To the Poor in *Lincoln*, 20 *l.*

To a Preacher there, yearly, 10 *s.*

To the Mayor and Chamberlain, 20 *s.*

To the Minister of *St. Mark's Church* there, 10 *s.*

*John Quarles*, Draper, gave yearly to be bestowed in Bread, for the Relief of the Poor, 6 *l.*

*William Dummer*, Draper, gave yearly, to the Poor, the Sum of 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever.

*William Parker*, a Brother also of the same Society, gave towards the Maintaining a Lecture yearly, at *St. Antholin's*, 6 *l.*

*Owen Clun*, another Brother also of the same Society, gave to the Poor of the said Company, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 25 *l.*

*James Stoddard*, Grocer, for the Maintaining two poor Scholars, one of *Brazen-Nose-College*, *Oxford*, the other of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, gave 10 *l.* yearly, to be paid for ever, out of his Tenement called, *The Swan with two Necks*, in the Parish of *St. Lawrence Old-Jury*.

*John Skeete*, Draper, for Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the Hospitals in and about *LONDON*, gave the Sum of 300 *l.*

MOREOVER, he gave to four poor Scholars, studying Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, and who are not able to proceed in their Degrees, 5 *l.* to each Scholar, to be paid at the next Act.

THE like Liberality he bestowed on the other University of *Cambridge*, to be paid at the next Commencement.

*Roger Owfield*, Fishmonger, gave the Sum of 100 *l.* towards the Maintenance of poor Scholars, who studied Divinity in the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, or elsewhere: And his Desire was, that some of them might be of the Town of *Ashborn*, if any such could there be found for it: Otherwise he appointed the Money to be employed in Scholarships, in *Sidney*, or *Emanuel College*, in *Cambridge*.

BESIDES, he gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 100 *l.*

*John Berriman*, of *Bishops-Taunton* in *Devonshire*, Clothier, and said to be a Free Draper of *LONDON*, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 100 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 5 *l.* to *St. Thomas's*, 6 *l.* to *Bridewell*, 40 *s.* and to *Bethlem*, 50 *l.*

*John Ireland*, Salter, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 4 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 4 *l.* to *St. Thomas's* and *Bridewell*, 20 *s.* to each House.

*Thomas Thorney*, Barber-Surgeon, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 5 *l.* and to *Bridewell*, 5 *l.*

*Francis Evington*, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 10 *l.* and to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, 10 *l.*

HE also gave to poor Scholars in both the Universities, 6 *l.* to each Scholar.

*Henry Butler*, Draper, gave to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, 10 *l.* to *Christ's Hospital*, 5 *l.* and to *St. Bartholomew's* and *Bridewell*, 5 *l.* to each House.

*Peter Hall*, Draper, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 10 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 3 *l.* and the like to *St. Thomas's*.

*Roger Jenkins*, Barber-Surgeon, to the poor Scholars in *Christ's Hospital*, gave 5 *l.* to buy them Books at the Discretion of the Treasurer.

*George Chamberlain*, Ironmonger, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 10 *l.* to *St. Thomas's*, 5 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 5 *l.* and to *Bridewell*, 10 *l.*

*Thomas Church*, Draper, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 10 *l.* to *Bridewell*, 10 *l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 5 *l.* and to *St. Thomas's*, 5 *l.*

*Andrew Banning*, Grocer, gave for ever 120 *l.* to the Company of Grocers, therewith to purchase Lands of 5 *l.* Value yearly, for the Relief of some poor Scholar in the University of *Cambridge*.

*Randal Manning*, Skinner, gave toward the Relief of four poor Scholars yearly, 40 *s.* to each Scholar, being of *Christ's* and *Emanuel Colleges* in *Cambridge*, and this Gift to continue the Space of 30 Years. *Catharine*, Wife to the said *Randal Manning*, gave also the Sum of 100 *l.* that her Husband's Will might the more effectually be kept and performed.

*Hugh Cappe*, Plaisterer, gave for Relief of the poor Children in *Christ's Hospital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* He gave also to the two Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew*, and *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, 10 *l.* to each House.

*Lewis Randall*, Pewterer, gave unto *Christ's Hospital*, 50 *l.* and to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, 20 *s.*

*Hen. Van Hilton*, Merchant, Stranger, and a free Denison of *LONDON*, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 30 *l.*

*Humphrey Fox*, Draper, gave to the said Hospital, 50 *l.*

*William Parker*, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, to purchase Lands for Maintaining the Poor Children, 500 *l.*

HE gave also to the Treasurer of *Bridewell*, to set 40 Boys at Work, who should be taken up Begging in the Streets, and there bound Apprentices for seven Years, to learn several Trades, for each Boy 5 *l.* to be paid by the Treasurer, till the Sum of 200 *l.* should be expended.

*George Palin*, Merchant, and Free of the Girdlers Society, by his Last Will and Testament, to good and charitable Uses, gave these Gifts following:

First, He gave 900 *l.* towards the erecting or building of certain Alms-Houses, in or about the City of *LONDON*, wherein six poor People should have the yearly Allowance of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to each Person.

MORE, he gave towards the having a Chime of Bells in *Bow Church* in *LONDON*, 100 *l.*

HE gave to *St. John Baptist* and *Brazen-Nose Colleges* in *Oxford*, towards the Maintaining of four Scholars there yearly, 300 *l.* to each College, and to each Scholar, 4 *l.* yearly.

To the six several Prisons in and about *LONDON*, he gave 60 *l.*

HE gave unto *Christ's Hospital*, to purchase Lands, after the Rate of 20 *l.* yearly, for Benefit of the poor Children there, the Sum of 300 *l.*

MOREOVER, of his Zeal and Love to Learning, and for the like Uses as we have before declared, he gave to *Trinity* and *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 600 *l.*

To the Hospital of *St. Thomas*, *Southwark*, he gave 50 *l.*

TOWARDS bearing the Charges of such Scholars, as should come, from Time to Time, to preach at *St. Paul's Cross*, he gave the Sum of 200 *l.*

HE gave 132 *l.* to be distributed to certain Parishes in *LONDON*, to some 10 *l.* to others 20 *l.*

HE gave to the Town of *Wrenbury* in *Cheshire*, 200 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor.

HE gave also to the Church there, the Sum of 30 *l.*

HE gave for 40 Gowns, 40 *l.*

THIS Gentleman bestowed these Gifts, amounting in the whole to the Sum of 3600 *l.* about the Year 1610.



*Laurence Campe*, Draper, gave 40*l.* towards Maintaining poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, at the Discretion of *Robert Meakin*, Preacher of *St. John's Church* in *Walbrook*.

*Robert Dove*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, gave in his Life-Time, not long before he died, to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of that Worshipful Company, the Sum of 2958*l.* 10*s.* to be yearly employed in the good Uses following :

First, For the Maintaining of 13 poor Alms-Men in Gowns of good Cloth, well lined, with a Silver Dove upon each Man's Left Sleeve : And six other poor Men, termed Reversioners, to succeed in the Rooms of the deceased Gown-men, they wearing Cloaks of good Cloth in the mean Time, with a Silver Dove also upon each Man's Left Arm : The yearly Allowance to perform this is 107*l.*

He gave to the Schoolmaster 8*l.*

He gave also to the Poor of *St. Botolph's without Aldgate*, in which Parish he dwelt and died, 20*l.* 9*s.*

To *St. John Baptist's College* in *Oxford*, he gave 100*l.*

To the Prisoners in the two Compters of LONDON, and to the Prisoners of *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, he gave 20*l.*

He gave to *Christ's Hospital* in LONDON, to purchase Lands, after the Rate of 10*l.* yearly; and for one to instruct the Boys in Singing, 240*l.*

He gave to the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's*, the Sum of 50*l.* that after the several Sessions in LONDON, when the Prisoners remain in the Jail, as condemned Men to Death, expecting Execution on the Morrow following, the Clerk of the Church should come in the Night Time, and likewise early in the Morning, to the Window of the Prison where they lie, and there ringing certain Tolls with a Hand-Bell, appointed for the Purpose, he doth afterward (in most Christian Manner) put them in Mind of their present Condition, and ensuing Execution, desiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the Carts, and brought before the Wall of the Church, there he standeth ready with the same Bell, and after certain Tolls, rehearseth an appointed Prayer, desiring all the People there present to pray for them. The Beadle also of Merchant-Taylors Hall, hath an allowed Stipend to see that this be duly done.

MORE of this Gentleman when we come to treat of Merchant-Taylors Hall ; and of his Charities in *Portoken Ward*.

*Randolph Woolley*, Merchant-Taylor, gave to the Governors of *Christ's Hospital* 100*l.* for allowing 50*s.* yearly, every *Easter-Day*, that the poor Children may then eat Roast-Beef.

He gave some other Charities ; and 3*l.* to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

*Henry Walcot*, Grocer, gave to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, 20*l.* to *Christ's Hospital*, 5*l.* to *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark* 5*l.* to *Bridewell*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and to *Bethlem*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

*Henry Woolaston*, Draper, gave to *St. Thomas's Hospital* 40*l.* and to the four Beadles, Coats of Cloth.

Also he gave to every Governor, going to his Burial, and staying there the Sermon, 2*s.* 6*d.* to each Man, to Dine together afterward.

*John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, 40*l.* to *St. Bartholomew's*, 50*l.* to *Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas's*, 5*l.* each House.

*Edward Harvill*, Brewer, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, the Sum of 100*l.* and 50*l.* to be equally divided between the two Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew's*, and *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*.

*John Brown*, Woolwinder, and *Magdalen* his Wife, gave certain Lands lying in *Barking* in *Essex*, amounting then to 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, to *Christ's Hospital*, for ever.

*John Porter* of *Porter's-Key*, Fishmonger, gave unto *Christ's Hospital*, 20*l.*

*Lewis Randall*, Pewterer, but a Brewer by his Profession, of his own free Cost and Charge, paved (with Free-stone) the East Isle of *Christ's Hospital* Cloisters, and renewed all the Armouries of former liberal Benefactors to that House, whereof himself was one of the Governors.

He gave besides 50*l.* to the Treasurer, that the poor Children there maintained might eat Roast Meat at Dinner, on every *St. Matthias's Day*, if it fall out of *Lent* ; but if it fall in *Lent*, then to eat Furmety, both at Dinner and Supper.

*John Whitehall*, Skinner, gave to the Childrens Relief in *Christ's Hospital*, 40*l.*

*William Jones*, Merchant, and Free of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, in his Life-Time did many charitable Deeds, and by his Will and Testament, ordained many more, putting his own Society in Trust, to see them performed.

First, Many Years before he died, he allowed 50*l.* yearly to a Preacher at *Monmouth*, there to instruct the People in God's true Religion : Afterward he settled a certain Stipend there, amounting to the Sum of 100 Marks yearly, to maintain a good Preacher. Providing also, that a convenient House be built for him, with all necessary Matters belonging to it ; that he might (with the more Comfort) dwell there among them.

Also, for the Instruction of Youth in Learning and Religion, he ordained to have a Free-School there built at his own Charge ; and a House also to be erected for the Chief Master, allowing him yearly (for ever) 60*l.* and 30*l.* also, yearly, to the Usher.

He also ordered the Building of an Hospital in the same Town, ordaining it for twenty poor People, giving to every one of them a good Gown yearly, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a-piece Weekly. And because himself (being far off) could be no Surveyor of these Works, he committed the Care thereof to the loving Brethren of his Company, paying to them (in his Life-Time) the Sum of 8000*l.* and left them by his Will 1000*l.* more, for the full Finishing of so good a Work.

MORE, he appointed to the said Company of Haberdashers, the Sum of 5000*l.* by them to be disbursed, for the Maintenance of a good Preacher at *Newland* in *Glocestershire*, and of certain poor People in the same Parish.

MORE, he gave to the same Society 1440*l.* to allow unto nine poor Men, being Free Brethren of the same Company, 8*l.* a-piece yearly, for ever.

MOREOVER, he left (by his Will) 600*l.* in Money, and a handsome House in the City of LONDON, to the Disposition of the Company, to bestow the yearly Profits, for the Maintenance of a Preacher in this City for ever, which Preacher from Time to Time is to be nominated by the Company.

MORE, he gave the Sum of 1000*l.* to be faithfully distributed among poor Preachers here in *England*.

To be distributed among the several Hospitals in LONDON, he gave the Sum of 500*l.*

To the Poor of *Stood* he gave 200*l.*

To the Poor of *Hamburg* he gave 50*l.*

BESIDES, to such poor Englishmen, as lived in *Hamburg*, he gave 50*l.*

He gave likewise a good Sum of Money, (by Way of Gratitude and Thankfulness) to his own Company, as a Token of his Love for their Care and Pains-taking in the Managing of so serious a Business.

This Charity extendeth only to poor Brethren of the same Company.



THE Hospital at *Monmouth* was built (by the Company) in his Life-Time, and the poor People placed in it.

Mr. *William Masbam*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave (beside his liberal Charity to the Hospital) toward the Maintenance of poor Scholars at both the Universities, 20*l*.

Mr. *Henry Prannel*, Vintner, and Alderman of LONDON, gave among the said Hospitals, the Sum of 50*l*. yearly,

Mr. *William Elkin*, Mercer, and Alderman of LONDON, in the Year 1593, gave to *Christ's* Hospital in LONDON, and for certain charitable Uses, the Sum of 800*l*.

HE gave also to the Prisons in and about LONDON, 60*l*.

BESIDES, he gave to *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, 5*l*. and to both the Universities, 60*l*.

Mr. *Richard Gurney*, Salter, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to be distributed among the several Hospitals in and about LONDON, 60*l*. and to the Universities yearly, 5*l*.

Mr. *Hugh Offley*, Leatherfeller, and Alderman of LONDON, gave for the Maintaining of Scholars in both the Universities, 77*l*.

HE gave to *Christ's* Hospital in LONDON, the Sum of 77*l*.

BESIDES, he gave to the Prisoners in and about LONDON, 20*l*. and 35*s*. yearly, to continue for certain Years.

Mr. *Robert Brooke*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to be distributed among the Hospitals in LONDON, the Sum of 36*l*.

Mr. *Benedict Barnham*, Draper, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to be distributed among the several Prisons in LONDON, 50*l*.

Mr. *Robert Taylor*, Haberdasher, and Alderman of LONDON, gave in Distribution to the Hospitals in LONDON, the Sum of 100*l*.

Mr. *Paul Banning*, Grocer, and some Time an Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Christ's* Hospital the Sum of 100*l*.

Sir *Richard Goddard*, Draper, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to the Hospital of *Bridewell*, 200*l*.

Mr. *William Walthall*, Mercer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to the Hospitals of LONDON, 200*l*.

MORE, he gave to poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, 9*l*. yearly.

To the Prisons besides, in and about LONDON, he gave 135*l*.

BESIDES his former Gifts, he gave 10*l*. yearly to *Christ's* Hospital.

To his Company of the Mercers, he gave 100*l*. to be lent to young Men that begin the World.

Sir *Robert Hampson*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to the charitable Relief of poor Prisoners, 150*l*. in ready Money, and the Reversion of two Tenements besides.

Sir *Henry Anderson*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, and *Richard Anderson*, his Son, gave to the College of *Brazen-Nose* in *Oxford*, for the Relief of poor Scholars there, 113*l*.

Sir *William Glover*, Dyer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave also to the Hospitals in and about LONDON, the Sum of 200*l*.

Sir *William Rumney*, Haberdasher, and Alderman of LONDON, gave also to be distributed among the said Hospitals, the Sum of 65*l*.

Sir *Roger Jones*, Dyer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave likewise to the said Hospitals, 220*l*.

Mr. *Richard Faringdon*, Clothworker, and Alderman of LONDON, gave also to be distributed among the same Hospitals, the Sum of 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

*Nicholas Stile*, Grocer, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Christ's* Hospital, 5*l*.

VOL. I.

to *St. Bartholomew's*, 10*l*. and to *St. Thomas's* Hospital, 2*l*.

MOREOVER, he gave to poor maimed Seafaring Soldiers in *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, 10*l*. if no House were erected in or about LONDON, for the Harbour and Relief of such maimed Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. *Jeffrey Elwes*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Christ's* Hospital, the Sum of 100*l*. and to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, and *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, 10*l*. to each House.

Mr. *Cuthbert Martin*, Skinner, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Christ's* Hospital the Sum of 20*l*.

Sir *James Deane*, Draper, gave to be distributed among the several Hospitals in and about LONDON, the Sum of 130*l*. and to the Prisons 70*l*.

Mr. *George Smithes*, Goldsmith, and Alderman of LONDON, gave to *Christ's* Hospital, 10*l*. and to *Bridewell*, 10*l*.

Sir *William Bowyer*, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1543, gave to the several Prisons in and about LONDON, the Sum of 200*l*.

Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1554, gave to *Christ's* Hospital, *St. Bartholomew's*, *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, 100*l*.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1565, gave the Sum of 29*l*. 14*s*. yearly, to a Christian and charitable Work, formerly begun by Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON likewise, and with the like yearly Allowance of 19*l*. 14*s*. towards the Maintenance of 13 Alms-Houses on *Tower-Hill*, and near the Dwelling-House of the Lord *Lumley*.

Sir *Christopher Draper*, Ironmonger, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1566, gave to the Prisons in and about LONDON, and *Bethlem*, 68*l*.

Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Mercer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1572, gave to be distributed among the Hospitals in LONDON, the Sum of 100*l*.

Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1577, gave also in Distribution among the said Hospitals, 60*l*.

Sir *Wolstane Dixie*, Skinner, Mayor 1586, gave as followeth.

To a Free School at *Bosworth*, which he founded, an Endowment of 20*l*. yearly.

To *Christ's* Hospital in LONDON yearly, for ever, 42*l*.

FOR a Lecture in *St. Michael Bassishaw*, yearly, 10*l*.

To the Poor in *Newgate*, 20*l*.

To the two Compters, and to *Ludgate*, and *Bethlem*, to each, 10*l*.

To the four Prisons in *Southwark*, 20*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

To the Poor of *Bassishaw*, 10*l*.

To *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, to buy Lands for the Maintenance of two Fellows, and two Scholars, 600*l*.

To the Building of the College, 50*l*.

To be lent to poor Merchants, 500*l*.

To the Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew*, and *St. Thomas*, 50*l*. each.

To the Poor of *Bridewell*, 20*l*.

To poor Maids Marriages, 100*l*.

To poor Strangers of the *Dutch* and *French* Church, 50*l*.

TOWARDS building the Pesthouse, 200*l*.

Sir *Stephen Slanie*, Skinner, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1596, gave to the several Hospitals in and about LONDON,

R r r



DON, 120 *l.* to be equally divided among them.

Sir Robert Lee, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1602, gave also in Distribution among the said Hospitals, 42 *l.*

Sir John Watts, Clothworker, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1606, gave unto *Christ's Hospital* the Sum of 10 *l.* and to *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*, 20 *l.*

Sir Henry Bowe, Mercer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1607, gave likewise to be distributed among the same Hospitals, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir Humphrey Weld, Grocer, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1608, gave to be distributed among the several Hospitals, the Sum of 100 *l.*

Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1609, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, the Sum of 20 *l.* and to the two Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew's*, and *St. Thomas's*, 5 *l.* to each House.

KING James I, near the Beginning of his Reign, was apprehensive of a Rebellion in the North of *Ireland*; when the Citizens of LONDON seasonably supplied him with 20,000 *l.* for his *Irish* Affairs. It was in the Month of July 1609, or 1610, that that King offered the Lord Mayor and Citizens, a Possession and Plantation of *Englishmen*, in the Province of *Ulster*. Accordingly they advised themselves therein; and in August they sent four expert and discreet Persons, accompanied by Sir Thomas Philips (as the Lords of the Council had appointed) to survey that Province, and to observe the Profits, with the State and Condition thereof, and to report what Ruins were to be repaired; and what Cities, Castles, and Towns, were presently to be built. When these four Surveyors were returned, they certified the true State thereof, and of the Commodities, Honour, and Credit, that was likely to accrue to the City; and so they resolved to agree to the King's Offer, and levied the aforesaid Sum.

Sir James Pemberton, Goldsmith, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1611, in his Life-Time, founded a Free-School at *Heskin*, in the Parish of *Ekklesden* in *Lancashire*, endowing it with 50 *l.* yearly.

He gave also to *Christ's Hospital*, 500 *l.*

He gave to his Company of Goldsmiths, 200 *l.*

To divers Prisons, he gave 100 *l.*

AND to sundry poor Parishes he gave charitably, leaving it to his Executors Discretion.

Sir John Swinnerton, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1612, gave to *Christ's Hospital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* and to the other three Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew*, *St. Thomas*, and *Bridewell*, 10 *l.* to each House.

IN the same Year, Frederick, Count Palatine of the *Rhine* [called the *Palsgrave*] came into *England*, to marry the Lady Eliz. K. James's Daughter: And on the 29th of October, when the Lord Mayor took his Oath, according to Custom, the said Prince was entertained at *Guildhall*, at the Mayor's Feast, accompanied with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Duke of *Lenox*, the Bishop of LONDON, and divers Earls and Lords.

AFTER Dinner, the Mayor, and his Brethren, in Behalf of the City, presented the *Palsgrave* with a very large Basin and Ewer, richly gilded, and curiously wrought, and two great gilt Pots, suitable to the rest: On each of which was Engraven, CIVITAS LONDON.

AND upon the Marriage, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen presented the Lady Elizabeth

with a Chain of Oriental Pearl, which cost above 2000 *l.*

WHEN King James I, came from *Edinburgh* to *Windsor* (from whence he came to his City of LONDON) the Citizens presented him with a Purse of 500 Pieces of Gold: The Mayor and Aldermen meeting him (in a very magnificent and splendid Manner) with above 400 Citizens in Chains of Gold, well mounted, at *Hide-Park*.

Sir William Craven, Knight, Alderman, and some Time Lord Mayor of this City, by his Last Will, made Anno 1617, gave to the poor Prisoners in *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the two *Compters*, the Sum of 40 *l.* viz. 10 *l.* to each. Item, To the poor Children of *Christ's Hospital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* Item, Towards the Relief and Curing of sick, sore, and diseased Persons in *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, the Sum of 100 *l.* Item, to the Hospital of *Bridewell*, towards the setting of sturdy Beggars, idle and vagrant Persons on Work, 100 *l.* Item, Towards the Relief of sick, sore, and diseased Persons in *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*, 100 *l.*

BESIDES, to be distributed on the Day of his Burial, to the Poor of divers Parishes in LONDON, according to the Discretion of his Executors, 100 *l.* and to six Parishes in *Southwark*, 10 *l.* to each. To one hundred poor People to attend his Funeral, black Gowns, and 12 *d.* a-piece. To the Parish of *St. John Evangelist*, 100 *l.* To the Parish of *St. Antholin's*, one hundred Nobles. To the Poor of *Tiverton*, 50 *l.* and *Burnsal*, 50 *l.* besides some thousand Pounds to his Servants.

Sir Henry Rowe, Mercer, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, besides his former Bounty to the Hospitals, gave to the two Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, 40 *l.* to poor Scholars that studied Divinity: And when they shall proceed Masters of Arts, to each Scholar, 40 *s.*

Sir Thomas Hunt, Skinner, gave to be divided among the Poor of *Christ's Church*, *St. Bartholomew's*, *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*, and *Bridewell*, 100 *l.*

Sir William Rumney, Haberdasher, and Alderman of LONDON, besides his former Liberality to the Hospitals, gave to forty poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, the Sum of 20 *l.*

Sir William Stone, Clothworker, gave to the several Prisons in LONDON the Sum of 50 *l.*

Mr. Jeffrey Elwes, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, over and besides his bountiful Charity to the Hospitals in LONDON, gave to the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of *Oxford*, to the Use of the Body and Corporation of the said University, and to *St. John Baptist College*, the Sum of 300 *l.*

Sir Martin Bowes, Goldsmith, some Time Mayor, built an Alms-House at *Woolwich*, and appointed a Sermon to be preached at *St. Mary Wolnoth*, on or near *St. Martin's Day*, before the Company. And certain Gifts of his are then to be disposed of by the said Company. He gave Plate and Houses to the Goldsmiths Company.

Sir Baptist Hicks, Mercer, some Time living in *Cheapside*, Viscount *Campden*, built at his own Charge, in *St. John-street*, a Shire-House, for the Justices of *Middlesex* to hold their Sessions at, which cost him about 900 *l.* He founded also an Hospital at *Campden* in *Glostershire*, which he well endowed.

THIS Hicks, upon King James I's coming in, was sworn his Servant, soon after Knighted, and before his Death, created Viscount *Campden*. He supplied the Court with Silk, and rich Mercery Wares, when King James, with his bare Scotch Nobility and Gentry, came to *England*; by which Means he got a large Estate.

HE



HE was one of the first Citizens, who, after Knighthood, kept their Shops: He had two Daughters, who were his Heirs, and said to be worth 100,000 l. a-piece.

HIS Monument remains in the Church of *Campden*, in *Glocestershire*, (that gave him his Title) with his Lady's, who erected the same: Which specifying his Rise, and his good Deeds, in the Epitaph, may deserve a Place here.

*To the Memory of her dearest and deceased Husband, Baptist Lord Hicks, Viscount Campden, born of a worthy Family in the City of LONDON; who, by the Blessing of God, on his ingenuous Endeavours, arose to an ample Estate and to the aforesaid Degrees of Honour: And out of those Blessings, disposed to charitable Uses, in his Life-Time, a large Portion, to the Value of 10,000 l. Who lived religiously, virtuously, and generously, to the Age of 78 Years, and died October the 18th, 1629.*

Elizabeth, Viscountess Campden, his dear Consort, born of the Family of the Maye's, lived with him in all Peace and Contentment, the Space of 45 Years, leaving Issue by her said Lord and Husband, two Daughters; Juliana, married to Edward Lord Noel, now Viscount Campden; and Mary, married to Sir Charles Morison, Knt. and Bart. hath piously and carefully caused this Monument to be erected, as a Testimony of their mutual Love, where both their Bodies may rest together, in Expectation of a joyful Resurrection.

William Parker, Citizen, and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who died about the Year 1616, amongst other Things which he gave to pious and publick Uses, gave 1000 l. towards the new Building of *Aldersgate*, which was employed therein according to the Tenor of his Will. He gave also 500 l. towards the new Glazing of the decayed Windows in the upper Part of *St. Paul's Church*: And the same to be done on rich coloured Glass, with Effigies and holy Stories, as it had been formerly glazed and adorned. The first Window whereof being new made, was prepared and appointed to be set up on the North Side of the Choir, in the Month of *June* 1618, and much of the old Glass repaired; being the Decays of divers broken Windows.

Mr. Henry Smith, Alderman, who died 1627, gave Legacies amounting to the Sum of 75000 l. to several Towns, to buy Lands, for the Relief of the Poor, and for setting them to Work, and for Redemption of Captives in *Turkish Slavery*. And besides, bequeathed much more, according as his Estate would bear, towards the same Uses. See his Monument in *Wandsworth Church*.

Richard Crosshawe, Goldsmith; an Account of his Benefactions, the Inscription upon his Monument in the Church of *All Saints, Derby*, will declare, from the Visitation Book of *Derbysire*, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight, viz. upon a large Monument erected for Richard Crosshawe, a wealthy Goldsmith in LONDON, who was a Smith's Son at *Marketon juxta Derby*.

“ To the Glory of God. Richard Crosshawe,  
“ of LONDON, Esq; some Time Master of  
“ the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and  
“ Deputy of *Broad-street Ward*: A Man pious and  
“ liberal to the Poor in the great Plague, 1625.  
“ neglecting his own Safety, abode in the City,  
“ to provide for their Relief. Did many pious  
“ and charitable Acts in his Life-Time: And by  
“ his Will, left above 4000 l. to the Maintain-  
“ ance of Lectures, Relief of Poor, and other  
“ pious Uses.

“ Since his Death, his Executors have added  
“ out of his Estate 900 l. He dwelt, and lyeth  
“ buried in his Parish of *St. Bartholomew*, by  
“ the *Exchange*, where he lived 31 Years, and  
“ being 70 Years old, departed this Life the 2d  
“ of *June*, 1631. Having done much Good to  
“ this Town, and this his Native Country, his  
“ Executors have erected his Monument in this  
“ Place, to encourage others of great Estate to  
“ imitate his Piety and Charity:

Sir James Cambel, Knt. Senior Alderman of LONDON, who died 1641, among many charitable and other Legacies, amounting to near 50,000 l.

GAVE to repair the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, 1000 l.

To the Company of Ironmongers, to be lent to young Beginners, 100 l. a Man, upon good Security, 1300 l.

To enlarge the Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, with more Lodging for poor Sick, 1500 l.

To *Christ's Hospital*, 500 l.

To the other two Hospitals, viz. *Bridewell*, and *St. Bartholomew's*, 200 l.

To *Bethlem*, 100 l.

MORE, to *Bridewell*, for a Stock to set poor Vagrants to work, who are delivered out of the Jail, and keep them from farther Pilfering, 2000 l.

To the Governors of the Hospital, for a Dinner, 66 l. 13 s. 4 d.

FOR Relief and Release of poor Prisoners in and about LONDON, who lie in Durance for small Debts, 1000 l.

FOR the Redemption of poor Captives from *Turkish Slavery*, 1000 l.

IN this Year [1641] on the 25th of *November*, King Charles I. entertained by the City of LONDON, the City gave a most splendid and magnificent Entertainment to King Charles I. upon his safe and happy Return from *Scotland*, when he dined at *Guildhall*: The Triumphant Manner and Order whereof, and the Lord Mayor's meeting and receiving his Majesty, for an Honourable Remembrance of the City's Loyalty, was as follows:

THE Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Gurney, and the rest of the grave Senate of the City of LONDON, the Aldermen, his Brethren, being advertised that his Majesty, in his happy Return from *Scotland*, would graciously condescend to pass through the City, with his Royal Consort, the Queen, the Prince, and other of the Princely Issue, at a Court amongst themselves, took into their Consideration, how to give Entertainment fit for his Majesty's gracious Acceptance; and thereupon they selected a Committee of six Aldermen, and 12 Commoners, who should meet, consult, and order what they in their Discretion should think fit to conduce to the Honour of the City, and the Acceptance of his Majesty. Yet, before these Committees should effect any Thing, it was thought necessary to assemble a Common Council, as well to understand the Affection of the Commons, as to confirm those Committees chosen.

THE Matter being propounded there, was entertained with an unanimous Consent, and general Approbation, and the above-mentioned Committees were by the Court confirmed, who thereupon met daily, bending all their Thoughts how to satisfy the Trust reposed in them, and calling before them the Officers of the City, and directed them what they should do, charging them to leave nothing undone, which either Art, Labour, or Cost, in so short a Time could compass.

MORE particularly in the first Place their especial Care was to give Order, as well to the Steward, Cook, Butler, and Confectioner, to make



make speedy Provision of all Things, fit for the Royal Feasting of their Majesties, and their Princely Train, as to the Officers of the City Works, that the *Guildhall* might be prepared, and made ready for the due and respectful receiving of them.

THE next was, that Precepts might be speedily directed to the several Societies and Companies of the City, that against the Day their Majesties should come, there should be some of the prime Men chosen out of the Liveries, that should be in Readiness to attend the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in their best Array (either Velvet, Plush, or Sattin) and Chains of Gold, upon good Horses, well appointed, and each Rider to have a Footman to attend him, to meet their Majesties, and to conduct them first to *Guildhall*, and afterwards to his Majesty's Royal Palace of *Whitehall*. As also, that out of the Residue of their Companies, some should be appointed to wait in their several Standings in their Liveries, from their Majesties Entrance into the City, to *Temple-Bar*. To which Purpose the Committee gave Orders and Directions, where every several Companies Standings should be set up. And lastly, That others should be nominated to attend in the *Guildhall* upon their Majesties in their Liveries and Foins likewise, from the Time of their coming thither, to their Departure thence.

ANOTHER Care of the Committee was, that (the Way from *Kingsland* to *Shoreditch* being impassable for their Majesties, in Regard of the Depth and Foulness of it) a Way might be prepared from thence to that Place of the City, where their Majesties should enter, as might not only be fair and clean, but as pleasant also, and delightful, as the Season of the Year would permit; and that the Streets, all the Way they should pass, might be paved, where Need was, and made sweet and clean.

AND because some seditious Libels were at that Time dispersed, (which bred a panick Fear in some) Order was likewise taken, that there should be two Companies of the City's Train'd Bands, placed in several Parts of the City, upon that Day; as also, that at every Door, a Man should be placed, sufficiently appointed, to be ready upon all Occasions, to appease any Disorders.

LASTLY, Out of the said Committee, two of the City Captains were designed, as Chief Marshals for the Day; to have the Command over the other three Marshals, that were Officers of the Chamber; and to Order, Direct, and Marshal the Horsemen. And also four other of the Committee were appointed, as Comptrollers of the House, to whom all inferior Officers should have Recourse upon any Occasion, and to direct and order the Liveries, which were to attend upon their Majesties Service; and generally to dispose all other Things conducing to the Entertainment.

Now for the Entertainment itself. Upon *Thursday* the said 25th of *Novemb.* the Knights of the Grey Cloak, Mr. Recorder, and the rest of the Aldermen, the City Council, and Chief Officers, as Town-Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer, attended the Lord Mayor, at his Lordship's House in the *Old Jury*, by Eight of the Clock in the Morning, from whence they advanced thro' the City to *Moorgate*, in this Manner.

THE Lord Mayor having the Sword-Bearer, and the two Mace-Bearers before him, on Horseback, and on Foot-Cloths, and two Footmen in Black Velvet Coats, on each Side one, his Lordship wearing a Gown of Crimson Velvet, and a Collar of SS, rode in the Front, the Knights aforementioned, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen following, according to their Seniority, two by

two in Scarlet Gowns, attended by two Footmen a-piece, suited in the City Colours, each of which Footmen being appointed to carry a Truncheon in his Hand, for the Forenoon, and two Torches for the Afternoon: Next to them followed the City Council and Chief Officers, in Black Gowns upon Foot-Cloths, each of them having a Footman going by them, suited and fitted as aforesaid.

IN this Equipage they passed through the City, from his Lordship's House to *Moorfields*, where there waited in a Readiness to attend his Lordship and the Service, about five hundred Horsemen, selected out of the Liveries of the several Companies of the City, being Masters, Wardens, and prime Men of each Company, in Velvet, or Plush Coats, and Suits, with Chains of Gold, being well Horsed, and gallantly furnished, every Company having a Horseman in the Front, carrying a Pendant with that Company's Arms to which he did belong (for Distinction sake) and a Footman to attend each Horseman of the Livery, with Truncheons and Torches, as before: Both Horsemen with the Pendants, and Footmen being suited *Cap-a-pee*, with the Companies Colours on which they waited. There were also fourteen Trumpeters, with Trumpets, Banners, and Scarfs, who were placed two between every hundred of the Horse, and four at the Head of the Troop.

THE Lord Mayor being thus attended, rode on with the Knights, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, City Council, and Chief Officers, as before; and after them five hundred Horsemen, according to the several Ranks of the Companies, the Lord Mayor's Company, *viz.* the Clothworkers, being foremost; then the Mercers, and the rest according to their Order.

THEY all advanced, in a handsome Manner, through the Fields, (the Banks being cast down, and Bridges of fourteen Feet wide, being made over the Ditches, for better and more secure Passage) till they came beyond *Baumes*, (a retiring House of Sir *George Whitmore's*) in the Fields next adjoining to *Kingsland*. The Night before being Rainy, and the Morning Gloomy and Cloudy, the Lord Mayor commanded his Tent to be pitched in the Field, where his Lordship, the Knights, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen, were to attend their Majesties. In the Tent were Seats and Forms, where his Lordship, and some of the Nobility reposed themselves till their Majesties came.

IN the mean Time, the two Sheriffs of *LONDON* and *Middlesex* (*George Garret*, and *George Clark*) attended by seventy two Men in Scarlet Cloaks, trimmed with Silver Lace, (the Colours of the City) with Javelins and Feathers, and four Trumpeters, rode as far as *Stamford-Hill*, between *Newington* and *Tottenham*, (where their Majesties lay the Night before) who, after they had done their respective Duties, and kissed their Majesties Hands, conducted them to the Field, where the Lord Mayor, the Nobility, and Aldermen waited for them.

HIS Majesty came into the Field about 10 o'Clock, in a Coach, he sitting on the right Side of it, and her Majesty on his right Hand, the Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Princess *Mary*, being within the Coach, and the Prince Elector Palatine, and the Dutchess of *Richmond*, sitting on the other Side; their Majesties being attended by divers Lords and Ladies.

WHEN the Coach came against the Lord Mayor's Tent, his Majesty caused it to stay, where divers of the Nobility that had attended his coming thither, presented themselves to his Majesty, and joying in his safe Return, kissed both their Majesties Hands.



AFTER which the Lord Mayor, Knights, Mr. Recorder, and Aldermen, presented themselves likewise in humble Manner to his Majesty. The Lord Mayor tendered the City Sword and Sceptre to him, who re-delivered them to his Lordship, where kneeling (together with Mr. Recorder) by the Coach-Side, Mr. Recorder made a grave, pithy, and short Speech to his Majesty, as followeth:

*May it please your MAJESTY,*

*The Recorder's  
Speech to the  
King.*

“THIS is a Day of exceeding great Joy to  
“ your Citizens of LONDON. Joy  
“ exalted to the highest Degree to see you return in  
“ Safety, after a long Absence, and to see this hap-  
“ py Meeting with your dearest Consort, our good  
“ and gracious Queen, and with those blessed  
“ Children, that are the Fruit of your Loves,  
“ and Pledges to us of a fruitful and hopeful Suc-  
“ cession.

“ I can truly say this from the Representative  
“ Body of your City, from whence I have my  
“ Warrant. They meet your Majesty with as  
“ much Love and Affection, as ever Citizens of  
“ LONDON met with any of your Royal Pro-  
“ genitors, King or Queen of this Kingdom, and  
“ with as hearty a Desire to shew itself fully.  
“ Pardon their Failures where you meet with  
“ any.

“ WE tender to you no small Present: It  
“ would but lessen us, I am sure, whatever it  
“ were; it would be far short of our Meaning.

“ WE present to you our Hearts and Affec-  
“ tions; Hearts of true Subjects, full of Loyalty  
“ to you, our King and Sovereign.

“ 'TIS true, in this we offer your Majesty but  
“ your own. They were by just Right yours be-  
“ fore: But upon this new Enlivening and Ex-  
“ pression be pleased to take them as a new Gift.  
“ We offer them cheerfully. Vouchsafe to ac-  
“ cept them graciously, and with the Influence of  
“ those excellent and Princely Virtues, which we  
“ know, by great Assurance, to be eminent in  
“ your Royal Person, the Defence of our esta-  
“ blished Religion, and the clear Current of your  
“ Justice, from the Fountain through the Streams,  
“ be pleased to cherish them.

“ VOUCHSAFE likewise to uphold and coun-  
“ tenance that antient Form and Frame of Go-  
“ vernment, which hath been long established in  
“ the City, that Power and Authority of yours,  
“ which you have committed to your Lord Mayor,  
“ your true and faithful Subject and Servant, and  
“ the fit Reverence and Respect due to the Al-  
“ dermen, his Brethren, who are to assist him in  
“ his Government. We shall be thereby the  
“ better enabled to serve your Majesty, and con-  
“ stantly to render to you the Fruits of a true  
“ Obedience, and (as our Duty binds us) we shall  
“ never cease to bless you, and pray for you, and  
“ your dearest Consort, our gracious Queen, and  
“ for this your Royal and Princely Offspring,  
“ for your Majesty's long Life and prosperous  
“ Reign over us, in Peace and Glory, and with  
“ full Contentment, and I doubt not, but every  
“ true Subject will join with us in this and say,  
“ Amen.

“ THESE Expressions of Love of Loyalty, and  
“ these hearty Wishes and Desires which I have  
“ mentioned, I meet with every where from your  
“ Citizens of LONDON. They are the soft  
“ and still Musick prepared for your Majesties  
“ Welcome, the Entertainment this Day. The  
“ joyful Acclamations of your People, upon the  
“ Sight of your Royal Person, will make it  
“ louder: And all cheerfully bearing their agree-  
“ ing Parts together, shall, I hope, this Day,  
“ make up to your Majesty a full and pleasing  
“ Harmony.

VOL. I.

To which his Majesty made this gracious An-  
swer.

*Master Recorder,*

“ I must desire you (because my Voice cannot  
“ reach to all those that I desire should hear  
“ me) to give most hearty Thanks to all the good  
“ Citizens of LONDON, for the hearty Ex-  
“ pressions of their Love this Day to me: And  
“ indeed I cannot express the Contentment I  
“ have received therein. For now I see that all  
“ these former Tumults and Disorders have only  
“ risen from the meaner Sort of People, and that  
“ the Affections of the better and main Part of  
“ the City, have been ever Loyal and Affection-  
“ ate to my Person and Government.

*The King's  
Answer.*

“ And likewise, it comforts me to see, that  
“ all these Mis-reports that have been made of  
“ me in my Absence, have not the least Power  
“ to do me Prejudice in your Opinions, as may  
“ be easily seen by this Day's Expression of Joy.

“ AND now I think it fit for me to assure  
“ you, that I am returned with as hearty and  
“ kind Affection to my People in general, and to  
“ this City in particular, as can be desired by  
“ loving Subjects. The first I shall express, by  
“ Governing you all according to the Laws of  
“ this Kingdom, and in Maintaining you in your  
“ full Liberties, but chiefly in Maintaining and  
“ Protecting the true Protestant Religion, ac-  
“ cording as it hath been established in my two  
“ famous Predecessors Times, Queen Elizabeth,  
“ and my Father: And this, I will do (if Need  
“ be) to the Hazard of my Life, and all that is  
“ dear unto me.

“ As for the City in particular, I shall study  
“ by all means their Prosperity, and I assure you  
“ I willingly grant those few reasonable De-  
“ mands you have now made unto me, in the  
“ Name of the City. Likewise I shall study to  
“ re-establish that flourishing Trade, which now  
“ is in some Disorder among you, which I doubt  
“ not to effect, with the good Assistance of the  
“ Parliament.

“ ONE Thing I have thought of, as a parti-  
“ cular Testimony of my Affection to you, which  
“ is to give back unto you that Part of *London-*  
“ *derry*, which heretofore was wrested from you;  
“ this, I confess, as that Kingdom is now, is no  
“ great Gift. But I intend, first to recover it,  
“ and then to give it you whole and entirely.  
“ And for the legal Part of this, I command you,  
“ Mr. Recorder, to wait upon me, to see it punc-  
“ tually performed.

“ I will end as I began, to desire you, Mr.  
“ Recorder, to give all the City Thanks in bet-  
“ ter Expressions than I can make, tho' I must  
“ tell you, it will be far short of that real Con-  
“ tentment I find in my Heart, for this real and  
“ seasonable Demonstration of their Affections  
“ to me.

HIS Majesty having ended his Speech, was  
pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood up-  
on the Lord Mayor and Mr. Recorder, with the  
City Sword: Both their Majesties giving their  
Hands to them to kifs, as also to the Knights,  
Aldermen, City Council, and Officers.

AFTER which, his Majesty and the Prince  
alighted from the Coach, and took their Horses;  
the Queen, the Duke of York, Princess Mary,  
Prince Elector, and the Dutchess of Richmond  
remaining in the Coach.

THE Nobility, and others of his Majesty's  
Train, were marshalled by the Officers of Arms.  
So that the whole Order was in this Manner:

The City Marshal.  
The Sheriffs Trumpeters.

S f f

The



The Sheriffs Men.  
Citizens in Velvet Coats and Chains.  
The City Council and Officers.  
The Aldermen.

The Prince's Trumpeters.  
\* Messengers of the Chamber.  
The King's Trumpeters.  
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.  
Knight Marshal.

Pursuivants at Arms.  
The Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas* ;  
being a Knight, and of the Privy Council.

## B A R O N S.

Lord Goring. Lord Coventry.  
Lord Fielding. Lord Digby.  
Lord Mowbray.  
Viscount Conway.

## E A R L S.

Earl Rivers. Earl of Bath.  
Earl of Cumberland. Earl of Essex.  
Lord Chamberlain of the King's House.  
Duke of Richmond.

Clarencieux and Norroy.  
Lord Keeper. Lord Privy Seal.  
Serjeants at Arms : Among whom,  
One for the City.  
Equerries and Footmen.  
The Prince's Highness.  
Equerries and Footmen.  
Garter.

The Lord Mayor, carrying the City's Sword,  
by his Majesty's special Appointment, as a  
Grace and Favour at this Time.

A Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter.  
Lord Great Chamberlain.

Marquis of Hertford, bearing the Sword of State.  
Earl Marshal.

The King's Majesty.  
The Queen's Majesty,  
In her Coach richly Embroidered :  
And with Her,

The Duke of York, the Princess Mary, and the  
Prince Elector.

Marquis Hamilton, Master of the Horse ;  
Leading the Horse of State.

The Earl of Salisbury, Captain of the Pensioners.  
The Gentlemen Pensioners, with their Pole-  
Axes ; all mounted with Pistols at their Saddles.  
The Earl of Holland, Lord General beyond  
*Trent*.

And after him,  
Viscount Grandison, with many other principal  
Commanders in the late Northern Expedition.  
After them, divers Ladies, and other Great Per-  
sonages of Note.  
The Yeomen of the Guard.

THEY all entered the City at *Moorgate*, where  
their Majesties were welcomed with a Noise of  
Trumpets, appointed to attend there to that Pur-  
pose.

FROM which Place they proceeded to *Bishopsgate*,  
and so through *Cornhill*, to *St. Laurence-Lane* End in *Cheapside*.

THE Companies in Liveries stood on the Left  
Hand, as their Majesties passed by : The Rails  
of the Standings being covered with Blue Cloth ;  
and the Standings themselves being richly adorn-  
ed with Banners, Ensigns, and Pendants, of the  
Arms of each Company respectively : Nine Com-  
panies of the twelve standing in the Morning :  
The Lord Mayor's Company beginning against  
*St. Laurence-Lane* End ; and the other eight, in  
their Order, towards *Bishopsgate* : The rest of  
the Way where they left, to *Moorgate*, being  
supplied by some of the inferior Companies.

THE Outside of the Houses, all the Way  
their Majesties passed, being beautified with rich  
Tapestry.

ON the North Side of the Street (four Feet  
distant from the Houses) were Rails placed, to  
regulate and keep the People in good Order,  
from *Bishopsgate* to *Cornhill* ; and so to *Temple-  
Bar* : At the Beginning of which Rails, (*viz.*  
at *Bishopsgate*) by the Discretion of the two  
Captains, and three Marshals, the first Horse-  
man of the Liveries began to make a Stand.  
The first Rank of them placing themselves sin-  
gle, faced to the Liveries that were in the  
Standings, and the rest, passing along, placed  
themselves in the same Order. The Trumpets  
and Pendants in each Company standing in the  
Front, and then the Companies themselves ; the  
youngest being next to the Pendant, and so up-  
wards by Seniority, to the Master of the Com-  
pany, who took his Place last. Then began the  
Pendant, and youngest of the next Company, to  
make their Stand as the former, till they came to  
*St. Laurence-Lane* End. There being five Feet  
Distance from one Horse to another ; in which  
Space stood each Horseman's Footman, with a  
Truncheon in his Hand, making, by this Means,  
a Guard for their Majesties, and the rest of their  
Train.

AND it fell out, that most of the Companies  
of Horse were placed right against their own  
Companies in the Standings.

THE People that were Spectators in the  
Streets, were disposed, Part behind the Horse,  
and Part behind the Liveries.

AND by this good Order, their Majesties,  
and the Train, passed quietly without Inter-  
ruption.

THEIR Majesties coming along *Cornhill*, se-  
veral Trumpeters, that were placed in the Clock-  
House of the *Exchange*, gave them their second  
Welcome into the City ; and as they went, the  
Conduit in *Cornhill*, and the great Conduit in  
*Cheapside*, ran with Red Wine, to express the  
Joy of the City that Day.

BEING come to *St. Laurence-Lane* End, the  
Passage being strait, neither Horse nor Foot  
could be planted there ; so that only the She-  
riffs Officers, the City Council, and Officers,  
the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Lord Mayor,  
conducted their Majesties, and their Train, to  
Guildhall :

AT their Majesties Entrance, were several  
Lords and Ladies, that had not given their At-  
tendance Abroad, presented themselves to his  
Majesty, and conducted him and the Queen up  
to the New and Old Council Chambers, being  
appointed for their Repose, till Dinner might be  
served to the Table. The four Comptrollers  
for the Day, and about eighty grave Citizens,  
in Foins and Liveries, standing and making a  
Lane on both Sides their Passage, to whom their  
Majesties shewed gracious Respects ; the Musick  
of the City giving them their next Welcome.

THEIR Majesties, were no sooner reposed,  
but Word was given for serving up Dinner to  
their Table. The Place appointed for it was  
the Hufings at the East End of the Hall,  
which was raised almost two Yards from the  
Ground, the Floor being covered with *Turkey*  
Carpets ; and all the Hall, as all the other  
Rooms of the Guildhall, was hanged and adorn-  
ed with rich Tapestry.

IN the Middle of the Place where their Ma-  
jesties dined, was hung up a Cloth of State,  
and two Chairs of State were set under it : Be-  
fore which was placed a Table of six Yards long.  
At the South End whereof (two Yards distant  
from the Table) was a Table of Garnish of three  
Yards square ; and at the North End was a Room  
erected for Musick of all Sorts, for the better  
Enter-

\* In placing  
the Messengers,  
an Error was  
committed :  
For they  
should have  
followed the  
Sheriffs Offi-  
cers.



Entertainment and Delight of their Majesties, while they should be at Dinner.

AND four or five Steps under the Place, where their Majesties dined, was a Frame of Timber erected, and floored with Deals, a Yard from the Ground, which extended almost to the Hall Door, upon each Side whereof was a Table set from the upper to the lower End of it: At which two Tables, the Lords and Ladies that attended their Majesties were to dine. Between which was a spacious Way left, covered with Green Bays, whereon their Majesties were to pass to the Place where they should dine.

AND in the West Part of the Hall, below the Gate, on the South Side, was a long Table placed for his Majesty's Pensioners: And in other Rooms that were not for their Majesties Privacy, were likewise Tables prepared for several Sorts of their Majesties Attendants.

THE Dinner was served up in this Manner:

FROM their Majesties Table to the Dresser, which was at the West End of the Hall, stood the Eighty Livery-Men before-mentioned, in two Ranks, about two Yards distant from each other, Face to Face, one Rank of them receiving from the Dresser the King's Meat, and the other the Prince's, at one and the same Time; they never stirring, or removing from their Places, but delivering Dish after Dish, from one to another, 'till it came to the Sewers, who placed it upon the Table.

THEIR Majesties Meat was proportioned into four Services. The first consisting of 50 Dishes of cold Meats, as Brawn, Fish, and cold baked Meats planted upon the Garnish or Side-Table. The three other Services were of all Sorts of hot Flesh and Fish, boiled, roasted and baked; to the Number of 120 Dishes. After which was served up a curious and well ordered Desert.

AT the High Table dined his Majesty, his Royal Consort the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, the Princess Mary, and the Prince Elector Palatine, in this Order:

THE King sat under the Cloth of State, and her Majesty close to him, on his Left Hand: On his Majesty's Right Hand (about a Yard distant) sat the Prince; and about the same Distance from his Highness, sat the Prince Elector.

AT her Majesty's Left Hand (about a Yard's Space from her) was placed the Princess Mary; and not far from her, the Duke of York.

THE Service for the Tables of the Lords and Ladies was thus ordered:

THE Liveries before-mentioned (after the Meat was placed on the High Table) served up the Dinner to those Tables, but in another Posture; for whereas before they stood in two Ranks, Face to Face, they now turned Back to Back. The Reason was, because (the Meat being served up to both Tables together) the one Rank of them might face to one Table, and the other to the other.

To these two Tables were appointed ten Messes, consisting of 500 Dishes.

THESE two Tables being likewise furnished, Care was taken for the rest of the Train, that were thought fit to be entertained within the Hall, who were all served so plentifully, that not a Man was heard to go discontented away.

AND because it was conceived before-hand by the Committees, that there might come more Company with their Majesties, than could be conveniently provided for within the Hall, large Provision was made abroad for the Guard, Footmen, Coachmen, and the like, where there dined about 150 Persons of all Sorts.

HIS Majesty received such Content, as well in the Freedom of the Entertainment, as in the well Ordering thereof, that he was pleased by Words to express his Royal Thoughts, as well

at Dinner as afterwards, (so did the Queen, Princes and Nobility) how great Content and Satisfaction he received from the City by it.

HIS Majesty also, after Dinner, sent for Mr. John Pettus, a Gentleman of an antient Family in the County of Suffolk, who had married the Lord Mayor's Daughter, and bestowed the Honour of Knighthood upon him; knowing that whatsoever in this Kind he should do to his Lordship, or his, must necessarily redound to the Honour of the City, and be an Expression of his Grace and Favour to it.

THEIR Majesties having reposed themselves a while after Dinner (the Days being short) the Word was given for their Departure; and by this Time the three Companies of the Twelve, and the rest of the inferior Companies, that had not waited in the Morning, had taken their Standings from St. Laurence-Lane End, Westward towards Temple-Bar.

THE two Captains also, with the three Marshals, had ordered the Horsemen after this Manner.

THEY first drew up the Sheriffs Men in the Front, by two and two; then they caused the Rear of the Horsemen, that had made the first Stand at Bishopsgate in the Morning, to pass thro' the rest of the Companies, after the Sheriffs Men, and so the rest according to their former Order, 'till the Number of 500 were ranked again, by two and two, as in the Morning, and so passed thro' Cheapside, 'till the Rear of the first Company, which was the Lord Mayor's, came even with St. Laurence-Lane End; and in this Order they staid 'till their Majesties were ready to come out of Guildhall, which was about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THE Lord Mayor carrying the Sword before his Majesty, as in the Morning, and the rest that conducted him from Cheapside to Guildhall, led his Majesty thither again, where the Word was given for the Horse to advance, which they did, and every one fell into the same Order, in which they were in the Morning; the greatest Difference being, That whereas in the Forenoon the Footmen carried Truncheons in their Hands, they now went with lighted Torches, which gave so great a Light, as that the Night seemed to be turned to Day.

AS their Majesties passed along, the Trumpets and City Musick were placed in several Parts sounding and playing; which, together with the several continual and joyful Acclamations of the People, gave great Content to both their Majesties.

THE little Conduit in Cheapside, and the Conduit in Fleet-street, running with Wine, as the other two Conduits had done in the Morning; and in their Passage by the South Door of St. Paul's Church, the Choir (with Sackbuts and Cornets joining with them) sang an Anthem of Praise to God, and Prayers for their Majesties long Lives, which pleased his Majesty so well, that he gave them an extraordinary Respect.

AND in their Passage to Temple-Bar, he made such Expressions of his gracious Acceptance of the City's Love, that the People could not sufficiently make manifest the Joy they conceived at it: So that by this Time, the whole Day seemed to be spent in a Kind of Emulation, as it were, between their Majesties and the City; the Citizens blessing and praying for their Majesties, and their Princely Issue; and their Majesties returning the same Blessings upon the Heads of the Citizens, with innumerable Thanks added thereto; insomuch, that it is hard to resolve, whether the Citizens were more joyed with the gracious Acceptance of their weak, tho' hearty and loyal Endeavours, or their Majesties, with the Performance of the Day's seasonable Service.



vice. Both their Majesties, and the Citizens, (seeming as it were) not well satisfied, to whom the Thanks of this Day's Work were properly due.

BUT to proceed :

WHEN the Sheriffs Men ( who were in the Front ) were come as far as the May-Pole in the Strand, they began to make a Stand, and singled themselves by falling off at the Right Hand of the Street, their Company extending in Length as far as Exeter House, and after them the Horsemen did the like, in the same Order, and Posture, as they had done in the Morning ; and so continued to the Tilt-Yard, over-against his Majesty's Palace at Whitehall; to which Place the Lord Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen, conducted their Majesties.

*After the ENTERTAINMENT.*

AND now by this Time, it might be conceived, that a Period might be set to this Relation; and that his Majesty had given ample and sufficient Testimony, of his gracious Acceptation of the City's Love, and loyal Affection, towards him. But *Manet altâ mente repòstum*, in a better Sense than the Poet spoke it. His Majesty had taken so deep Impression of his poor Subjects Love, that he thought he had not sufficiently expressed himself by all that he had already so graciously been pleased to demonstrate. And therefore, when the Lord Mayor had brought their Majesties into Whitehall, and was taking his Leave in humble Manner, his Majesty most graciously embraced and thanked him, and withal gave him in Charge, That in his Name the whole City might be thanked.

WHEREUPON, against Tuesday Morning following, being St. Andrew's Day, the Lord Mayor caused a Common Council to be warned, where Mr. Recorder, in an eloquent and pithy Speech, related the Charge and Command that his Majesty (by the Lord Mayor) had imposed upon him. And withal (as was thought fit) he read his Speech to his Majesty, and his Majesty's most gracious Answer, (both which are before set down) which so much revived and increased the Joy of all the Commons, that an Act was there made, and the Lord Mayor was intreated to appoint Mr. Recorder, and so many Aldermen and Commoners as his Lordship should think fit, to attend his Majesty, and to return their humble Thanks for all his great and Princely Favours to the City; and to prefer to his Majesty such other Desires of the City, as should be thought necessary and convenient.

IN the mean Time, his Majesty (studying, as it were, how to add more Honour to the Lord Mayor, and in his to the whole City) had sent to his Lordship his gracious Letters Patents, whereby he created him a Baronet.

THE Lord Mayor, according to the Power given unto him, by the Act of Common Council, called a Committee to him House, where he appointed how many Aldermen (besides those of the Committee for the Entertainment,) should attend his Majesty, with Mr. Recorder, in Pursuance of the said Act; where it was concluded, what Desires they should humbly represent to his Majesty, on the City's Behalf.

UPON Friday the 3d of December, Mr. Recorder, with these Aldermen, viz. Sir George Whitmore, Alderman Cordal, Alderman Soames, Alderman Gayer, Alderman Garrard, Alderman Wollaston, and the two Sheriffs (being Aldermen likewise) with eight of the Commoners of the said Committee, went by his Lordship's Appointment to Hampton-Court; where they were received by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty,

Sir Peter Wyche, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and other Officers and Gentlemen of Quality, till they should be admitted into his Majesty's Presence. And after some small Stay, his Majesty, with his Consort the Queen, (attended by the Duke of Richmond, Marquis Hamilton, and the Earl of Dorset) came into her Majesty's Presence Chamber; and soon after, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, and Commoners were called in, where, after their humble Duties tendered, Mr. Recorder, in an elegant Speech, presented the loyal Affections, and humble Thanks of the City to their Majesties, together with two humble Petitions, formerly agreed on to be preferred to his Majesty, in Words to this Effect:

" THAT according to his Majesty's Commandment, given to the Lord Mayor and himself, they had published that which his Majesty had graciously expressed at his Entry into the City, not only to particular Men thereof, but at a Common Council, which is the Representative Body of the City: And there made known the most gracious Acceptance, by both their Majesties, of the Endeavours of the Citizens, for their Welcome and Entertainment that Day.

" THAT after the publishing of it, they all forthwith, with one Heart, and one Voice, earnestly entreated, and pressed the Lord Mayor, that by his Means, and in such Way as he should think fit, their most humble and hearty Thanks might be tendered and presented to both their Majesties, for that singular Honour they have done the City, in vouchsafing their Presence among them, and for those real Testimonies his Majesty had given of his Princely Favour and Affection towards them, tending so much to their Profit and Advantage. And especially for both their Majesties gracious Acceptance of their poor, (tho' hearty) Endeavours: With these, and the like Expressions, which came from among them; That if they had done a thousand Times more, it had been but their Duty. That the Memory of this Honour, and these Favours, should ever live among them. That it should be preserved to Posterity. That their Desires and Studies should be, as much as in them lay, that they might be thought worthy of these Honours and Favours, and of so good and gracious a King and Queen.

" THUS the Lord Mayor had required us that were present, to attend their Majesties with this Message from the City; and to make this thankful Acknowledgment to them: Beseeching their Majesties (as an Addition to their former Favours) to take it in good Part from them: And this was the first Part of our Errand.

" THAT we had two humble Petitions to prefer to both their Majesties: And we had the Rise and Encouragement to both, from that which his Majesty was pleased to deliver to us.

" OUR first Petition was, That their Majesties would vouchsafe this Honour to the City, (if it might stand with their good Pleasures) to make their Residence at this Season of the Year, at the Palace at Whitehall. Their Presence was very joyful to us; and his Majesty was pleased to tell us, That he would study our Prosperity, and restore the Trade of the City, which of late had been in some Disorder. Their Residence there would give a good Quickening to the Retailing Trade, and by Consequence to the Merchant.

" OUR Second was, Whereas since his happy Return hither, there had been some late Disorders about Westminster, among some People that



“ that met there, that their Majesties would not  
 “ impute this to the Body of the City, or to  
 “ the better Sort of Citizens. We held it a  
 “ Misfortune and a Scandal upon us, that when  
 “ these Disorders were mentioned, the City was  
 “ named with it; and that our Desire was to  
 “ vindicate and redeem it, by some publick dis-  
 “ avowing it; and we could not begin better,  
 “ than in the Presence of their Majesties, to  
 “ take it into their Considerations, that the  
 “ Skirts of the City, where the Lord Mayor,  
 “ and Magistrates of LONDON, have nei-  
 “ ther Power, nor Liberty, are more populous  
 “ than the City itself, and fuller of the meaner  
 “ Sort of People: And if any Dwellers in the  
 “ the City should be Actors in it, (as, who can  
 “ deny, but among Millions of People some  
 “ there may be?) yet their Purpose was un-  
 “ known to us: And to give their Majesties some  
 “ Assurance herein, there were some present  
 “ there among us; Men that had lived in the  
 “ City above forty Years together, that knew the  
 “ City, and the better Sort of Citizens, and were  
 “ at *Westminster*, attending other Occasions,  
 “ when those People met there, and took a heed-  
 “ ful View of them: And they have affirmed,  
 “ that they knew not the Face of one Man a-  
 “ mong them.

Mr. Recorder having ended, his Majesty pre-  
 sently, and graciously gave Answer, thus, in  
 Effect:

“ THAT he was very well pleased with the  
 “ hearty and loyal Affections of the Citizens.  
 “ For which he gave them Thanks: And for the  
 “ first Petition, though he and her Majesty had  
 “ before purposed to Winter at *Hampton-Court*;  
 “ yet being now fully persuaded, that the Lord  
 “ Mayor and Aldermen, and the most considera-  
 “ ble Part of the Citizens of LONDON, had  
 “ not any Hand in the Disorder mentioned by Mr.  
 “ Recorder, in his second Petition, he intended  
 “ (and so he knew her Majesty would) to alter  
 “ his Resolution, and with all convenient Speed  
 “ repair to *Whitehall*, there to keep their *Christ-*  
 “ *mas*, and be ready to do any Thing else that  
 “ might promote the Trade of the City: De-  
 “ siring Mr. Recorder to join with him, in taking  
 “ some Course for Prevention of the like Disor-  
 “ ders for the future.

AFTER his Majesty had ended his Answer,  
 and that Mr. Recorder, and Sir *George Whitmore*  
 had kissed his Royal Hand, the next Alderman,  
 in Seniority, kneeled down, to receive the like  
 Princely Favour; when suddenly, and unexpect-  
 edly, his Majesty drew a Sword, and instead of  
 giving him his Hand to kiss, he laid his Sword  
 upon his Shoulder, and Knighted him: The like  
 he did to all the other Aldermen, and the two  
 Sheriffs, being in Number seven.

THIS done, their Majesties gave them their  
 Hands to kiss: The like Princely Favour vouch-  
 safed they to the Commoners of the Committee:  
 And after many gracious Demonstrations of Love  
 to them, and the whole City, his Majesty com-  
 manded that they should dine before they left the  
 Court.

HIS Majesty's Command was fully and ef-  
 fectually performed; for as soon as they had, in  
 most humble Manner, taken their Leaves of  
 their Majesties, they were brought by the Right  
 Honourable the Earl of *Dorset*, and by Mr. Com-  
 ptroller, and other Officers of the Court, into a  
 Room, where a Table was prepared for them,  
 and no others, to dine at; where they were  
 bountifully Feasted, being honoured with the  
 Presence of the Earl of *Dorset*, who vouchsafed

to dine with them, and, in their Majesties Name,  
 gave them exceeding great Welcome, expressing  
 to them that Love, which he ever had abun-  
 dantly manifested to the City. Mr. *Comptroller*  
 likewise dined with them; using them with very  
 great Respect.

WHILE they were at Dinner, there came two  
 Gentlemen to them, one from his Majesty, the  
 other from the Queen, to let them know, their  
 Majesties had remembered the Health of the Lord  
 Mayor, and the whole City: Which they enter-  
 tained with due Respect, returning humble  
 Thanks, for their Majesties extraordinary Favour.

DINNER being over, they took their Leaves  
 of the Earl, and other Officers of Quality, and  
 departed, returning to the Lord Mayor, to  
 whom they gave a Relation of their Majesties  
 Grace and Favour to his Lordship, the whole Ci-  
 ty, and themselves.

THUS have you seen the City's Love and  
 Loyalty to King *Charles I.* And however after-  
 wards, upon that unfortunate Monarch's being  
 put to Death, they were forced to comply with  
 the Government that was set up by a strong Hand;  
 yet, for a lasting Memorial of the City's Sted-  
 fastness to the antient Kingly Government, and  
 Maintenance of *English* Freedom, we must re-  
 late how the Lord Mayor, and several of the Al-  
 dermen, utterly refused to publish an Act, made  
 by the Commons, soon after the King was be-  
 headed, intituled, *An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Abolishment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the setting up of a Commonwealth.* These that so refused, were Sir *Abraham Reinardson*, Mayor; *Thomas Adams*, *John Langham*, and *James Bunce*, Aldermen: For which the Mayor was put out of his Mayoralty, and he, with those Aldermen, committed to the Tower. In April following, the three Aldermen were to be brought to the Bar of the then Governing Lords; which they hearing of, bravely and stoutly, as good Citizens, and true *Englishmen*, refused their Authority, and signified to the Lieutenant of the Tower, that they would not obey his Order to bring them before the Bar of that House, declaring their firm Resolution to stand for the Defence of the established Laws of the Land, and their Protestation against the Lords Jurisdiction over them, or any other Commoners in Criminal Cases: With an Appeal from the said Lords to their proper and competent Judges, *i. e.* a Jury of their Equals, and Judges sworn to proceed according to the known Laws of *England*. All this may be seen by the Letter and the Petition following:

*A Salva Libertate, sent to Colonel Tichburn, Lieutenant of the Tower, on Sunday, April 23, by Thomas Adams, John Langham, and James Bunce, Aldermen of LONDON, now Prisoners in the Tower: Being occasioned by the Receipt of a Paper sent unto them by the said Lieutenant; wherein the said Lieutenant was seemingly authorized to carry them before the Lords on Tuesday the 25th of April.*

To our Honoured Friend, Colonel Tichburn, Lieutenant of the Tower.

S I R,

“ WE received a Paper from you, seeming  
 “ to authorize you to carry our Persons  
 “ before the Lords, to answer to a Charge: We  
 “ are constrained to inform you hereby, That our  
 “ Persons ought not to be hurried to and fro, or  
 “ disturbed at the Pleasure of any Man, neither  
 “ can we yield Obedience to the Commands of  
 “ any, which are not legal: And therefore in



“ case you intend to disturb us on *Tuesday* next,  
 “ we expect to see a legal Warrant from some  
 “ Person, or Court, which have Jurisdiction  
 “ over us, in case of a real or supposed Crime :  
 “ And we must acquaint you, That the Lords  
 “ have no legal Power to summon us to answer to  
 “ any Crime whereof we are accused or suspected :  
 “ And therefore you must expect to answer for  
 “ whatsoever Injury you offer to our Persons :  
 “ And know hereby, That we shall not voluntarily  
 “ go from hence to *Westminster*, by Virtue of the  
 “ Paper received, but shall suffer you to carry  
 “ us, if you shall send Force which we cannot  
 “ resist.

*Your Friends and Servants,*

From our Chambers  
 in the Tower of  
 LONDON, *April*  
 the 23d, 1648.

Thomas Adams,  
 John Langham,  
 James Bunce.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords Assembled in  
 Parliament : The humble Petition of Thomas  
 Adams, John Langham, and James Bunce,  
 Aldermen of LONDON, &c.*

SHEWETH,

“ **T**HAT if your Petitioners shall submit to  
 “ your Lordships Jurisdiction over Com-  
 “ moners in those Criminal Cases, or Novalisms  
 “ in Law, intituled, *Articles of Impeachment of*  
 “ *High Treason, and other Misdemeanors*, they  
 “ shall not only be *Feloes de se*, but also shall  
 “ murder the Persons, and ruin the Estates of  
 “ all the Free-born People of *England*; and that  
 “ which is more, they shall betray the Common  
 “ Law, which is the Supreme Authority (under  
 “ GOD) of the Nation, and the Inheritance of  
 “ every Freeman’s Posterity : And that which is  
 “ worst of all, they shall be instrumental to  
 “ pull down all the Judicatories of the King-  
 “ dom, and re-edify an Arbitrary Government,  
 “ many Stories higher than ever the Star-Cham-  
 “ ber, High-Commission, or Council-Table  
 “ were. And by the same Rule that your Lord-  
 “ ships have fined several Commoners 500 *l.* a  
 “ Man for not kneeling, or submitting to your  
 “ Lordships Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, for  
 “ which there is no Law; nay, which is abso-  
 “ lutely, and apparently, against the funda-  
 “ mental Laws of the Land, and the ordinary  
 “ Rule of your own Court of Judicature; usual-  
 “ ly referring those Causes which appertain to  
 “ the Common Law, to the other Courts of  
 “ Justice, especially if the People desire it; so  
 “ you may fine their Fellow Citizens, and  
 “ Commoners of *England*, as many Millions,  
 “ and take away the Lives and Estates of all, as  
 “ well as some, to the perpetual Destroying and  
 “ Enslaving the whole Kingdom. By the 29th  
 “ Chapter of the great Charter, all Commoners  
 “ are to be tried by their Equals; and there are  
 “ thirty Sessions of Parliament, which confirm  
 “ the great Charter, being a Statute Declarato-  
 “ ry of the Common Law; especially those emi-  
 “ nent Laws, wherein your Lordships had your  
 “ Shares in making them; *viz. The Petition of*  
 “ *Right, 3 Caroli*, and the Act for abolishing  
 “ the Star-Chamber, and regulating the Coun-  
 “ cil-Table, in the 17th *Caroli*, in which many  
 “ Statutes are enumerated; that Commoners  
 “ ought to be tried by their Equals, by Bill of  
 “ Indictment, or Writ Original, and by those  
 “ of their Neighbourhood: And all Decrees and  
 “ Judgments made contrary thereto, are decla-  
 “ red thereby to be null and void in Law, which  
 “ bars all Precedents. And by several Decla-

“ rations and Ordinances your Lordships have  
 “ declared, That Ordinances are no Laws, but  
 “ Temporary, during the Wars, and the Case  
 “ of Necessity being taken away, your Lord-  
 “ ships have promised the Free People of *Eng-*  
 “ *land*, That they shall be governed according  
 “ to the known Laws of the Land, as it appears  
 “ in the Ordinance, dated the 15th of *Janu-*  
 “ *ary* 1647. And it is against the Law of God,  
 “ Nature, and Nations, that any Person, or  
 “ Persons, should be Judge and Parties, Exa-  
 “ miners, or Accusers, in their own Cause; or  
 “ to be tried any otherwise than by a known  
 “ Law; for, where there is no Law there is no  
 “ Transgression. It is declared by Sir *Edward*  
 “ *Coke*, That the Parliament cannot make a  
 “ Law against the Law of Nature, which is  
 “ Custom, according to Right and necessary Rea-  
 “ son. That Precedents are nothing in Com-  
 “ parison of the Common and Statute Laws.  
 “ These being known Maxims in Law, *A facto*  
 “ *ad Jus non valet Argumentum. Gubernandum*  
 “ *est Legibus non Exemplis*. Articles are nothing  
 “ in Law, but meer Innovations, and Prerogatives  
 “ extrajudicial, especially when ordinary Persons  
 “ are in Question. The old Maxim in Law is,  
 “ *Non recurrendum est ad Extraordinaria quando*  
 “ *fieri potest per Ordinaria*. And your Lord-  
 “ ships are not only Sworn, but have imposed  
 “ several Oaths, as the Protestation, and so-  
 “ lemn League and Covenant, upon the Free  
 “ Commoners of *England*, to defend the Fun-  
 “ damental Laws of the Land: And they are  
 “ confident your Lordships will be very tender  
 “ of the Preservation of the great Charter, in  
 “ which is wrapped up our Lives, Liberties, and  
 “ Estates. Your noble Predecessors being so  
 “ glorious and famous Instruments in assisting  
 “ this People in purchasing the same.

“ CONCERNING the Point of Precedent,  
 “ which is all can be said for your Lordships, we  
 “ shall give you the Answer:

“ I. IT is observable, That all such Commo-  
 “ ners, which have submitted to your Lordships  
 “ Jurisdiction, were in the Time of the Civil  
 “ Wars, *Flagrante Bello*, not by Compulsion,  
 “ but by voluntary Petitions of the Commons,  
 “ in a summary Way to the King in Person.

“ II. ONE Precedent against your Lord-  
 “ ships Jurisdiction, is of more Consequence than  
 “ a thousand for it. The Reason is plain; be-  
 “ cause all Courts of Judicature are bottomed  
 “ upon the Law of the Land, and it cannot be  
 “ supposed, that any Court can be miscognizant  
 “ of its own Jurisdiction. Your Lordships have  
 “ confessed in Sir *Simon de Benisford*’s Case, That  
 “ it is against the Law, for Peers to try Com-  
 “ moners; and your Predecessors have promised,  
 “ upon Record, that they will never do the like  
 “ again, though that Occasion were superlative.  
 “ *Rot. 2. Rot. Parl. 5. Numb. 45.*

“ III. THE Corporation of *Cambridge* was ac-  
 “ cused before the King and Lords, for comply-  
 “ ing with the Rebels of *Essex, Kent, and Hert-*  
 “ *ford*; their Counsel pleaded against the Juris-  
 “ diction of the Lords House, in the Point of  
 “ Treason, and the King and Lords allowed the  
 “ Plea.

“ IV. As there are many Precedents, more  
 “ may be alledged, that Commoners have de-  
 “ nied your Lordships Jurisdiction, and that your  
 “ Lordships have transmitted such Causes to  
 “ the Common Law, if desired by the Free Peo-  
 “ ple, so there can no Precedent be shewn, that  
 “ Commoners, which have refused to be tried by  
 “ your House, have been over-ruled by them in  
 “ Point of Jurisdiction.

“ V. There was never any Precedent since  
 “ there were Parliaments in *England*, that the same  
 “ Session



“ Session of Parliament hath imprisoned, fined,  
 “ or any otherwise disseized, or destroyed any  
 “ Man, for obeying or executing the Laws, Or-  
 “ dinances, or Orders of the same Parliament:  
 “ And there are many Ordinances in Force,  
 “ which indemnify all those which have acted by  
 “ the Authority of Parliament, viz. May 26,  
 “ 1642. 1 P. Book Decl. P. 281, June 14,  
 “ 1642, P. 377.

The Premises considered.

Y O U R Petitioners being Free Commoners of  
 England, according to the known Laws  
 of the Land (*de Jure*) claim their Birth-  
 right, which is, To be tried by God and their  
 Country, in his Majesty's Court of Justice,  
 by the sworn Judges of the Law, and a Jury  
 of their Equals, of their own Neighbour-  
 hood, where the pretended Fact was done:  
 The Courts of Justice being open.

And your Petitioners shall pray.

A N D how forward and instrumental the City  
 was in bringing back King Charles II. after his  
 long Banishment, and in restoring the antient  
 Constitution of the Kingdom, after the Usurpa-  
 tion, may appear by their promoting a Free Par-  
 liament, and other notable Things done by them,  
 at a Common Council, December 29, 1659.

To this Common Council was presented a Re-  
 port by Alderman Fowke, the Tenor whereof fol-  
 loweth :

At the Committee of Common Council, &c.

V O T E D,

I. T H A T this Committee conceive the City  
 of LONDON is at this Time in imminent  
 and extraordinary Danger.

II. T H A T they judge it absolutely necessary,  
 at this Time, for the Court of Common Council  
 to put this City forthwith in a Posture of De-  
 fence.

III. A N D in Order thereto, That the Mayor,  
 Aldermen, and Common Council, settle six Re-  
 giments of Train'd Bands, with their respective  
 Commanders and Officers.

IV. T H A T the Naming of those Commanders  
 and Officers be left to the Lord Mayor, Alder-  
 men and Common Council.

T H A T the said Commanders and Officers Com-  
 missions, shall be under the Common Seal of the  
 City, to be Sealed in open Court, before the  
 Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

T O U C H I N G the Letters received from *Portf-*  
*mouth*, and the Fleet, the Opinion of the Com-  
 mittee is,

T H A T several Commissioners be forthwith  
 appointed to confer with the Lord Fleetwood, with  
 Sir Athur Haslerig, Colonel Morley, and Colonel  
 Walton, and with Vice-Admiral Lawson, and  
 other Officers of the Fleet, in order to the Safety  
 of the City, and the Peace and Settlement of the  
 Nation, and in due Time to give an Answer to  
 General Monk's Letter.

T H A T in order to the obtaining of that Peace  
 and Safety, the Common Council do empower  
 those Commissioners to propound the Convening  
 of a Free Parliament, according to a late Decla-  
 ration of this Court.

Voted, That these Votes be reported to the  
 Common Council by Alderman Fowke.

W H I C H Report being read, and every Part  
 thereof severally debated, was by this Court con-  
 firmed and approved of, saving the Right of the  
 Court of Aldermen.

Alderman Fowke, } Appointed Commissioners to  
 Mr. Richard Ford, } confer with Vice-Admi-  
 Will. Bateman, Esq; } ral Lawson.

Alderman Tompson, } Appointed Commissioners to  
 Colonel Bromfield, } confer with Sir Arthur  
 Maximil. Beard, } Haslerig, &c.

Alderman Bateman, } Appointed Commissioners to  
 Will. Vincent, Esq; } confer with the Lord Fleet-  
 John Jolly, Esq; } wood, and the Speaker.

Instructions for the Commissioners.

To acquaint them that this Court hath re-  
 ceived their Letters, and do return Thanks for  
 their good Expressions, touching the Peace and  
 Welfare of the Nation.

To acquaint them what the Court hath re-  
 solved for the Peace and Safety of the City.

A N D in Pursuance of the Declaration of De-  
 cember the 20th, to confer of the best Way to  
 settle the Nation in a Way of Free Parliament,  
 and to offer what they conceive conducing thereto,  
 and to mediate Agreement and Peace between all  
 Parties, in order to a Free Parliament.

A N D the Commissioners empowered to confer  
 with the respective Parties in any Place, or Places  
 they shall see fit, and to report to this Court.

December the 24th, 1659, Ordered that the  
 Chains and Posts be set up.

Ald. Robinson, } Chosen the Colonels of the six  
 Ald. Bateman, } Regiments of Train'd Bands  
 Ald. Laurence, } to be raised by this City, cal-  
 Ald. King, } led the Green, Red, White,  
 Ald. Bolton, } Orange, Blue, and Yellow.  
 Ald. Wale, }

December the 27th 1659, Alderman Fowke,  
 and Commissioners to Vice-Admiral Lawson,  
 made a Report of their Conference. A Com-  
 mittee appointed to attend the Parliament.

T H E Council of State, (as the governing Par-  
 ty, then called themselves) finding the City of  
 LONDON thus generally inclined to bring in  
 the King, and in order to that, standing for a  
 Free Parliament, and perceiving how ill they  
 stood affected to the present Power, made some  
 Resolutions: And these Votes past February the  
 9th 1659.

T H A T the Commissioners for Government of  
 the Army do appoint Forces to be in LON-  
 DON, for preserving the Peace thereof, and of  
 the Commonwealth; and for reducing the City  
 to the Obedience of the Parliament. And that  
 the Commissioners take Care, that the Posts and  
 Chains in the said City be taken away, and the  
 Gates of the City forthwith destroyed: And  
 these Resolves of the House were sent to General  
 Monk, and that he should put the same in Exe-  
 cution; who, however dissatisfied with the un-  
 grateful Work, executed their Orders: And in  
 the Sight of the Citizens, (to be punished for  
 their Loyalty) took down their Portcullises, and  
 Gates, and took away their Posts and Chains;  
 and Monk and his Forces quartered in the City;  
 where, notwithstanding, he had many Visitants  
 of the chief Citizens, and of the secluded  
 Members.

A N D further, to prevent the City's good In-  
 tention for the Restoration of the King and an-  
 tient Government, the Parliament finding the  
 Common Council of LONDON to be against  
 them, ordered, it should be discontinued, and an  
 Act brought in to constitute a new Common  
 Council. Yet notwithstanding the City brought  
 their Councils to bear soon after: And a Free  
 Parliament was proclaimed in LONDON,  
 which



which voted in the King. Wherein (as we see) the City had a prevailing Hand.

AND further, after the Restoration, the Citizens to shew their Abhorrence of the Arbitrary Doings of those Times, formally made an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1683, Sir *William Pritchard*, Mayor, for Repealing the treasonable and disloyal Acts and Proceedings of that Court in the Time of the late Rebellion, a certain Number of eminent Citizens, Aldermen, and Commoners, having been appointed diligently to look over all past Acts of Common Council, made in those Times, and to report them; as appears more at large, by the said Act of Common Council, *viz.*

THE 6th of June 1683, at a Common Council this Day, a Report was brought into this Court, by the Committee appointed to inspect the Acts and Proceedings entered into the Journals of this Court, in the Times of Usurpation, or at any Time before or since, that might be fit to be explained or repealed. The Tenor of which Report is as followeth; that is to say,

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON. "Whereas by a late Order of this Honourable Court, it was referred unto them, whose Names are subscribed, [these were Sir *William Turner*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulse*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Francis Griffith*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Henry Loads*, *Peter Ailworth*, *Nicholas Charlton*, and *Thomas Vernon*] to inspect the Acts and other Proceedings entered in the Journal of this Court, in the Times of Usurpation, or at any Times, &c. that may be thought fit to be explained or repealed, they did humbly certify, that in Pursuance of the said Order, they had perused and examined those Journals, wherein they found not only many Innovations and Irregularities brought into that Court, and the Government of the City, but also most pernicious and abominable Proceedings, in Abetting and Carrying on those wicked and unnatural Divisions then raised in the Kingdom, and serving the Usurpations of those Times; all or most of which, they persuaded themselves could never have had Place in this Court, had not Violence been offered to the Government of the City. The Lord Mayor first arraigned, and imprisoned, divers loyal Aldermen and Commoners were, some imprisoned, others displaced, and all loyal Citizens generally discountenanced and discouraged; and others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent Spirits got themselves into the Common Council, and made up the greater Number therein. That all these Actions and Proceedings might (as they deserved) be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no Remembrance thereof might be transmitted to Posterity, to the Shame and Dishonour of this Court and City, but that other Matters were therewith all intermixed, which (for the Substance of them) were, in their Opinion, inoffensive, useful and fit to be continued. That several Committees had been appointed formerly by this Court, to obliterate the said unjust Proceedings, and there were Lines crossed over divers of them, which they presumed were made by the said Committees. But not being thereby obliterated, but still remaining in the Books of the Acts and Proceedings of this Court, and having never been particularly proclaimed, and repealed by any Vote or Act of this Court, that they had observed, they thought it were fitting, that the said and all other like disloyal and irregular Proceedings, should, by an express Act of this Council, be renounced, repealed, and made

absolutely null and void. Which Proceedings, or the most of them, they set down and presented to this Court for that Purpose: And desired that some few of them might be openly read, to beget in this Court, as it had done in them, a just Abhorrence and Detestation of such Proceedings.

AND then follow'd a Catalogue of them, from the Year 1641, and so yearly down to the Year 1657.

ALL which Particulars (as the said Committee did proceed) being highly disloyal, and favouring of the Faction and Usurpation of those unhappy Times, they thought fit should by Act of this Court be disclaimed, revoked, abrogated, and repealed to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever: Both to demonstrate the Love to, and good Affection of the present Members of this Court to his Majesty, and the establish'd Government, and to vindicate them from all Imputation of the like pernicious Principles and Practices, and express their Dislike of all factious Innovations. So also will it prevent any ill Use that may be made in Time to come of the said irregular Actions.

AFTER the Reading of which Reports openly in the Court, they were approved of and agreed to and confirmed; and it was enacted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in that Common Council assembled, That all the several Acts, Orders, and Proceedings therein propounded should be disclaimed and repealed, and made void. And they, and every of them, were by the Authority of this Court disclaimed, repealed and made null and void.

BUT to return to the Time of the Restoration. (The Triumphant Arches erected by the City of LONDON, in the Year 1661, when his Majesty made his Cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster, in order to his Coronation, have been already described in *Chap. X.*)

IN the Year 1664, the City of LONDON lent his Majesty 100,000*l.* towards carrying on the *Dutch War*; for which, at the Meeting of the Parliament, they were voted the Thanks of both Houses.

IN the Year 1666, the *Loyal London* was launched at *Deptford*, a Ship carrying 100 Guns, built at the Charge of the City of LONDON, for the Service of his Majesty; the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, upon the *London Frigate's* being blown up in the *Dutch War*, having obtained Leave of his Majesty to build this Ship, and to honour it with the Epithet of *Loyal*.

IN the Year 1671, the City of LONDON, having all its publick Buildings recovered out of the Ruins of the dreadful Fire, to a greater Splendor and Beauty than before, made an humble Invitation to his Majesty to honour their Lord Mayor's Feast with his Presence, which the King accepting of, was entertained accordingly in their Guildhall.

IN the Year 1674, his Majesty having been pleased to honour the City again with his Presence at an Entertainment in Guildhall, and to accept of his Freedom of the City, by the Hands of Sir *Thomas Player*, their Chamberlain; the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited upon him at *Whitehall*, and presented him with the Copy of the Freedom of the City in a Box of Massive Gold, the Seal thereof hanging in a golden Box, set over with Diamonds of a considerable Value.

Sir *Robert Viner*, Lord Mayor in the Year 1675, erected at his own Charge, at *Stocks-Market Conduit*, upon a Pedestal, eighteen Feet high, an Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* represented trampling on an Enemy with his Horse's Feet; on the Pedestal are his Arms, within a Compartment of Fishes.



THE City, altho' thus Loyal to their Princes, has yet been jealous of the Invasion of their Religion and Liberty ; which was the Cause they so readily came into the Measures of the Revolution, in the Year 1688, as appears by their Address to the Prince of Orange, which was to this Purpose :

To his Highness the Prince of ORANGE :  
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Highness,

“ WE taking into Consideration your Highness's fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion, manifested to the World in your many and hazardous Enterprizes, in which it hath pleased Almighty God to bless you with miraculous Success : We render our deepest Thanks to the Divine Majesty for the same, and beg Leave to present our most humble Thanks to your Highness, particularly for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious Design, to rescue England, Scotland, and Ireland, from Slavery and Popery ; and in a Free Parliament to establish the Religion and Laws of these Kingdoms, upon a sure and lasting Foundation. We have hitherto looked for some Remedy, for the Oppressions and imminent Dangers we, together with our Protestant Fellow Subjects, laboured under, from his Majesty's Concessions and Concurrences with your Highness's just and pious Purposes, express'd in your Gracious Declarations : But herein finding ourselves finally disappointed, by his Majesty's withdrawing himself, we presume to make your Highness our Refuge ; and do, in the Name of this Capital City, implore your Highness's Protection, and most humbly beseech your Highness to vouchsafe to repair to this City, where your Highness will be received with universal Joy and Satisfaction.

IN the Year 1689, his Majesty King William III. was made Free of the Grocers Company ; and the same Year, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen published an Order, offering 500 l. to discover the Person who offered an Indignity to his Picture in Guildhall.

AFTER the Accession of Queen Anne to the Throne, she was entertained in a most splendid Manner by the City at Guildhall ; and the City, to shew their Loyalty to that Princess, and their Regard to the glorious Actions of her renowned General John Duke of Marlborough, invited him to a publick Dinner, after his Return from the Battle of Ramellies ; Sir Robert Bedingfield being Lord Mayor. The Entertainment was magnificent in every Respect ; and an Ode was made on Purpose for the Occasion, set to Musick by Mr. Weldon, and performed in the Guildhall by Mr. Elford and Mr. Leveridge.

WERE we to mention all the Acts of Piety, Loyalty, and Munificence of the worthy Citizens of LONDON, that one Article would swell our Work to a Size far beyond what we propose ; and having said enough, as we think, of the City in general, we shall hasten to Particulars, and conclude this First Book with a List of Offices belonging to the City, which are great Marks of its Magnificence, they being so large a Number, and of so considerable a Value : To some of them are placed the Prices they have sometimes been sold at.

A LIST of the ROOMS and OFFICES belonging to the City.

	l.
Four Attornies in the Lord Mayor's Court, 1200 l. each	4800
Eight Attornies in the Sheriffs Court, 1500 l. each.	12000
One Auditor of the City ; his Salary, 50 l. per Ann. his Man's, 12 l. and for the Orphans, 50 l. per Ann.	
One Beadlehip of the Court of Requests, or Conscience	1000
One Barge-Master.	
Eighteen Barge-Men, 35 l. per Ann. each	
Two Clerks of the Papers of the Compters, 1500 l. each	3000
Four Clerks, Sitters in the Poultry, 1000 l. each	4000
Four Clerks, Sitters in Wood-street, 900 l. each	3600
One Clerk of the Bridge-House	1250
One Clerk of the City Works, and Keeper of the Reparation Stuff	600
One Clerk of the Court of Requests, or Conscience	1000
One Common Serjeant	2000
Four Common Pleaders, 1000 l. each	4000
Fifteen Coal Meeters, 1700 l. each	25500
Ten Corn Meeters, 1300 l. each	13000
One Common Huntsman	1500
One Common Cryer	1500
One Common Out-Roper	100
One Comptroller of the Chamber	1800
Two Carpenters of the Bridge-House, 200 l. each.	400
One Carpenter of the City	300
One Escheator and Coroner	400
One Foreign Taker	900
Four Fruit Meeters, each 50 l.	200
Four Salt Meeters, each 250 l.	1000
One Garbler of Spices	976
One Gauger of Wine and Oil	600
One Keeper of Ludgate Prison	1200
* One Keeper of Newgate Prison	2500
Two Keepers of the Compters Prisons, each 2000 l.	4000
One Keeper of the Pest-House	60
One Keeper of Guildhall, &c.	1200
One Keeper of the Green-Yard	100
Two Keepers of Moorfields, each 100 l.	200
One Keeper of the Sessions-House	200
One Mason of the Bridge-House	200
One Mason of the City	200
One Bricklayer of the City	200
Two Meal Weighers, each 100 l.	200
One Hop Weigher	200
One Plaisterer of the City	200
One Plaisterer to the Bridge-House	200
One Pavior to the City	250
One Pavior to the Bridge-House	250
One Plumber to the City	500
One Plumber to the Bridge-House	250
One Painter to the City	300
One Printer to the City	200
Two Prothonotaries of the Sheriffs Courts, 400 l. each	800
Two Porters of the Bridge-House, 100 l. each	200
One Purveyor of the Bridge-House	200
One Sword Bearer	1200
Two Secondaries of the Compters, each 2500 l.	5000

\* By a late Order of Common-Council, this Place is not to be sold, but to be given to one, during good Behaviour, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.



	l.		l.
One Solicitor of the City	1100	One City Stationer	120
One Steward of <i>Southwark</i>	250	Two Serjeants, or Yeomen of the	} 1200
One Shotfman of the Bridge-House	200	Markets and Channel, 600 l. each	
Thirty-six Serjeants to the Sheriffs,	} 14400	One City Smith	200
400 l. each.		Two Yeomen of the Chamber, 600 l.	} 1200
Thirty-six Yeomen, 200 l. each	7200	each	
Six Serjeants to the Lord Mayor, 600 l.	} 3600	One City Cryer, for Things lost or	} 50
each		found	
Six Yeomen, 600 l. each	3600	One Collector of the Duty on Coals	} 200
Six young Men in the Lord Mayor's	} 3600	for the Orphans	
House, 600 l. each		One Collector on the Duty on Wines	} 270
One Town Clerk	2000	for the Orphans	
Four Viewers, 50 l. each	200	One City Founder	200
One Water Bailiff	1500	One City Clerk in <i>Chancery</i>	20
One Upper Marshal of the City	800	The Printer of the Sessions Paper, to	} 50
One Under Marshal	300	each Lord Mayor	
One City Remembrancer	1000	One Weigher at the Great Beam	300
One Clerk of the Chamber	2000		
One City Glasier	200		
		The Total Sum is	152,098

The End of the First B O O K.



A New





A New and Accurate

# SURVEY

OF THE

## City of LONDON, &c.

---

### BOOK II.

*Containing a Particular Inspection into the Thirteen  
WARDS on the East Side of Walbrook.*

---

### CHAP. I.

*The Division of the CITY into Four Parts; and Twenty-six Wards, or  
Aldermanries, Within and Without the Walls.*

---

**H**AVING thus in general treated of the City, the Walls, Gates, Rivers, and Conduits; the Bridges, Towers, and Castles; the Schools, Houses of Learning, Inns of Courts, Colleges and Hospitals in and about LONDON; the antient Customs, Manners, Recreations, and memorable Acts of the Citizens; we are now to set down the Distribution of the City into Parts; and more especially to shew the Antient and Modern State of every one of the same; and afterwards how both the Whole and the Parts have, from Time to Time, been ruled and governed.

THE City of LONDON, taking in that also of *Westminster*, with the adjacent Parts, which begirt them, may not improperly be divided into four Parts. The First is, the City of LON-

DON, within the Walls and Freedom, which is chiefly inhabited by wealthy Merchants and Tradesmen, with a Mixture of Artificers, as depending on Trade and Manufactures. *Secondly*, The City, or Liberty, of *Westminster*, and the adjacent Parts, which are taken up by the Court and Gentry, yet not without a Mixture of Tradesmen and Artificers. *Thirdly*, That Part beyond the Tower, which compriseth Part of *St. Catharine's*, *East-Smithfield*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Ratcliff*, *Limehouse*, and so Eastward to *Blackwall*: This Part is principally inhabited by Seafaring Men, and those, who by their Trades, or otherwise, have their Dependance thereon: And, *Fourthly*, *Southwark*, which, taking in all the Borough, almost as far as *Newington*, Southwards, to *Rotherhithe* in the East, and to *Lambeth* in the West, is generally inhabited by Tradesmen, Artificers, Mariners,



Mariners, Watermen, and such as have their Subsistence by and on the Water.

BUT now, to shew how the First Part, viz. LONDON, was antiently, and is, to this Day, divided :

THE antient Division of this City, was into Wards or Aldermanries :

Wards in LONDON, 24.  
THE Number of these Wards in LONDON, were, both before, and in the Reign of Henry III. 24 in all; whereof 13 lay on the East Side of Walbrook, and 11 on the West of the same. Notwithstanding, these 11 grew much larger and bigger than those on the East : And therefore, in the Year of Christ 1393, the 17th of Richard II. Faringdon Ward, which was then one entire Ward, but mightily increased in Buildings without the Gates, was, by Parliament, appointed to be divided into two, and to have two Aldermen; to wit, Faringdon Within, and Faringdon Without, which made up the Number of 12 Wards on the West Side of Walbrook; and so came the whole Number of 25 on both Sides.

Wards in LONDON, 25.  
MOREOVER, in the Year 1550, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, purchasing the Liberties of the Borough of Southwark, appointed the same to be a Ward of LONDON; and so became the Number of 13 Wards on the East, 12 on the West, and one on the South of the River Thames, lying in the said Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey; which, in all, arise to the Number of 26 Wards, and 26 Aldermen of LONDON to govern them.

Wards in LONDON and the Borough of Southwark, 26.

The Names of the WARDS on the East Part of Walbrook, are these :

Names of Wards in LONDON.

1. Portsoken Ward, Without the Walls.
2. Tower-Street Ward.
3. Aldgate Ward.
4. Lime-Street Ward.
5. Bishopsgate Ward, Within the Walls and Without.
6. Broad-Street Ward.
7. Cornhill Ward.
8. Langborn Ward.
9. Billingsgate Ward.
10. Bridge Ward, Within.
11. Candlewick-Street Ward.
12. Walbrook Ward.
13. Dowgate Ward.

The WARDS on the West Side of Walbrook, are these :

14. Vintry Ward.
15. Cordwainer-Street Ward.
16. Cheap Ward.
17. Coleman-Street Ward.
18. Bassishaw Ward.
19. Cripplegate Ward, Within and Without.
20. Aldersgate Ward, Within and Without.
21. Faringdon Ward, Within.
22. Bread-Street Ward.
23. Queen-Hith Ward.
24. Castle-Baynard Ward.
25. Faringdon Ward, Without the Walls.

ONE Ward South of the River Thames, in the Borough of Southwark, by the Name of

26. Bridge Ward, Without.

## PORTSOKEN WARD.

Portsoken Ward.

THIS Portsoken, which signifieth a *Franchise* at the Gate, was some Time a Guild, and had its Beginning in the Reign of King Edgar, between seven and eight hundred Years ago, when thirteen Knights, well beloved of the King and Realm, for Services by them done, request-

ed to have a certain Portion of Land on the East Part of the City, left desolate and forsaken by the Inhabitants, by Reason of too much Servitude. They besought the King to have this Land, with the Liberty of a Guild, for ever. The King granted their Request on the following Conditions, to wit, That each of them should victoriously accomplish three Combats, One above the Ground, One under Ground, and the Third in the Water : And after this, at a certain Day, in East Smithfield, they should run with Spears against all Comers ; all which was gloriously performed : And the same Day the King named it, *Knigheten Guild*, and so bounded it from Aldgate, to the Place where the Bars now are, toward the East, on both the Sides of the Street, and extended it towards the North, and the Gate, now since called *Bishopsgate*, unto the House then of *William Presbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the Heirs of *Colver*; after that, of *John Easeby*; but since of the Lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again, towards the South, unto the River *Thames*, and so far into the Water as a Horseman, entering the same, might ride at Low Water, and throw his Spear : So that all *East-Smithfield*, with the Right Part of the Street that goeth to *Dodding Pond* into the *Thames*; and also the Hospital of *St. Catharine*, with the Mills that were founded in King *Stephen's* Days, and the outward Stone Wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, are of the said Fee and Liberty : For the said Wall and Ditch were made in the Time of King *Richard I*, when he was in the *Holy Land*, by *William Longshampe*, Bishop of *Ely*, as before has been noted.

Knigheten Guild, or Portsoken Ward: Its Bounds.

THESE Knights had no other Charter all the Days of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Canutus*, until the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, whom the Heirs of these Knights humbly besought to confirm their Liberties, whereunto he graciously granted, and gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Book of the late House of the *Holy Trinity* : The said Charter was fairly written in the *Saxon* Letter and Tongue.

AFTER this, King *William*, the Son of *William the Conqueror*, made a Confirmation of the same Liberties, unto the Heirs of these Knights, in these Words.

“ WILLIAM, King of England, to Maurice, Bishop, and Godfry de Magnum, and Richard de Parre, and to his faithful People of LONDON, Greeting: Know ye me to have graunted to the Men of *Knigheten Guild*, the *Guild* that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Customes, as they had the same in the Time of King *Edward*, and my Father. Witness, *Hugh de Bucke*, at *Rething*.

AFTER him, King *Henry I*, confirmed the same by his Charter to the like Effect. After which Time the Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, being founded by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to the said *Henry*, the Multitude of Brethren praising God Day and Night therein, in short Time so increased, that all the City was delighted in beholding of them; insomuch that in the Year 1115, certain Burgesses of LONDON, of the Progeny of those Noble *English* Knights; to wit, *Radulphus Fitzalgod*, *Wilmarde de Devereſſe*, *Orgare le Rude*, *Edward Hupcornehill*, *Blackſtanus*, and *Alwine* his Kinsman, and *Robert* his Brother, the Sons of *Leafstanus* the Goldsmith, *Wizo* his Son, *Hugh Fitzvulgar*, and *Algare Secusme*, coming together into the Chapter-House of the said Church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the same Church and Canons, serving God therein, all the Lands and Soke, called in *English*, *Knigheten Guild*, which lieth

Knigheten Guild given to the Canons of the Holy Trinity.



lieth to the Wall of the City without the same Gate, and stretcheth to the River *Thames*: They gave it (taking upon them the Brotherhood and Participation of the Benefits of that House) by the Hands of Prior *Norman*.

AND the better to confirm this their Grant, they offered upon the Altar there, the Charter of *Edward*, together with the other Charters which they had thereof; and afterward they did put the aforesaid Prior in Seisin thereof, by the Church of *St. Botolph*, which is built thereon, and is the Head of that Land. These Things were thus done before *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunstable*, *John*, Prior of *Derland*, *Jeffrey Clinton*, Chamberlain, and many other Clerks and Laymen, *French* and *English*. *Orgare le Prude* (one of their Company) was sent to King *Henry*, beseeching him to confirm their Gift, which the King gladly granted by this Deed following:

*Henry, King of England, to R. Bishop of LONDON, to the Sheriffs and Provost, and to all his Barons, and faithful People, French, and English, of LONDON and Middlesex, greeting: Know ye me to have granted and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the Holy Trinity of LONDON, the Soke of the English Knighten Guild, and the Land which pertaineth thereunto, and the Church of St. Botolph, as the Men of the same Guild have given and granted unto them: And I will and straightly command, that they may hold the same well, and honourably and freely, with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangthefe, and all Customes belonging to it, as the Men of the same Guild in the best Sort had the same in the Time of King Edward; and as King William my Father, and Brother, did grant it to them by their Writs. Witness, A. the Queen, Jeffrey de Clinton, the Chancellor, and William of Clinton, at Woodstock.*

THIS Charter was afterwards confirmed by *Gilbert, William*, and *Roger*, Bishops of *LONDON*, Then by *St. Alphage*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Then by *Alexander* and *Innocent*, Popes. *Innocent* also granted to the Prior and Convent, that the aforesaid Church and Parishioners of the same should be served by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's Pleasure.

THE Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus seized of the said Land and Soke of *Knighten Guild*, a Part of the Suburb without the Wall, (but within the Liberties of the City) the same Prior was for him, and his Successors, admitted, as one of the Aldermen of *LONDON*, to govern the same Land and Soke. According to the Customs of the City he sat in Court, and rode with the Mayor, and his Brethren, the Aldermen, as one of them in Scarlet, or other Liveries, as they used, until the Year 1531, at which Time the said Priory, by the last Prior there, was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* in the 23<sup>d</sup> of his Reign, who gave this Priory to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and he pulled down the Church. Since which Dissolution, the said Ward of *Portoken* hath been governed by a Temporal Person, one of the Aldermen of *LONDON*, elected by the Citizens, as the Aldermen of other Wards.

THUS much for the Out Bounds of *Knighten Guild*, or *Portoken* Ward, and for the Antiquity and Government thereof. We are next to mention the Places therein, which are of special Note. First, The East Part of the Tower standeth in this Ward; and then the Hospital of *St. Catharine*, which is already spoken of [Book I. Chap. XIV.] This is a Collegiate Church, consisting of a Master, three Brethren, and three Sisters. The Master, who is generally a Layman, is some Person of Fashion, and nominated by the Queen. The three Brethren are Clergymen, who officiate

VOL. I.

in their Turns, reading Prayers every Day at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and preaching every Sunday.

THERE lie buried in this Church the Countesses of *Huntington*, Countess of *March* in her Time, 1429. *John Holland* Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntington*, 1447, and his two Wives in a Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, under a stately Arch.

DAME *Margaret*, Dutcheß of *Exeter*, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chapel, within the Chancel of the College of *St. Catharine's*, beside the Tower of *LONDON*, whose Will was proved Anno 1458.

THE said Duke of *Exeter's* Monument here is one of antientest remaining within, or without the City, excepting those in the *Temple* Church: And for the preserving of the Memory of this great Peer, there hath been hung up against a Pillar, hard by a Tablet, expressing his Titles, his Offices, and who his Wives were; done by Mr. *John Gybbon*, Blue-Mantle. The Effigies of him lying on the Right Hand, and his two Wives on his Left, are engraven in Stone, each with their Hands together in a praying Posture. The Duke hath on his Right Hand three Rings, one on his Fore Finger, another on his Fourth Finger, both worn under the second Joint, and a third on the Middle Finger, worn under the first Joint. His first Wife's Hands are broken. On the Fingers of his second Wife appear likewise three Rings (which it seems to have been the Fashion of the Nobility in those Times) the Ring on the Fore Finger, and that on the Fourth being on the first Joint, that on the Middle Finger, worn under the Second, Coronets on all their Heads.

THERE are also in this Church buried *Thomas Walsingham*, Esq; and *Thomas Ballard*, Esq; by him, Anno 1465, *Thomas Flemming*, Knt. 1466.

AGAINST the North Wall in the Chancel are these Monuments more modern. For *George Montagu*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Manchester*, and Master of this Hospital. He repaired this Church, buried July 23, 1681.

ON the South Wall hangeth a Table for *Margaret Garret*, Daughter of *Robert Garret*, Senior Brother of this College, and *Anne Mudd*, his Wife. A Virgin above those of her Age, comely, tall, agreeable, proportioned in her Limbs and Body, amiable in the Loveliness of her Face. All those Exterior were exceeded by her Internal excellent Parts, and the Sweetness of her Disposition, beloved and lamented by all.

THIS Jewel (so her Name signifieth) died November 25, 1683, in the Morning, being 16 Years and 8 Months old.

Dear was she living, but being dead more dear,

The Grief of very many made this clear;

Thus we by *Want*, more than by *Having*, learn

The Worth of Things, in which we claim Concern.

*Johann. Gibbon, Collegii Heraldorum Socius et Introductionis ad Latinam Blazoniam Author; ob eximium erga defunctam respectum, quam tanquam suam ipsius dilexit Filiam, hoc tantillum Memoriale proponi voluit. Cujus Parentum Corpora in Ecclesiæ St. Mariæ Aldermarj, apud Londinensis reconduntur*

WHICH Inscription may also serve for the Monument of the said *John Gibbon* himself, a Member of this Hospital, a Pursuivant named *Blue Mantle*, of a great Age, of good Learning in History and Heraldry.

*William Cutting*, a good Benefactor, died March 4, 1599, Ætat. 50.

*Frederick Becker*, a Gentleman of *Holland*, drowned by Falling out of a Ship into the *Thames* near

X x x



near *Gravesend*, hath a handsome Monument of black Marble set up for him by *Adriana Vernatti*: He died *May* the 30th 1663, *Ætat. sue* 40.

NEAR this, in a white Marble Table, hangs up the following Inscription:

*The Monument of Joanna, Wife to John Rampayn, Gent. and Daughter to Robert Caesar, Esq; she died in Childbed, December the 15th, 1694.*

Passenger stay, this richest Grave  
A small Delay, may justly crave.  
Virtue adorned with Wit and Beauty,  
Religious Love, Conjugal Duty,  
In this small Cabinet lies enshrined,  
While Glory gilds her purer Mind.  
Both her Parents near her lye,  
And bear her Relicks Company:  
Kind Death which used Friends to part,  
Joined these, who, living, had one Heart.  
Renowned Sir *Julius Caesar* lent  
Unto them all noble Descent;  
Dying, she did a Son bequeath,  
In whom she lives in spite of Death:  
Thus, when the old *Phoenix* sweetly dies,  
The New does from her Ashes rise:  
Her Husband's Love this Monument rears,  
Her Sister writes these Lines with Tears.

*Domina Anna Poyntz scripsit.*

ON the Ground are Grave-Stones, for *Tho. Edmanston* of this Precinct, deceased *May* 11, 1675. *Joseph Edmanston*, Jun. *Mar.* 26 1692.

*Catharine Moor*, 1667. *Charles Stamford*, Surgeon, 1668; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife. *John Friend*, Sen. *Octob.* 13, 1665: Also *William Friend*, his Son, 1665.

*John Pecksail*, Esq; and Serjeant of the Admiralty, *Sept.* 17, 1625. He hath an Effigy in Brass.

*Will. Pope*, Gent. Serjeant of the Admiralty, and Bailiff of *St. Catharine's*, *Novemb.* 17, 1609, aged 74, hath an Effigy in Brass. *Henricus Powys*, LL.D. *unus fratrum hujus Hospitii*. *Ob.* *Mar.* 14, 1695.

*John Williams*, Brewer, *March* 3, 1661, and *Alice*, his Wife, *Jan.* 29, 1660.

*Jeremy Horsenayle*, of this Parish, Brewer, 1692; and *Alice* his Wife, 1691.

*Elizabeth Horsenayle*, Wife of *Tho. Nasbet*, 1695.

*Edwardus Lake*, S.T.P. *Ecclesie Exon. Præbendarius*, *ejusdem Archidiaconus*, *primus St. Mariæ ad Montem*, & *St. Andr. Hubbard Parochiarum unitarum diu Rector*, *hujus Ecclesie primus Frater*, &c. *Ob.* *Kal. Feb.* 1704, *Ætat. sue* 63.

*Judith*, Wife of Captain *Robert Fisher*, 1660. *Richard Fisher*, Brother of *Robert* 1682. *Will. Ford*, 1699.

*Richard Moor*; *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Moor*, Wife of *Nathaniel Fox*, late Carriage Master to the Office of Ordnance. *Richard Moor*, Sen. *Tho. Collins*, Surgeon. *Peter Verschel*, 1694. *Eleanor*, Wife of *Emanuel Dudson*, 1704. *Sarah Warner*, 1699. *Fredeswide Smith*, 1696. *Tho. Anderson*, 1696. *Elizabeth Debnam*, Wife of *John Debnam*, Merchant-Taylor, of the City of *Bristol*, 1702. *Rob. Beadles*, Free Mason and Citizen of LONDON, and one of his Majesty's Gunners of the Tower, 1682.

At the West End of the North Isle is a Vault for the Family of the *Mounts*, over which was a Stone, placed when the last was buried there: *Mr. Richard Mount*, Citizen of LONDON,

and Stationer, who departed this Life, the 29th of *June* 1722.

HERE is a good Organ, with two Bells; a Free School for 25 Boys, and 15 Girls, all cloathed, and taught Writing and Arithmetick; and put out Apprentices by Subscription, and the Rent of four Houses in *Cash-Court*, and Charity Sermons, viz. 8 in the Year; also a Workhouse for the Poor. The Vestry is Select, consisting of those who have passed the Office of Upper Overseer. The Parish Officers are, two Overseers, and four Sidesmen. The Peace Officers, two Constables, and four Headboroughs.

IN this Hospital *Raimundus Lullius*, the famous *Hermetic* Philosopher, wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum*: As by the latter End of that Work appears. It may not be amiss to add, for the Honour of this antient House, that *Richard Verstegan*, that wrote the *Restitution of decayed Antiquities*, was born in *St. Catherine's*. Whose Grandfather *Theodore Rowland Verstegan* was of *Guelderland*, descended of an antient and worshipful Family: And, by reason of the War, came into *England* the latter End of King *Henry VII.*

THIS House was valued in the King's Books at 315 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* It is now inclosed about with small Tenements and homely Cottages, having more Inhabitants, *English*, and Strangers, than some Cities in *England*.

MANY of these Strangers had been Inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes*, and *Guisnes*; which Places being lost in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the poor People, Tradesmen, and others, were glad to fly over into *England*, where wanting Habitation, a Place belonging to *St. Catharine's* (now a Lane) was allowed them, which, from the Countries whence they came, was called *Hammes* and *Guisnes*; and is the same with that Place, which at this Day, by a strange Corruption, is called *Hangman's Gains*.

AMONG many Foreigners that lived here in *St. Catharine's*, was one *Crokebay*, a Man of Credit and Substance, who inhabited here in Queen *Mary's* Days, and his Wife *Gertrude*, being a Protestant, was troubled upon her Deathbed by *Dr. Mallet*, then Master of *St. Catharine's*, because he could not persuade her to receive the Unction, or the Sacrament; excusing this last, in that she was subject to vomit, and so was sure, she said, to cast up their God again: He therefore refused her Christian Burial when she was dead, and said she should be buried in some Highway, and a Mark set upon her, in Token that she was an Heretick; but her Husband, at last, obtained Leave to bury her in his Garden: For there were Gardens then in *St. Catharine's*. This Account is in *Foxe's Martyrology*.

BEHIND *Hangman's Gains* is the *Flemish* Church-yard, which was appropriated for the Burial of those of *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, and other poor *Flemings*, that came over afterwards under Queen *Elizabeth*; and is still a Churchyard for the poorer Sort.

SOMEWHERE within the Liberties of the Tower, and as it seems in this Part of *St. Catharine's*, was a Place called *Judaismus*, the *Jewry*, which being a Place of Privilege, such as were *Jews* (as well as others) resorted thither for their Safety, who fell off from the Religion then professed and practised; and particularly Priests that had taken Wives, and so esteemed Apostates from the Unity of the Catholick Church. Among the Collections of the Tower Records, taken by *Mr. Prynn*, we have this:

“ THAT Anno 1279, 8 *Edward I.* upon the Archbishop's Request, the King issued a Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, “ to



“ to apprehend certain Apostates, *qui recesserunt ab unitate Catholicæ Fidei*: But they were in *Judaismo*, i. e. the Jewry; and so out of the Power and Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of LONDON. Upon this the Archbishop wrote to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was Chancellor, signifying, that those Enemies of the Faith were yet in *Balliva Majoris & Vicecom. Lond. sed in Judaismo sub Custodia & Potestate Constabularii Turris, ubi ingredi non possunt, ut dicitur, sine speciali mandato*”. Some of these Enemies of the Faith, and Apostates from Catholick Unity, seem to be such Priests as had Wives; for in the same Letter it is added, that he would take away that Word *Dudum* in his former Writ, *Quoniam nunc ipsorum Uxores sunt sicut prius*.

THE Circuit of this Hospital, or Free Chapel of St. Catharine, is as follows: From the East Gate of the Tower by the *Thames*, unto the Bank beyond St. Catharine's Dock Eastward; and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the said Dock, and in and by every Part of the said Lane, unto the King's Highway Northward; which Way lieth between the Abbey of Grace, and the said Hospital, or Free Chapel, and leadeth from the City of LONDON unto Ratcliff: And also from the said Way, against the same Lane, unto the Tower Ditch Westward, and from thence to the River *Thames* Southward.

THERE are several antient Records concerning this *Knighten Guild*, or *Portsofen*, that afterwards came into the Possession of the Canons of Trinity Church, and likewise concerning the Hospital of St. Catharine; and many Charters of Kings of England, setting out the Liberties Extent, and Privileges of them; authentick Copies whereof are still remaining in certain old written Books in the Guildhall of LONDON; among which is one, To prove that the Hospital of St. Catharine, with the Mills, and all that belong to it, together with the Tower Ditch, all *East-Smithfield*, without the Postern, before the Abbey of Grace, with the Right Hand Part of the Street leading along by *Dudding's Pond*, are, and Time out of Mind have been, within the Liberty of the City of LONDON; and Parcel of *Portsofen* Ward, without *Aldgate*, in the Suburbs.

THE Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON affirm, that in the Time of the Conqueror, and long before, the said Ward of *Portsofen* was called the Ward of *Anglisch Knightgilden*: And that afterwards, about the eighth of King Henry I, *Ralph*, the Son of *Algode*, *Wolfard le Deverish*, *Orgar le Prude*, with divers other substantial Citizens of LONDON, descended of the antient Race of the *Anglisch* Knights, being Lords of the Liberty of the said *Guild*, in the *Soken* aforesaid, and were seized of all the Lands in the said *Soken*, (as by the Charter of the said King Henry it appeareth) did bequeath the said *Soken* and Lands unto the Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, LONDON; which Gift, the said Henry, by his Charter (which the Mayor and Commonalty have here to shew) also confirmed. Upon Pretext of which Gift and Confirmation, *Norman*, at that Time Prior, and the Convent of the Church aforesaid, as also their Successors, stood a long Time possessed. Afterwards, among other Things, *Ralph* the Prior, with the Canons of the said Church, did grant unto *Maud*, Queen of England, Wife to King Stephen, a certain Parcel of Land in the said *Soken*, (the very same, namely, upon which the said Hospital of St. Catharine is now founded) together with all the Mills there in the *Shambles*, in Lieu of six Yard

Land in the Manor of *Braching*, in the County of *Hertford*; as by two Patents of the said King and Queen made upon that Occasion, is manifestly declared. Moreover they affirm, That whereas the Lord Edward I, sometime King of England, had not any Piece of Ground of his own proper Lands near enough to his Tower of LONDON; whereupon to build up his Wall, and to make his Ditch about the Tower, which he purposed to do anew, he purchased of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Catharine, by the Tower aforesaid, a certain Plat of Ground, with the Appurtenances, in *East-Smithfield*, adjoining unto the Tower; both for the laying of the Sand, Gravel, and Marle, which should be digged out of the Ditch, and that which should serve for the repairing the Wall aforesaid: And that he paid unto the Master, Brothers, and Sisters aforesaid, five Marks, six Shillings, and nine Pence, both for the Purchase of the said Plat, and the Recompence of their Loss, long since sustained by the Enlargement of the Ditch, and Reparation of the Wall aforesaid; which he caused, for himself, and his Successors, to be yearly payable out of the Exchequer; which five Marks, six Shillings and nine-pence, the Master, Brothers, and Sisters (for the Time being) of the said Hospital, have ever since the said Grant received, and do actually at this Time receive by Virtue of the said Patent, which they now have by them, &c. The Copy whereof was entered upon Record in the Chamber of Guildhall; and acknowledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then Mayor, and the Aldermen. They affirm also, that in the 14th Year of King Edward II. at such Time as he held Assizes in the said Tower, it was proved that the said Ward of *Portsofen* (heretofore called *Englisch Knightgeld*) was in, and of the Liberties of LONDON; and that, so often as any Tax was to be raised for the King, or to be assessed for the Commonalty of LONDON, upon the Commoners of the said City, or that any other Assessment was to be made by the said Commonalty, either for the raising of some Wall, making of any Enclosure, or for the Defence of the City, that all the People inhabiting the said Ward, were accustomed to pay the said Taxes, like other Freemen of the City; and the said Assessments were wont to be levied upon them, as upon other Freemen of the City, as by the Transcript of the Rolls of the said Assizes of the Kings, now remaining in the Treasury of the Guildhall of the same City, most clearly appeareth.

THEY further affirm, that the Lord Edw. III. King of England, in the 17th Year of his Reign, directed by his Letter unto *John Hamond*, at that Time Mayor of his City of LONDON, and his Majesty's Escheator in the same, in which Letters he made Rehearsal of all the former Business concerning the Wall and Ditch of the Tower, made in his Grandfather's Time. He rehearsed also, how *Ralph* of *Sandwich*, and *John de Weston*, Constables of the Tower, did let out the same Place by Parcels unto divers Men, without Leave or Licence had, either from the Kings, his Grandfather, Father, or himself, and that the said Place was then built upon, and rented out for 40 s. a Year, and that himself had given out Commissions to enquire into the Reasons, Manner, Right, and Value of every Thing, &c. And that the said *John Hamond*, making Enquiry hereupon, made Return of all into the Chancery, &c.

THEY affirm moreover, that all the Lands and Tenements upon the aforesaid Right Hand of the Way by *Dudding's Pond*, and about the said Places of *East-Smithfield*, *Tower-Hill*, and *Romeland*, circularly situated, were, and have been, in



in the Time of holding the Assizes of the said King, impleaded and sued within the said City, and not elsewhere, as by the Evidences of the said Lands and Tenements, upon Record enrolled in the Guildhall, &c. appeareth.

THEY further say, That in the Times of all the former Kings, and Assizes (Time out of Mind) so often as any Mishap or Casualty, such as Murder, Drowning, or other indirect Death of any Person, in any of the said Places aforementioned, hath fallen out, upon which there was any Enquiry to be taken, or any Summons, Attachment, or Execution to be made in any of the said Places, yea, and which is more, even within the Tower itself, and at such Time as the King (now and then) hath been present, have the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other Officers of the said City of LONDON, for the Time being, and no other used to make such Quests of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and Executions and had Right so to do, as is it is most manifestly to be proved by divers Rolls of the Crown, and other Records of the Times aforesaid, now in the said Treasury.

THEY say moreover, that amongst other Liberties granted by the King's Predecessors unto the Citizens of LONDON, and ratified in divers Parliaments, this expressly is one. "That no Arrest, Attachment, or Execution, be made by any Officers of the King's within the said Liberty, either by Writ, or without Writ, but only by the Officers of the City." By all which Charters, Letters, Patents, Bills, Acts of Assize, Writs, Inquests, Returns, Rolls of the Escheators, and Crown-Office, Assizes, Pleadings, Enrollments, Freedoms, and most plentiful other Kinds of Records, and Proofs, it may easily and undoubtedly be concluded, that the said Hospital of St. Catharine's, with the Mills, and other its Appurtenances, as also the whole Tower-Ditch, with the Lands of East-Smithfield, without the Postern before the Abbey of Grace, together with the Right Side of the Street going by Dudding's Pond, as also the whole Ditch and Plain without the Tower, called Romeland, with all the Houses and Gardens round about them, have all the Time aforesaid been within the Compass of the Liberty of the City.

THE self same Copy of what is last above, is something differently recorded also in Book Duntborn.

THAT the Hospital, Ditch, and the Tower-Hill, are of the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, and Part of Portsoken Ward. That another Part by Romeland, and the Thames, towards the Postern by St. Catharine's Hospital, were of the Parish of Allhallows-Barking, and of the Ward of the Tower of LONDON. That Queen Maud was the Foundress of Trinity Church within Aldgate; that the Ditch begun by the Citizens in Richard I's Time, was for the Defence of the City. That there is another Soken within the Walls of the City, called the Inner-Soken, which reacheth from Aldgate, even unto that Gate of the Tower called Cinigate, which Soken is within the Liberties of the City, as by some Records kept by the Prior doth appear. That the Inhabitants of Portsoken and the Tower, are to be impleaded only in the Courts of the City, for all Matters, Causes, and Contracts howsoever arising. That the Tower hath no proper Court of its own, but only the Court of the Baron, which is no Court of Record, as by Records exemplified in the King's-Bench appeareth. That when any Murder, or Drowning hath been within the said Hospital, or Tower, the City Officers have attached the Malefactors within the Tower, and have carried the said Men so arrested into some of the King's Prisons within the City. That when the Justices Itinerant have used to come to

keep Assizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City have had the keeping both of the Inner and Outer Gates of the said Tower, which pertained to the Office of a Servant, but a Servant of the City. That the Sheriff of LONDON hath had the Charge of all the Prisons in the Tower, so often as the said Justices Itinerant have come, as appears in many Rolls of the Crown, and of the said Itinerant Justices.

ON the East, and by North of the Tower, lie East-Smithfield and Tower-Hill, two Plats of Ground so called, without the Wall of the City. And East from them both was sometime a Monastery, called New Abbey, (and the Abbey of Graces) founded by King Edward III. in the Year 1359, upon Occasion as followeth.

IN the Year 1348, 23 Edward III. the first great Pestilence in his Time, began and increased so fore, that for Want of Room in Church-yards, to bury the Dead of the City, and of the Suburbs, one John Corey, Clerk, procured of Nicholas, Prior of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, a Spot of Ground near East-Smithfield, for the Burial of them that died, with Condition that it might be called the Church-yard of the Holy Trinity; which Ground he caused, by the Aid of divers devout Citizens, to be inclosed with a Wall of Stone. Robert Elsing, Son of William Elsing, gave 5*l.* thereunto, and the same was dedicated by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of LONDON, where innumerable Bodies of the Dead were afterwards buried, and a Chapel built in the same Place, to the Honour of God. To which King Edward setting his Eye (having before, in a Tempest on the Sea, and Peril of drowning, made a Vow to build a Monastery, to the Honour of God, and our Lady of Grace, if God would grant him Grace to come safe to Land) built there a Monastery, placing an Abbot and Monks of the Cistercian, or White Order. The Bounds of this Plat of Ground, together with a Decree of Tithes thereof, are expressed in the Charter.

THIS Abbey of St. Mary of Graces, had a Charter from King Edward III. in the 25th of his Reign. Another Occasion of the Foundation seems to appear thence:

*Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Abbati et Conventui de Bello loco Regis, Salutem. Quia ad invocationem, omnipotentis Dei et Domini Jesu Christi ac gloriosissime matris sue Marie pluries tam in terra quam in Mari, in bellis et in periculis aliis, sensimus nos adjutos, Volentes provide in memoriam Graciarum hujus modi, cultum ipsius Dei et genetricis sue, &c.* The Substance of which Record is, "That the King founded this House in Remembrance and Acknowledgement of the Goodness of Almighty God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him, by Sea and by Land, in Wars and other Perils, and therefore ordered this House to be called, *The King's Free Chapel of the Blessed Virgin of GRACES*, in memoriam Graciarum, i. e. In Memory of these Graces, or Favours, which he had received from her." Therefore, the more amply to dilate the Worship of the said God, and his Mother, he now began to found and endow this Free Chapel of the Cistercian Order, as a filial House to be subject to the Monastery of Beaulieu, of the same King's founding, and appointed the Abbot and his Successors yearly to visit it, or as Need should require, and duly to correct what should require the Rod of Correction. He order'd the same Abbot to send some of his Fellow Monks of his Convent, to serve God and the Blessed Virgin, in the said Chapel, under the regular Observance of the said Order. And he appointed *Walter de Sta Cruce*, i. e. *Holy-Cross*,



*Crofs*, to be the first President of the said Chapel, whom he enjoined kindly to receive and treat the said Religious, who were to profess Religion at the said Free Chapel.

By a Patent of 19 R. II, it appears, That there belonged to this Monastery of *St. Mary de Graciis*, the Manors of *Gravesend*, and several other Manors in *Kent*, also Rents in *Woolwich*, and the Manor of *Poplar*. And by a Patent 1 H. IV, it had divers Manors in the Counties of *Devon*, *Cornwall*, and *Somerset*.

*Joan Hull*, Wife of *Stephen Hull*, Citizen and Pannarius [Draper] of LONDON, by her Will, dated *January* 1425, gave a Tenement called *Blackleste*, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Fink*, LONDON, for ever, to *John*, Abbot of the Monastery of *St. Mary de Graciis*, of the *Cistercian* Order, and the Convent of the same, to pray for her Soul.

THIS House at the general Suppression, was valued at 546 l. 10 d. it was surrendered in the Year 1539, 30 *Henry VIII*, since which Time, the said Monastery being cleaned, pulled down by *Sir Arthur Darcy*, Knt. and others of late Time, in the Place thereof is built a large Storehouse for Victuals, and convenient Ovens are built there for baking of Bisket to serve his Majesty's Ships; this is now called the Victualling Office, and is under the Management of Commissioners, appointed by the Treasury, who, at present, are,

*William Fisher*, Esq;  
*Henry Parsons*, Esq;  
*Thomas Revell*, Esq;  
*John Berkeley*, Esq;  
*Thomas Brereton*, Esq;  
*William Thompson*, Esq; And  
*George Crowle*, Esq;

THESE have each a Salary of 500 l. per Ann. and are to receive Proposals, and agree for sufficient and wholesome Victualling for every Fleet of his Majesty's Ships, which are allowed in Proportion to the Men they carry, and the Length of their Voyages.

THEY have also Agents at *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Gibraltar*, and other Places used as Harbours for the King's Ships.

BESIDES the Commissioners are the following Officers, at the Office, near *Tower-Hill*.

*Seth Jeremy*, Esq; Secretary.  
*Mr. John Bishop*, Accomptant-General.  
*Mr. James Lovelace*, Accomptant for Stores.  
*Mr. Henry Lock*, Clerk of the Issues.  
*Mr. Thomas Scadding*, Cheque upon the Treasurer.  
*Mr. John Harper*, Clerk of the Cheque.  
*Mr. Joseph Leaper*, Master-Cooper.  
*Mr. Thomas Marston*, Clerk of the Bakehouse.  
*Mr. Charles Mason*, Clerk of the Cutting-house.  
*Mr. Robert Farr*, Clerk of the Brewhouse.  
*Mr. Ralph Thorowgood*, Clerk of the Mills.  
*Mr. Daniel White*, Hoy-taker.  
*Mr. Benjamin Glanvill*, Surveyor.  
*Mr. John Haywood*, Clerk of the Short Allowance.  
*Mr. Paul Debell*, Master-Brewer.

THE Grounds adjoining, and belonging to the said Abbey, are employed in building of small Tenements.

King *Henry III*. in the 13th of his Reign granted, That a Fair should be held at *East-Smithfield* for 15 Days, viz. from the Eve of *Pentecost* to the Octaves of *Trinity*; and the said King sent his Briefs to the several Sheriffs of *Lincoln*, *Glocester*, *Kent*, *Worcester*, *York*,  
VOL. I.

*Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, and to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON to proclaim the same: *Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod predict feriam, &c.* i. e. "And therefore we command you, that you cause to be proclaim'd the before said Fair throughout the whole Bailiwick, as is aforesaid, causing all Merchants of your Bailiwick to know, that they may securely come to the Fair. Witness the King at *Westminster* the 8th Day of *February*.

AND 30 *Ewd. III*. there was a Grant to the Master, Brethren, and Chaplains and Sisters of *St. Catharine*, that they for ever shall have one Fair upon *Tower-Hill*, [now called *Little Tower-Hill*] over-against the Abbey of *St. Mary Graces*. There was also a Charter for this 20 *Henry VI*.

FOR *Tower-Hill*, as the same greatly diminished by building of Tenements and Garden Plats, so it was in the Year of Christ 1593, on the North Side thereof, and at the West End of *Hog-Street* [or *Hog-Lane*] beautified by certain Alms-houses there, strongly built with Brick and Timber, and cover'd with Slate for the Poor, by the Merchant-Tailors of LONDON, in the Place of some Cottages, given to them, by *Richard Hill*, some time a Master of that Company. Certain Timber, for that Use, being also given by *Anthony Radcliffe*, of the same Society, Alderman.

IN these Alms-houses 14 charitable Brethren of the said Merchant-Tailors, placed 14 poor sole Women, which received each of them of their Founders 16 d. or better, weekly, beside 8 l. 15 s. yearly, paid out of the common Treasury of the same Corporation for Fuel.

Alms-houses  
at Tower-Hill.

IN this *Hog-Lane*, now mentioned, lying on the Back-side of *Whitechapel*, were eight Acres of Land, which about the Year 1574 were in the Possession of one *Benedict Spinola*, a rich Italian Merchant; whereof he made twenty Tenter Yards and certain Gardens. These, some pretended, were first inclosed by him, being before open and common. And hence it came to pass, that in the Year 1584 it was presented as an Annoyance to the Archers, and all the Queen's Liege People; and a Precept was awarded to the Tenants and Occupiers of the Premises to remove their Pales and Fences, and all Buildings made thereupon: For now many Clothiers dwelt here, who hereupon applied themselves to the Lord Treasurer of England, and brought Witness to the contrary, shewing, that the same Field, before it was so converted, as then it was, was a Piece of Ground several, not common, nor ever commonly used by any Archers, being very unfit for Archers to shoot in, by reason of standing Puddles, most noisome Lay-stalls, and filthy Ditches in and about the same. Also the Way called *Hog-Lane* was so foul and deep in the Winter-time, that no Man could pass by the same. And in Summer-time Men would not pass thereby for fear of Infection, by Means of the Filthiness that lay there; so that the Presenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their Presentments.

Afterwards *Benedict Spinola* bestowed great Cost and Charges upon levelling and cleansing the Premises, and made divers Tenter Yards, by means whereof the common Ways and Passages, about the said Ground, were greatly amended and enlarged, and poor Clothworkers much relieved, because several Tenter Yards in and about LONDON were decayed and pulled down, and the Ground converted to other Uses; and because Queen *Elizabeth* had just before restrained, by Proclamation, all future Buildings and Enclosures in the Suburbs.

From the West Part of this *Tower-Hill*, towards *Aldgate*, being a long continued Street, among



Abbey of Nuns  
called the Mi-  
nories.

among other smaller Buildings in that Row, was some time an Abbey of Nuns of the Order of *St. Clare*, called the *Minories*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, and *Derby*, Brother to King *Edward I*, in the Year 1293, the Length of which Abbey was 15 Perches and seven Feet, near the King's Highway, as appeareth by a Deed, dated 1303. A Plague, or Pestilence, being in this City in the Year 1515, there died in this House of Nuns professed, to the Number of 27, besides other Lay-People, Servants in the House. This House was surrender'd by Dame *Elizabeth Salvage*, the last Abbess there, to King *Henry VIII*, in the 30th Year of his Reign, and in the Year of Christ 1539.

Record. Turr.

THE Licence for Founding this House, bore Date 21 *Edward I*, to the Abbess of *St. Clare* without *Aldgate*. There was a Charter granted, 9 *Edward II*, that the Sisters *Minoreffes*, without *Aldgate*, sint *Quiete de Tillagie*, &c. i. e. Be quit of Tallage on Account of their Lands and Tenements in the City of LONDON. In another Charter, 14 *Edward II*, it is called *The Abbey of the Minoreffes of St. Mary of the Order of St. Clare*, without the Walls of the City: In which Charter are confirmed certain Messes of theirs in the *Vintry*, in *Woodstreet*, *Lad-Lane*, *Old Fishstreet*, and one Mess and two Shops in *Lombard-Street*, *Christ-Church-Lane*, and *Shirburgh-Lane*; gotten of divers well-affected Persons: What the Charters and Liberties of these *Minoreffes* were, may be seen by the Confirmation thereof in 1 *Henry V*. also 16 and 25, and 2 *Henry 4*, which remain in the Tower Records. The Manor of *Apeldercome* was granted to the Priores of the *Minoreffes* without *Aldgate*, 1 *Henry IV*, and 22 *Henry VI*, a Mess called the *Herteshorn*, in the Parish of *St. Mary Matfelon*, was granted to them by *Nicholas Walske*, 7 *Edward IV*. To all the rest let this be added,

These Nuns at  
first brought  
over by Blanch,  
Queen of Na-  
varre.

THAT this House was first erected to receive Nuns that were to be brought over by *Blanch* Queen of *Navarre*, Wife to the abovesaid Earl *Edmund*: And they were professed to serve God, the blessed Virgin, and *St. Francis*, as appears by this Charter of Licence, which the said *Edmund* obtained of the King his Brother, the 21st of his Reign, viz.

*Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Volentes* Edmundo fratri nostro gratiam facere specialem, dedimus ei licentiam, &c. quod ipse placeam quam habet ex dono Thomæ de Bredestrete in Parochia Sancti Botolphi extra Aldgate, dare possit, &c. Monialibus de Ordine Minorum quæ per Nobilem Dominam Blancam Reginam Navarre, consortem ejusdem Fratris nostri in Angliam sunt venturæ & merituræ, ac Deo & beate Marie ac beato Francisco servituri, ad quandam Domum ibidem construendam, & habitandam, &c.

THIS dissolved Monastery being a large old Messuage, became a Dwelling-House for divers great Men successively, whom the King pleased to allow to reside there. One of these, and the first, was *John Clark*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was buried in the *Minories* Church; and afterwards his Corpse rested in *Aldgate* Church, as an old Inscription there in Brass testified: Afterwards, some Officers of the Tower had their Dwelling there. In the Year 1552, it came to *Henry Duke of Suffolk* by Patent from King *Edward VI*, "Granting the chief Messuage, or "Mansion, called *The Minory House*, within the "Precinct of the said Monastery, called the *Minories*, without *Aldgate*, LONDON; and "divers Houses in LONDON belonging to "the said Monastery, which extend to the clear "Value of 36*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* ob. to hold in free So-

"cage; and the aforesaid capital House in Ca-  
"pite.

A perfect Account of the Monuments of such Persons of Quality as were buried in this Monastery, is wanting. One *Matild Trussell* was here interred, and the Lady *Elizabeth Keryel*, who bequeathed her Body, by Will, *Ann.* 1419, to be buried in the *Minories* Church, LONDON, near the Tomb of her Mother, the aforesaid *Matild Trussell*: And *Elizabeth*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1506, by her last Will, ordered her Body to be laid in the Nuns Choir, in the *Minories* without *Aldgate*, LONDON; nigh unto the Place where *Anne Montgomery* lay buried.

LADY *Ellen*, *Minorissa Domus Sanctæ Clare*; *Aldgate*, Lond. Anno 1381, Sister to Lord *John de Nevyl*, Lord of *Raby*.

IN the Place of this House of Nuns is built several Storehouses for Armour, and Warlike Provisions, with divers Workhouses to the same Purpose.

WHILE *England* was called a Commonwealth, in the *Minories* was a great Workhouse set up, belonging to a Corporation for the Poor of the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof; which had a President and Governors: To which also belonged a small Parcel of Ground, which the said President and Governors intended to improve by Building, for the Increase of the Revenue, to be employed for the Education of poor Children, and employing and relieving the Poor belonging to the said Corporation: For the allowing of which there was a Proviso in the Act, made Anno 1656, against multiplying Buildings in and about the Suburbs.

## The TRINITY MINORIES.

HERE is a small Parish Church for the Inhabitants of the Close, or such as dwell within the Precincts of the dissolved Monastery, called *St. Trinity*. This Church being greatly decayed, was repaired at the Charge of the Parish several Times between the Years 1618, and again in 1636, as appears by a North Window. It escaped the Violence of the remarkable Fire in 1666, and being very old, was in the Year 1706 taken down, and rebuilt from the Ground, as is hereafter described. This new Church cost re-erecting about 700*l.* towards which 200*l.* was given by *Daniel King*, Esq; 100*l.* by the Lady *Prichard*, Widow of Sir *William Prichard*, Knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor, Anno 1683, and the other 400*l.* was raised by a Pound Rate, assessed on the Parishioners.

Parish Church  
of St. Trinity.

THE Walls of this new Church are Brick, the Roof flat, covered with plain Tile, the Floor is paved with Stone, and there are two Isles.

As to its Ornaments, the Church is new pewed with Oak, and there are Galleries on the South, and Part of the West Sides. It is wainscotted about six Feet high, and the Pulpit finier'd. The Altar-Piece (which was erected Anno 1706) is adorned with four Pilasters, their Entablature and Compass Pediment, under which is a Glory, in the Resemblance of a Dove descending, the Rays, &c. carved; as is also a Lamp on the Pediment, between two others on the Cornice. The Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Black, on Gold, under a painted Glory; and the *Pater-Noster* and *Creed* are Gold on Black, each under two carved Cherubims. The Communion Table is placed on a Foot-pace of White Marble, vein'd with Blue, which is inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THE Dimensions of this little Church are in Length 63 Feet, Breadth 24, Altitude about 20, there is no Steeple built in Form of other Towers, but



but this at the West End is a little higher than the rest of the Church, with a handsome Turret.

## MONUMENTS.

ON the North Wall of the Chancel is a handsome Monument, with two Figures of a Man and Woman kneeling, and a Child behind the Man, thus inscribed:

Death first did strike Sir John, here tomb'd in Clay,  
And then enforc'd his Son to follow fast;  
Of PELHAM's Line, this Knight was Chief and Stay:  
By this, behold! all Flesh must die at last.  
But BLET SOW, Lord, thy Sister most may moan;  
Both Mate and Son hath left her here alone.

Sir John Pelham, died the 13th of October, 1580.  
Oliver Pelham, his Son, died the 19th of January, 1584.

ABOUT a Marble Stone in the Chancel, close by the Communion Table, were these Words (engraven in Brass, most of which is now gone.)

Constantia Lucy, D. Thomæ Lucy, Junioris, Militis Aurati, &c. D. Constantia Uxoris [selestæ] Fæminæ Filia, natu maxima, Annum agens plus minus undecimum pridie Idus Februarii in Domino, quàm felicissime, hic posita fato fungitur Anno Dom. 1596.

ON the midst of the Stone is the Effigy of a Woman in Brass, praying, and these Verses:

Nascitur & Morimur: Non exorabile Fatum,  
Vita fugax, fragilis, lubrica, vana, brevis;  
Ocyus in Campis flos formosissimus aret,  
Optima prætereunt, deteriora manent.  
Rapta immaturo fato CONSTANTIA LUCY,  
Nunc jacet; & quondam lucida, Luca caret,  
Ante Annos Constans, humilis, mansueta, modesta,  
Dixeris, & Paphia, membra polita manu.  
In vere ætatis presensit frigora brumæ;  
Sic, Sic præproperè præcoqua poma cadunt!

ON another Stone, near the last is this Inscription:

Hic jacet Corpus Francis Martuni, Generosi, qui obiit 14 die Septembris, Anno Domini 1606.  
Hæc Verba sæpissime in ore illius viventis. O Domine, secundum merita mea, noli me, judicare. Deprecor Majestatem tuam ut misericorditer deleat iniquitas meas.  
Credo Videre bona Domini in Terra Viventium.

IN the Body of the Church is a Monument with this Inscription:

Vivere Cornices multos dicuntur in Annos:  
Cur nos angustâ concidione sumos?

The Figure of a Child.

Henricus Nowelus, filius D. Johannes Noweli Doctoris Medici, Optimæ Indolis puerulus, unicæ patris solatium. Natus 23, Julii 1598. & mortuus ex Atrophia 4 Augusti, 1599. hic sepultus jacet.

Melioribus utere Fatis.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, also is a Monument in Memory of Colonel William Legge, eldest Son of six to Edward Legge and Mary

Walsb, which Edward was only Son to William Legge, and Anne Bermingham, of the only noble and antient Family of the Berminghams of Athenree in the Kingdom of Ireland. He was Groom of the Bedchamber, and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to King Charles I. and in the Civil War was Governor of Chester and Oxford, and, upon the happy Restauration of the Royal Family in 1660, was, in Consideration of his untainted Fidelity to the King, and many and great Sufferings, restored to his Place of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, by King Charles II; and as a farther Mark of his Royal Favour, Superintendent and Treasurer to the Ordnance. He married Elizabeth, eldest Daughter to Sir William Washington, and Anne Villars, Daughter to Sir George Villars, and Sister to the most noble Prince, George, Duke of Buckingham; by whom he had three Sons and two Daughters. He died October 13, 1672, in the 83d Year of his Age, and lieth in a Vault under this Place.

A little Westward of the last, is a handsome white and veined Marble Monument, adorned with a Cornice, Cartouch Pediment, and an Urn, under which is the following Inscription:

To the Memory of the Right Honourable George Lord Dartmouth, distinguished by his early and eminent Deserts, and many high Marks of Royal Trust and Favour; he was Governor of Portsmouth, Master of the Ordnance, Privy Counsellor and Cabinet to King Charles and King James II. and Master of the Horse to King James. After many singular Proofs of his Courage, Conduct, and Affection to his Country, given in several Engagements at Sea; he commanded in chief, and carried the Flag, as Admiral of the whole English Fleet, in two solemn Expeditions.

He died October 25, 1691, in the 44th Year of his Age, and lies interred near this Place.

He married Barbara, Daughter and Coheir of Sir James Archbold in Staffordshire, by whom he had Issue one Son and seven Daughters, two of which lie in the same Vault, as do also his Lordship's Father and Mother aforesaid, and Philip, eldest Son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Ednal in Cumberland, who married Mary, the eldest Daughter, and deceased August 2, 1688.

THE Incumbent or Curate of this Parish, (for it is neither Rectory nor Vicarage institutive) holds the same by an Instrument of Donation under the Great Seal of England, but of late, saith Mr. Newcourt, in his Repertorium, these Curates have pretended Exemption from being subject to the Bishop of LONDON, as Ordinary, on Purpose to defend their Marrying without Banns or Licence, notwithstanding the Restoring the Place by the Letters Patents of King Edward VI. and Queen Mary.

THE Minister hath 25 l. per Ann. collected by the Parish, besides Surplice Fees, and there was formerly more paid by the Master of the Ordnance, which is lost for want of being claimed.

THE Curate is the Reverend Dr. Palmer, and here are two Lecturers, Mr. Lee, of St. Catharine's and Mr. Morris, Lecturer of St. Bartholomew's, near the Royal Exchange. Each of these Gentlemen are paid 20 s. for every Sermon, by a Subscription, raised by Persons who resort to this Church. The Curate preaches a Preparation Sermon Gratis, every Friday at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, before the first Sunday in the Month.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays throughout the Year.

THE Vestry is general.



The Parish Officers are,

Two Church-Wardens,  
One Overseer of the Poor,  
One Constable,  
One Headborough, and  
One Scavenger.

THE Bounds of this Parish are, on the West Side, all within the Rails by the *Great Minories*, and from the South End of the Rails, *Haydon-Yard*, both Sides the Way, with the new Square, and *Parker's-Garden*, built into Warehouses; and at the North End of the Rails, extend down the *Little Minories* to the Church, taking in all Yards, Courts, &c. comprizing in all 123 Houses.

At the Upper End of the Street called the *Minories*, East of *Aldgate*, lieth a large Street and Highway; on the North Side of which, the first Building was the Parish Church of *St. Botolph*, in a large Cemetary or Church-Yard.

### The Parish Church of ST. BOTOLPH ALD GATE.

St. Botolph's  
Aldgate.

IT is so called from being dedicated to *St. Botolph the Briton*.

IN this Church was founded a Fraternity, or Guild of the *Holy Trinity*, as before-mentioned, to which belonged a Messuage and House, called *Trinity-Hall*, otherwise the Common Hall of the said Fraternity; to which belonged eight Messuages, commonly called *Trinity-Alley*, sold with other Things to *Edward VI.* for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

THE Steeple is towered with Spires at each Corner, a Lanthorn standing in the Middle: Into the Street a convenient Dial, for the Use of Passengers, extends itself from the Side of the said Steeple.

WE may gather some Knowledge what this Church of *St. Botolph* was about 300 Years ago, and how enlarged, from an antient Will, bearing Date *September 5, 1418*, in the Registry of the Bishops of LONDON; viz. That there then was an Isle added to it, called the new Isle of *St. Catharine's*; and a new Chapel, dedicated to *St. Mary*, made equal and like to the said *St. Catharine's* Isle; and also a new Steeple. The Donor was *Robert Burford*, a Bell-Founder, a wealthy Man, as it seems of this Parish, and charitably disposed, who, by Will, gave 40*l.* towards the building the new Isle of *St. Catharine*, and towards the making and raising of *St. Mary's* Chapel to the same Height and Form of the new Isle of *St. Catharine*, 40 Marks; and towards the building of a new Steeple 40*l.* more; and left it to his Executors, to see the whole Covering of the new Isle of the Chapel of *St. Catharine*, in the said Church, to be compleatly finished, in the Carpentry, at his proper Cost and Charges. All which appear by the Words of the Will.

*Robert Burford Civis & Campanarius condidit Testamentum, sepeliend. in Capell. be. Mariæ in Eccles. St. Bothi. extra Aldgate, juxta tumulum patris, &c. Lego Ecclesiæ x Marc. Item, Lego ad construction novæ Insule sancte Catharine in dict. Eccles. xli. Item, Lego ad opus Capelle be. Mariæ, ad eandem Capell. faciend. & exaltand. consimili forma adinstar nove Insule prædictæ xl Marc. Item, Lego ad construction. novi Campanil. xli. Item, Volo quod totum tectum nov. Insule Capell. Sancte Catharine in dict. Eccles. ut in Carpentaria ad custus meos per Executores meos perficiatur. Probat. 3<sup>io</sup> Calendar. Octobr. 1418.*

THE Church was new built at the special Charges of the Priors of the *Holy Trinity*, Pa-

trons thereof, as appeareth by the Arms of that House, engraven on the Stone Work. It was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1621; and in the Year 1633 all the Ground thro' the Church was new laid and levelled. In doing of which, where before, from the lower End of the Church to the upper End, it was all but one even Floor, without any Ascent or Rising, they have made an easy Ascent at the Beginning of the Chancel; and in that another at the Place where they give the Communion. Farther gracing and enriching it with a handsome new Table, and the whole Chancel with new Pews, very decently wrought and disposed.

THERE are but few Monuments in this Church.

*Henry Jordan* founded a Chantry there. *John Romany Ollarie*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, were buried thereabout, Anno 1408. *Richard Chester*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1484. *Thomas Lord Darcy* of the North, Knight of the Garter, beheaded 1537. *Sir Nicholas Carew* of *Bedington* in *Surrey*, Knight of the Garter, beheaded 1538. *Sir Arthur Darcy*, youngest Son to *Thomas Lord Darcy*, deceas'd, at the new Abbey on *Tower-Hill*, were all buried here.

THERE is a Vault under Ground, purposely made (as appeareth) for the whole Family: Over which Vault (being in the East End of the Chancel, but leaning somewhat to the North) is an antient Tomb of Alabaſter, being the Figure of a Man, lying along, as in a Sleep, with a white Sheet wrapt about him, only the Face, Breast and Arms naked, having these Lines thereon.

Here lieth *Thomas Lord Darcy of the North*, and some Time of the Order of the Garter.. *Sir Nicholas Carew, Knt. some Time of the Garter.* *Lady Elizabeth Carew, Daughter to Sir Francis Brian, Knt. And Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. younger Son to the above-named Lord Darcy. And Lady Mary his dear Wife, Daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew, Knt. who had ten Sons and five Daughters. Here lie Charles, William, and Philip, Mary and Ursula, Sons and Daughters to the said Sir Arthur, and Mary his Wife, whose Souls God take to his infinite Mercy. Amen.*

ON the North Side of this Tomb there is a small Monument, fixed in the Wall, bearing this Inscription.

Here lieth *Sir Edward Darcy, Knt. third Son of Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen Elizabeth. He married the Daughter of Thomas Asteley, Esq; by whom he had fifteen Children. Sir Robert Darcy, Knt. his eldest Son, caused him to be buried in this Vault among his Ancestors, according to his Desire. He died at his House called Dartford Place in Kent, Octob. 28, Anno Dom. 1612, he being 69 Years old.*

THIS *Thomas Lord Darcy*, and *Sir Nicholas Carew* (who was Master of the King's Horse) were both beheaded on the *Tower-Hill*: The former because he was one (howsoever constrained thereto by the Rebels) of the Commotion in *Yorkshire*; who opposed the Alienation of the Abbey Lands, by King *Henry VIII.* Ann. 1536. The Second for being of Council with *Henry (Courtney) Marquis of Exeter*, and *Henry Poole*, Lord Mountague, who were indicted and found guilty of High-Treason, for contriving to maintain, promote, and advance, one *Reginald Poole*, Dean of *Exeter*, a great Enemy to the King, then beyond the Sea, and to deprive the King, and set up the said *Poole* in his Room, Anno 1539.

*Sir Arthur Darcy*, here mentioned, was first buried in the new Abbey of *Eastminster*, where he



he deceased ; for what reason he was removed is not related ; most likely, on the Account of this being the Burial-Place of his Ancestors. See *Weaver's Antient Funeral Monuments*, Printed in 1635, p. 426. See also *Stow's Annals*.

*Fuller*, in his *Church History*, Book VI. p. 324. in order to vindicate the Name and Character of this Lord *Darcy*, from the Aspersions cast on him by King *Henry VIII.*, as a Person of a mean Extraction, gives an honourable Account of the Family of the *Darcys*.

ANOTHER smaller Monument is also fixed in the same Wall, but somewhat more toward the South, having this Inscription :

*Here lieth buried the Corpse of Robert Taylor, of Silverdale, in the Parish of Warton, in the County of Lancaster, Gentleman, the Father of John Taylor, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and of this Parish, Beer-Brewer. He departed this Life about the Age of 80 Years, Feb. 15, Anno Dom. 1577.*

NEAR this is another small Monument for Capt. *Robert Silk*.

UPON the Ground, under the Head of the Communion-Table, lieth an antient Stone, and these Lines engraven thereon in Brass :

*Hic jacet Johannes, Episc. Bathon. & Wellensis, quicum obiisset plures infig. Legation. ——— tandem obiit summum in Legatione Clevenfis ———*  
Januar. M,CCCCC,XL. Cujus animæ propitiatur Altissimus.

THERE is a Remark in *Mr. Weaver's antient Funeral Monuments* upon this *John Clark*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, viz. That he was supposed to be poisoned in *Germany*, when he went Ambassador to the Duke of *Cleve*, to render a Reason of the King's Divorce from the Lady *Anne of Cleve*. See *Weaver*, p. 426.

NEAR unto the Place where the Minister reads Divine Service, there is a small Brass Plate, fixed in the Wall, which contains these Lines following:

*Here before this Pew lieth buried the Body of Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, with Lettice his Wife, and Thomas his Son ; which Robert deceased May 2, in the Year 1612, his Age was 89 Years ; who, amongst other his Charities done in this City, and elsewhere sundry Ways, as to several Hospitals abroad and at Home, Prisons, and to pay 19 poor Householders of the Merchant-Taylors Company in perpetuum, gave to this Parish of St Botolph's without Aldgate (whereof he was a Member) the Nomination of two Alms-Women freely relieved, and twenty Pounds yearly, to be distributed to three-score poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles a-piece upon every St. Thomas's Eve for ever. Ad Gloriam Dei.*

*Per Nepotem ac Heredem Zachariam Dow, Posthumum.*

BUT the Merchant-Taylors honoured his Memory by a handsomer Monument upon a Pillar on the South Side of the Chancel, over-against the Pulpit, being the Figure of an antient Gentleman in his Gown and Cap, and a long forked Beard, resting his Hand on a Death's Head :

*A Memorial erected by the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors for Robert Dove, Esq; Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, Master of the same Company, and one of the Customers of the Port of LONDON.*

HE gave in his Life-time 3528*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to perform divers charitable Deeds for ever, to  
N<sup>o</sup> 19. VOL. I.

divers poor Brethren of the same Company, and other Uses for the said Company, viz.

To *Christ's Hospital*, to *St. Sepulchre's Parish*, to the two *Compters*, to *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, to the Poor of this Parish, to *St. John Baptist's College* in *Oxford*, and to *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital* at *Bristol*, 2958*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

—— To the Company.

300*l.* to *Christ-Church Hospital*.

50*l.* to *St. Sepulchre's*.

100*l.* to *St. John's College* in *Oxford*.

100*l.* to the City of *Bristol*.

HE lived virtuously all his Life-time, and died in the true Faith of our Lord *Jesus*, on the 2d Day of *May*, Anno Domini 1612, being full of Days, at the Age of near 90 Years.

HIS Arms under him being 3 Doves, according to his Name.

By his Arms, we may suppose, his real Name was *Dove*; but it is difficult to be certain whether That or *Dow*; for he is mentioned often by *Stow*, and sometimes in the same Page, by both those Names, as he is in two Parts of this Church.

HERE follows an Account of his Charity to this Parish. It is worthy to be observed, for the farther illustrating the Character of this worthy Citizen, what pious and prudent Care he had taken for the Choice of fit Persons to receive such his Charity. As particularly in his Directions to the Wardens and Antients, for the Choice of two Alms-Women, which he added to the Merchants-Taylors Alms-house on *Little Tower-Hill*, and left a competent Provision for their Maintenance, and in that other Direction for the Choice of the sixty Poor.

AN Exhortation drawn up by himself, and by his particular Order, to be repeated to the Poor, who receive his Charity, at the Time of the Distribution of it, is full of Christian Simplicity and Primitive Piety.

THERE are also two other Exhortations of his to be repeated to the condemned Prisoners in *Newgate*, which are to be found in *Book I.* Page 20 and 21.

*Vicesimo Octavo die Augusti Anno Domini 1605. Anno Regni Domini nostri Jacobi Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis Fidei Defensoris, &c. (viz.) Angliæ Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, tertio & Scotiæ tricesimo nono.*

“WHEREAS I Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, now dwelling in the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate* (minding always to help the Poor, and thro' the Goodness of Almighty God, from whom all holy Desires, all good Counsels, and just Work, do proceed) have contracted with the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, under their common Seal, upon due Satisfaction to them made, to perform for me certain Deeds of Charity, by God and Grace, for ever: Amongst the which, 6*l.* per Annum is to be paid to one poor Widow of this Parish, placed by me in their Alms-house here adjoining, during her Life and good Behaviour; and after her Decease, to a poor Widow, to be from Time to Time for ever elected out of this Parish; according as in a Writing made between the said Company and me is mentioned: And perceiving the Multitude of Poor increaseth in this Parish, I have further agreed with the same Company, to pay the Sum of 10*l.* 6*s.* yearly, in Manner and Form following, viz.

“THE said Master and Wardens shall yearly appoint one of their Renter-Wardens and common Clerk of the said Company to pay the same 10*l.* 6*s.* upon the Eve or Vigil  
Z z z “ of



“ of St. *Thomas* the Apostle, next before the  
 “ Birth of our Saviour, *Jesus Christ*, by nine  
 “ o’Clock in the Forenoon, unto the Church-  
 “ Wardens of the same Parish, within the same  
 “ Church. At which Time the four Church-  
 “ Wardens, for the Time being, or three of  
 “ them at the least, shall be yearly ready there  
 “ to receive the same Sum; and by them so  
 “ received, the Sum of 10*l.* Part thereof shall  
 “ be distributed to the Poor of the same Parish,  
 “ in Manner and Form following, *viz.* The  
 “ same Distribution is appointed to be always  
 “ made forthwith upon the Receipt thereof, be-  
 “ fore 12 o’Clock of the same Day, to 60 poor  
 “ People of the same Parish, by 3*s.* 4*d.* to  
 “ each of them: Of which Number 30 shall be  
 “ of the Ward, called the Upper End of the  
 “ Parish, and 30 of the Lower End, called the  
 “ Lordship of *East-Smithfield*.

“ ALL the said poor People shall be warned;  
 “ they of the Upper End by the Parish-Clerk,  
 “ and they of the Lower End by the Sexton, to  
 “ be at the Church before nine o’Clock of the  
 “ same Day: And if any of them, by Sickness,  
 “ or other great Lett, cannot come to the Church,  
 “ they shall desire some known Neighbour to be  
 “ at the Church, and receive the same for him or  
 “ her. The Poor of the Upper End shall always  
 “ be first called; and as they answer to their  
 “ Names, they shall go up into the North Isle of  
 “ the Choir, and shut the Partition Door to them,  
 “ and see that no other be amongst them. Then  
 “ shall they of the Lower End be called; and as  
 “ they do answer, go up into the South Isle, and  
 “ shut the like Partition Door to them, and re-  
 “ main as aforesaid.

“ IF any Person remain in the Church that  
 “ come to ask Alms, more than is appointed, the  
 “ Church-Wardens shall warn them all forth; and  
 “ being gone, lock all the Church Doors, that  
 “ they may the more quietly distribute the Cha-  
 “ rity. Then the Church-Wardens, being with-  
 “ in the Choir, shall distribute first to them of  
 “ the Upper End; and as they be paid, the Pa-  
 “ rish-Clerk shall cross their Names in the Book,  
 “ and they shall go down into the Body of the  
 “ Church, that they may not crowd the Choir:  
 “ And they of the Lower End being next paid,  
 “ and so crossed, shall also go down into the  
 “ Body of the Church. This done, then the Pa-  
 “ rish-Clerk shall call them up near the Choir  
 “ Door, and the Minister, in Presence of the  
 “ Church-Wardens, shall exhort them to come  
 “ to the Church to serve GOD at the Time of  
 “ Common Prayers appointed, and especially  
 “ upon *Sundays* and other Holidays not to fail:  
 “ And if any be found negligent of the same, or  
 “ be of any other Misdemeanor, the Church-  
 “ Wardens in their Precinct shall exclude such  
 “ Person, and bestow such Charity upon some  
 “ more worthy Person.

“ THIS Exhortation being done, the said  
 “ Poor shall all kneel down, and humbly, with  
 “ Heart and Hand lifted up to GOD, say, with  
 “ the Minister openly, the Lord’s Prayer; and  
 “ lastly, they shall say, *God reward all good Be-  
 “ nefactors and bless the worshipful Company of  
 “ Merchant-Taylors*: Then shall the South  
 “ Church Door and Gate be set open, that they  
 “ may all go out quietly three and three toge-  
 “ ther.

“ THE 6*s.* Residue of the 10*l.* 6*s.* shall be  
 “ disposed of in this Manner. *First*, To the  
 “ Company’s Clerk, who bringeth the Money,  
 “ and payeth it, from the Merchant-Taylors  
 “ Hall, 8*d.* the Minister, or Curate, for his Pre-  
 “ sence and good Exhortation to the Poor, shall  
 “ have 8*d.* the four Church-Wardens shall have  
 “ for their Pains, 8*d.* a-piece, amounting to  
 “ 2*s.* 8*d.* Whensoever any of the Poor do de-

“ cease, marry, or depart from the Parish, the  
 “ Parishi-Clerk shall enter the Day of their Buri-  
 “ al, Marriage, or Departure upon their Names,  
 “ and shall yearly, eight or ten Days before St.  
 “ *Thomas’s* Eve, shew the same to the Church-  
 “ Wardens, that they may yearly make up the  
 “ full Number of 60 Persons; which being so  
 “ prefitted, the same Clerk shall enter them in  
 “ two Sides of this Book, as now it is begun:  
 “ And he shall keep the Book safe in the Vestry,  
 “ and have for his so doing 12*d.* more. The said  
 “ Clerk and Sexton for warning the said Poor,  
 “ and Attendance at the Church at that Time,  
 “ shall have each of them 6*d.* which several  
 “ Sums amount to the said 6*s.* And if the Mini-  
 “ ster, or Curate be absent, and does not give the  
 “ Exhortation after the Distribution, the Parish  
 “ Clerk shall do the same, and have the said 8*d.*  
 “ for his Labour: And if any of the Church-  
 “ Wardens be absent at the said Distribution,  
 “ then his Part shall likewise be given to them  
 “ that be present. The poor Persons now set  
 “ down, and hereafter to be chosen, shall re-  
 “ ceive the same Charity yearly, during their  
 “ Lives, except they marry, depart the Parish,  
 “ or some other lawful Impediment or Misde-  
 “ meanor prevent it, or that they have such bet-  
 “ ter Preferment, as the Church-Wardens shall  
 “ think it meet to bestow it on other more needy:  
 “ And as any die, marry, or depart the Parish,  
 “ the Church-Wardens, in their Precinct, shall  
 “ appoint the most poor and honest Persons to  
 “ this Charity, respecting and preferring aged  
 “ poor Widows before others.

THE Copy, *verbatim*, of this above-written,  
 remains in the Merchant - Taylors Register,  
 with a Proviso in the Contract, in these Words,  
 or to this Effect:

“ PROVIDED always, and it is ordained and  
 “ agreed by me the said *Robert Dow*, That if  
 “ the Church-Wardens of the Parish of St. *Bo-  
 “ tolph*, aforesaid, or their Successors, Church-  
 “ Wardens for the Time being, shall be found  
 “ negligent in the due Paying of the said Sum  
 “ of 10*l.* 6*s.* or in observing the Orders before-  
 “ mentioned, or if the poor Widows, the Com-  
 “ pany’s Alms-women, shall not, or may not  
 “ quietly enjoy the Pews, which, at the Charges  
 “ of the Company, have been built for their Use,  
 “ within the said Church, without being dis-  
 “ placed or removed for the same; that then it  
 “ shall, and may be lawful, to the Master, War-  
 “ dens, and Assistants, of the Company of Mer-  
 “ chant-Taylors aforesaid (upon due and con-  
 “ venient Warning, first given to the said Church-  
 “ Wardens for the Time being, and the same  
 “ not reformed) to retain the said 10*l.* 6*s.* and  
 “ to pay it no more unto them for their Poor;  
 “ but to give and bestow the said Charity, to,  
 “ and upon whom, and in what Order and Sort  
 “ they shall think most expedient, for ever.

“ AND the Order of electing the said poor  
 “ Alms-women is appointed by the Writing un-  
 “ der the Company’s Common Seal, to be per-  
 “ formed in this Manner following, *viz.* The  
 “ Alderman’s Deputy, and eight antient Pa-  
 “ rishioners of the said Parish, shall, for ever,  
 “ within four Days after the Decease of such  
 “ Widow, called Mr. *Robert Dow* his Alms-  
 “ woman, present to the Master, or one of the  
 “ Wardens of the said Society of Merchant-Tay-  
 “ lors for the Time being, three antient poor  
 “ Widows inhabiting within that Part of the said  
 “ Parish which lieth within the Freedom of  
 “ LONDON, being of honest Behaviour and  
 “ Conversation, and of the Age of 56 Years  
 “ at the least; wherein they shall prefer the  
 “ Widows of Merchant-Taylors, if any such  
 “ shall



“ shall be qualified as aforesaid. Out of  
 “ which three Names so presented as afore-  
 “ said, the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants,  
 “ shall elect one to supply the said Room:  
 “ And from Time to Time, upon the Death  
 “ of every such Widow, to be called Mr.  
 “ *Robert Dow* his Alms-Woman. This Order  
 “ and Course to be held and observed for ever.

“ AND if within the said Parish, there shall  
 “ not be such poor Widows as aforesaid, or if  
 “ the said Alderman's Deputy and eight Anti-  
 “ euts, shall not within the said four Days next  
 “ after the Decease of every such poor Widow,  
 “ present unto the said Master and Wardens, the  
 “ Name or Names of such poor Widow, or Wi-  
 “ dows, as aforesaid; That then it shall, and  
 “ may be lawful to, and for the said Master,  
 “ Wardens, and Assistants, at every such Time  
 “ to prefer and elect such poor aged Merchant-  
 “ Taylors Widows, of such Age and Condition  
 “ as aforesaid, as in their Wifdoms shall be  
 “ thought fit, as in, and by the said Writing  
 “ may appear. In Witness whereof, I the said  
 “ *Robert Dow*, and the Curate, Church-War-  
 “ dens, and Vestry-Men, hereunder-named,  
 “ have hereunto subscribed our Names, in the  
 “ Vestry-House of the said Parish, the Day and  
 “ Year above-written.

By me, *Robert Dow*,

*Henry Rigges*, Curate.

THE Church-Wardens, Common-Council,  
 and Vestry-Men, are subscribed in Order.

THE abovesaid Sum of 10*l.* 6*s.*, was aug-  
 mented in Mr. *Dow*'s Life-time, to 20*l.* 10*s.*  
 as the following *Memorandum*, signed by his own  
 Hand, will farther shew.

MEMORANDUM. “ That upon St. *Tho-*  
 “ *mas*'s Eve, Anno 1609, this Benevolence of  
 “ Mr. *Robert Dow*'s Gift was augmented, so  
 “ that every poor Body of the threescore receiveth  
 “ yearly 6*s.* 8*d.* And the former 6*s.* was then  
 “ increased to 10*s.* and given to the Bringers  
 “ of the Money, the Church-Wardens and others  
 “ attending there, signed in the Margin.

*Robert Dow*,

*John Clerke*, Parish-Clerk.

The EXHORTATION that is to be made to the  
 threescore Poor by the Minister, and in his Ab-  
 sence by the Parish Clerk, after the Charity of  
 Mr. *Dow* is given, is either to be spoken or read  
 to them in these Words, viz.

“ GOOD People, mark what I say to you, the  
 “ Giver of this Charity, with the Advice of the  
 “ Church-Wardens, and other good Men of the  
 “ Parish, have thought you most worthy of the  
 “ same, where a great many other have need of  
 “ it. You are, therefore, to give GOD Thanks,  
 “ and to behave yourselves in this Manner, that  
 “ is to say, you shall upon the *Sundays* come to  
 “ Church, to Morning and Evening Prayer, with-  
 “ out you have great Let, and upon other Holi-  
 “ days appointed for Prayer; and there you shall,  
 “ with all Reverence and Devotion, give your-  
 “ selves to hear the holy Prayers and Command-  
 “ ments of GOD, with other the Divine Scrip-  
 “ tures read unto you; and likewise to the holy  
 “ Word of GOD, when it is preached there.  
 “ You shall live in all Charitable and Christian  
 “ Sort with your Neighbours, and be in Peace,  
 “ and Love-makers to your Power; considering  
 “ with yourselves, that you be aged, and therefore  
 “ most meet for you to give good Example, and

“ be ready prepared to go hence, when GOD  
 “ shall call you. If you observe, and follow this  
 “ good Counsel, you shall all have this Pension,  
 “ so long as you live and have Need of it: But if  
 “ you be found in any Default, this Charity, and  
 “ any other Charity given you in this Parish,  
 “ shall be taken from you for ever, and shall be  
 “ bestowed upon more worthy Persons: There-  
 “ fore see that you forget not this good Lesson.  
 “ Now kneel you all down, and with all Humi-  
 “ lity and Reverence, lift up your Hearts and  
 “ Hands to GOD, and with loud Voices say, de-  
 “ voutly after me (*Our Father which art in Hea-*  
 “ *ven, &c.*) Now say you all, (*GOD reward*  
 “ *all good Benefactors, and blest the Worshipful*  
 “ *Company of Merchant-Taylors.*) Rise you all  
 “ now up in GOD's Name, and go you quietly  
 “ three and three together, till you be all out of  
 “ the Church Gate, and GOD blest you all,  
 “ and increase the Number of good and cha-  
 “ ritable Men.

IN the North Isle of the Chancel, lieth a  
 Stone with this Inscription upon it, engraven in  
 Brass:

“ HERE lieth the Body of *William Cowch*, *Other Funeral*  
 “ one of the ordinary Yeomen of her Majesty's *Inscriptions.*  
 “ Chamber, Citizen, and Innholder of LON-  
 “ DON. He deceased the 13th Day of *July*,  
 “ Anno Dom. 1583, who hath given (after the  
 “ Decease of *Joan* his Wife) the House called  
 “ the Crown, being at the East End of this  
 “ Church, called St. *Botolph without Aldgate*,  
 “ unto *Christ*'s Hospital forever. Out of the  
 “ which House, after the Decease of the said  
 “ *Joan* his Wife, is to be paid by the Governors  
 “ of the said Hospital, 5*l.* yearly for ever, to  
 “ the Poor of *Portfoken* Ward within the said  
 “ Parish.

IN the Middle Isle of the Church, before the  
 Entrance into the Chancel, lieth a Grave Stone  
 on the Ground, having this Inscription engraven  
 upon it in Brass:

*Dies mei sicut umbra declinaverunt, & ego sicut*  
*fenum aresco.*

“ Here, under this Stone, lieth buried the  
 “ Body of *Robert Cockes*, late Citizen and Tal-  
 “ low-Chandler of LONDON, who, by his  
 “ Last Will and Testament, gave to this Ward  
 “ of *Portfoken* (wherein he dwelt) the Sum of  
 “ one hundred Pounds, to be employed for the  
 “ Use and Benefit of the Poor of the said Ward.  
 “ He departed this mortal Life the 20th Day of  
 “ *September*, Anno Dom. 1609, and was here  
 “ interred the 3d Day of *October* next following.  
 “ *Ætatis sue* LXVII.

*Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Christe, volebas;*  
*Christe, mihi Spes, es, Vita, Corona, Salus.*

IN the same Isle, but a little lower, lieth an-  
 other Grave Stone, having (in a whiter Kind of  
 Stone) a Coat of Arms upon it, and a Descrip-  
 tion in well formed Letters, speaking thus:

“ HERE, underneath this Stone, lieth the  
 “ Body of *Daniel Balgay*, sometime an Inhabi-  
 “ tant of this Parish, of good Account and Cre-  
 “ dit, being a Citizen of this honourable City  
 “ of LONDON, and Free of the worshipful  
 “ Company of *Mercers*, who departed this mor-  
 “ tal Life the 25th Day of *December*, in the Year  
 “ of our Lord 1608, being the Day of the Na-  
 “ tivity of our Lord *Jesus Christ*.

*Christus mihi Vita;*



IN the Chancel, at the South East Corner, near the Altar, is a Monument set up in Memory of Mr. *Prat*, a very diligent and well deserving Curate of this Parish, with the following Inscription:

“ UNDER this Pavement lieth *Benjamin Prat*, A. M. for above xvi Years late Curate of this Church. He affected to end his Days in Celibacy, and departed this Life the 3d Day of *March*, A. D. 1715.

R E S U R G A M.

THESE few pious Words above, were all he desired should be here subscribed: Yet it ought not to be concealed, that he bequeathed to the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of LONDON, for the Time being (only in Trust) the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of the Parish and Parish Church of *Greensted*, *juxta Chipping-Ongar*, in the County of *Essex*; the first Presentation to an intimate Friend, and after him to the immediate Reader, or most inferior Minister of this his Native Parish-Church for ever; and other Churches afterwards, which may hereafter be built in this Parish, as may be seen more at large in his Will.

HIS Soul was adorned with great Stedfastness to the most Orthodox Principles. He was a Person of great Piety, Lenity, and Charity, and in all his Actions constantly signalized himself in the several Offices of his Sacred Ministry. He continually endeavoured to illustrate his Veneration and Esteem for the most Glorious and Adorable TRINITY, and his High-Calling of God in *Christ Jesus*.

AND so he proceeded, till he was just arrived at the Prime of his Age, and then was taken from his Labours, to receive an exceeding great Reward.

THUS does he still speak, and yet propose an eminent and illustrious Example to all his succeeding Brethren.

*Nunquamque Oblivioni traderentur.*

A Grave-Stone at the Upper End of the North Isle over *Henrietta Caldecot*, Daughter of *Philip Caldecot*, of this Parish, *Esq*; She died November 2, 1714.

IN the Church-Yard, Southward, and towards the Street, stands a handsome Tomb, fenced over from the Weather, and a Grave-Stone upon it: Beneath, on the Outside of the Tomb, are engraven the Arms belonging to the Vintners, and Barber Chirurgeons: Upon the Grave-Stone is a Plate of Brass, with these Lines engraven on it.

“ HERE, under this Stone, lieth the Body of *George Clarke*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, who, by his last Will and Testament, gave for divers good and charitable Uses, these Legacies hereafter following:

“ First, For a publick School in the University of *Oxford*, the Sum of 200 l.

“ To the Use of the Poor of the four Precincts of the Ward of *Portoken*, being in the Parish of *St. Botolph's without Aldgate*, the Sum of 293 l. 6 s. 8 d.

“ To the Parish of *Whitechapel*, for the Relief of the Poor there, the Sum of 230 l.

“ To the Parish of *St. Leonard in Shoreditch*, to the Use of the Poor there, the Sum of 106 l. 15 s. 4 d.

“ To the Company of the Vintners he gave the Sum of 10 l.

“ AND to the Poor of *Christ's Hospital* he gave the Sum of 5 l.

“ HE deceased the 19th Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1606, and was here buried the 24th Day of the same next following. *Ætatis sue* 63.

“ *Coppedhall in Parochia Sancti Bothi* extra Aldgate. An. 1413.

EAST of this Parish-Church, there were several Inns for the Reception of Travellers, up towards *Hog-Lane* End, somewhat within the Bars, and a Mark was there, shewing how far the Liberties of the City extend.

THIS *Hog-Lane*, now called *Petticoat-Lane*, and *Artillery-Lane*, stretcheth North to *Bishopsgate-street*; in Mr. *Stow's* Time (about 1598) it had Rows of Elms on each Side, with Bridges and Stiles to pass over into pleasant Fields; but now is a continued Building from *Houndsditch* to *Whitechapel*, and farther.

THE South Side of the Highway from *Aldgate*, had then some few Tenements, thinly scattered here and there, with much void Space between them, up to the Bars: But now that Street is not only fully replenished with Buildings outward, but also with Yards and Alleys behind, as far as *Whitechapel* also.

AMONGST the Buildings in *Stow's* Time, he saith, one memorable for the Commodity of that East Part of the City, was a Water Conduit, just without the Gate; for Building whereof, in the Year 1535, Sir *John Allen*, being Mayor, two Fifteens were granted by the Citizens, for making and laying Pipes to convey Water thither from *Hackney*.

It was repaired, and much ornamental and useful Stone Work added to it, in the Year 1546.

*Monday*, in his Edition of *Stow*, saith, “ That altho’ this Water Conduit was very beneficial to the People inhabiting there round about, yet in regard of the Situation, being upon the Street’s South Side, and immediately descending down many Steps, or Stairs of Stone, it was troublesome to the poor People fetching Water there, in coming up laden with their Tubs, Pails, and Tankards. Besides, until the Turn of each Party came by Order and due Course, their Tankards, Tubs, and Pails, did greatly pester the Passage about, and thorough the Gate, endangering divers personal Harms, and other great Inconvenience; which since then, at the taking down of the old Gate, that a new might be built in the same Place, is exceeding commendably amended, to the City’s Honour, their Credit that had Care for the disposing of the Work, and great Ease of the poor Water Bearers, and all Passengers: For now there is a spacious Court, wherein all the Tankards, and other Vessels, orderly stand; without any Annoyance to the Street; and the Descent to the Conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their Labour, the Passage to and fro is so aptly ordered, and the Room so large for their Attendance.

As to the taking down the old Gate, and building that which is now standing, it has been fully described, *Book I. Page 16*.

FROM *Aldgate*, North East to *Bishopsgate*, lay the Ditch of the City, called *Hounds-Ditch*, because that in old Time, when the same lay open, much Filth conveyed out of the City, especially dead Dogs, was there laid or cast.

INTO this filthy Ditch King *Canutus* commanded *Edrick*, a noble Saxon, who had basely slain his King and Lord, *Edmund Ironside*, to be drawn by the Heels from *Baynard's Castle*, through the City, and thrown in, after he had first been tormented to Death by lighted Torches:

OF later Time a Mud Wall; on the other Side of the Street, was a Field, some Time belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and since, by Sir *Thomas Audley*, given to *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*,



THIS Ground contained a Messuage, a Dove-House, and a Garden of about seven Acres. There was also adjoining to this Garden, a great Gate, and a Building over it, and a Street or Lane leading from *Houndsditch* thither. For all this, Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of King *Henry*, Special Letters Patents, dated *March 23*, in the 25th of his Reign, as belonging to the Priory, to this Tenor :

*Henricus Octavus, Dei Gratia, &c. Omnibus ad Quos, &c. Sciatis quod Nos, &c. dedimus & concessimus, &c. i.e.* “ Know ye, that we have “ given and granted to Sir *Thomas Audley*, one “ Messuage, one Dove-coat, and one Garden, or “ Parcel of Land, with the Appurtenance, containing, by Estimation, seven Acres of Land, “ whether more or less, as they lay, and are in “ the Parish of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, “ LONDON, viz. between a certain Street “ or Lane called *Hog-Lane* on one Part, and divers Messuages by the King’s Highway, called “ *Houndsditch*, adjoining and built on the other “ Part. He gave also and granted to the said Sir “ *Thomas* a certain great Gate, with an Edifice “ built upon it, and adjacent; and a certain Street “ or Lane, extending from the aforesaid King’s “ Highway, called *Houndsditch*, to, in, and as “ far as the said Garden, or Parcel of Land, containing seven Acres, with all Edifices, Walls, “ Ditches, and Clofes, in and about the said “ Garden, or Parcel of the Lands there being : “ Which Messuage, Dove-coat, Garden-Gate, “ Street, or Lane, and the other Premises with “ their Appurtenances, lately belonged to the “ Prior and Convent of the Monastery or Priory “ of the *Holy Trinity*, LONDON, by the “ Right of that Monastery, and which among “ others, is come to our Hands by the Authority “ of Parliament, as well on the Account of the “ Gift of *Nicholas Hancock*, late Prior, as on “ the Account of the Dissolution of the said Monastery.

THE next Year, that is, the 26th of the King’s Reign, the same Sir *Thomas Audley* obtained of the King other Letters Patents, dated *December 29*, wherein, among other Gifts, he granted him Licence to give and grant lawfully the said Messuage, Dove-House, and Garden to *Henry Parker*, Knt. *Tho. Barnardiston*, Knt. *John Christmas*, Esq; *Tho. Pope*, *Arthur Clerk*, and *Tho. Spilman*, Gentlemen. Yet it seems these Persons possessed not the Premises, at least not the Garden of seven Acres, since Mr. *Stow* (as above) writeth that Sir *Thomas Audley* gave it to *Magdalen College*, of which he was Founder.

THIS Field (as all other about the City) was inclosed, reserving an open Passage into it, for such as were disposed. Towards the Street were some small Cottages of two Stories high, and little Garden-Plats backward for poor bed-ridden People, (for in that Street dwelt no other) built by some Prior of the *Holy Trinity* to whom that Ground belonged.

Mr. *Stow* saith, He remembers in his Youth, that devout People, as well Men as Women of this City, were accustomed oftentimes (especially on *Fridays* weekly) to walk that Way purposely, and there to bestow their charitable Alms, each poor Man or Woman lying in Bed within their Window, which was towards the Street open so low, that any one might see them, a clean Linen Cloth lying in their Window, and a Pair of Beads, to shew that there lay a bed-ridden Body, unable to do any thing but pray. This Street was first paved in the Year 1503.

ABOUT the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry VIII*, three Brethren that were Gun-Founders, Surnamed *Owens*, got Ground there

to build upon, and to enclose for Casting of Brass Ordnance; these occupied a good Part of the Street on the Field Side, and in short Time, divers others also built there; so that all the poor bed-ridden People were worn out, and in Place of their homely Cottages, such Houses built as do rather want Room than Rent.

THIS Street is very remarkable for having in it a great Number of Pawnbrokers, and seems to have been so a long Time; for *Monday*, in his Edition of *Stow*, published an hundred Years ago, viz. Anno 1633, hath these Words :

“ THESE Men, or rather Monsters in the “ Shape of Men, profess to live by lending, and “ yet will lend nothing but upon Pawns; neither to any, but unto poor People only, and “ for no less Gain than after fifty or threescore “ Pounds in the Hundred. The Pawn of the “ poor Borrower must needs be more than double “ worth the Money lent upon it; and the Time “ of Limitation is no longer than a Month; albeit they well know, that the Money need “ not be repayed back until a Twelvemonth’s “ End: By which Time the Interest grows to be “ so great, that the Pawn, which (at first) was “ better than twice worth the Money borrowed “ on it, doth not (in the End) prove to be valuable to the Debt, which must be payed before the poor Party can redeem it. By which “ extorting Means of proceeding, the poor Borrower is quite cheated of his Pawn, for less “ than the third Part, which it was truly worth “ indeed.

“ IT is a great Error (in my poor Opinion) “ that in so antient and famous a City, abounding (otherwise) in most Christian Alms and “ Works of Mercy, that among so many worthy “ Liberalities bestowed on the Poor in divers and “ distinct Parishes, no Order is taken for such a “ publick Stock for the truly Poor; that when “ in their urgent Necessity, either by Want of “ Means, Sicknefs, and other Hindrances, their “ Pawns may not go to the Cut-throat Usurer; “ but remain to their own Good (living or dying) “ or to theirs, without any other Benefit, than “ that it may still serve for the like Relief.

“ AND let me not here be mistaken, that I “ condemn such as live by honest buying and “ selling, and make a good Conscience of their “ Dealing: No truly, I mean only the Judas “ Broker, that lives by the Bag, and (except “ God be more merciful to him) will follow him “ that did bear the Bag.

THE Sum Total of the yearly Gifts belonging to the Parish of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, amounts to 15 l. 15 s. 8 d. as may be seen by a Table in one of the Pews of the said Church.

THESE Gifts were partly for Sermons, partly for Coals and Firing, and partly for Bread, and partly in Money, to be distributed.

LECTURES given to this Parish, besides what is already mentioned, with the Sums allowed for Preaching them.

	s.	d.
Every 16th of July	10	0
1st of September	06	8
Sunday next before Christmas Day	06	0
19th of December	10	0
12th of January	07	0
Good Friday	10	0
11th of April	06	8
Trinity Sunday	06	8
7th of June	07	0
17th of June	06	8
3d of October	06	8
19th of October	06	8
4 A. Every		



Every 17th of November	s. d.
30th of December	05 0
The same Day	06 8
1st of April	06 8
3d of April	06 8

THERE is a Gift Sermon preached in the Month of *August*, by a Person in Holy Orders, who has been educated at *Christ's Hospital*; at which Time the Boys of that Hospital attend and sing an Anthem.

To this Parish belong neither Parsonage-House, Vicarage-House, nor Glebe.

IT is an Impropriation; the present Improprator is the Reverend Dr. *Kynaston*, who is also Vicar; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Harris*. The Tithe paid is about 700 l. per Ann.

PRAYERS are at 11, and 7, daily; here is a good Organ and six Bells. The Vestry consists of those who have served the Office of Churchwarden.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are :

Within the Freedom.	Without the Freedom.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Church-wardens.
5 Overseers of the Poor.	4 Overseers of the Poor.
The Ward Officers.	The Ward Officers.
6 Common Council Men.	2 Constables.
21 Inquests.	4 Headboroughs, and
5 Constables, and	6 Scavengers.
5 Scavengers.	

THERE are two Charity Schools, one in the Freedom for 50 Boys, and 40 Girls: This School was erected by Sir *John Cals*, Alderman. The other, for 40 Boys and 30 Girls, founded by Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knight, and Alderman of the City of LONDON; who, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 7th Day of *August*, Anno Dom. 1673, gave certain Copyhold Lands and Tenements, lying in *East-Smithfield*, in the Parish of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, belonging to the Manor of *Stepney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, the Rents amounting to the Value of 22 l. yearly, as a Foundation of a Charity School, for the better Education of the poor Youths of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*; which Lands and Tenements he surrendered to the Use of his Will to Mr. *Corfellis*, Brewer; Mr. *John Parsons*, Brewer; and *Thomas Heath*, Scrivener, Trustees of the said Charity. The Schoolmaster to be a Batchelor of Arts of the University of *Cambridge*, and to teach School in a Brick House, which he, the said Sir *Samuel Starling*, built at his own Charge at the East End of the Town-House, or Quest-House, upon *Little-Tower-Hill*, in the Manor of *East-Smithfield*. The Schoolmaster to be chosen by the Inquest of the Ward of *Portoken*, and the Leet Jury of the Manor of *East-Smithfield*; and to be subject to such Rules and Orders as they shall, from Time to Time, establish for the due Government of the said School; on Pain of being removed and forfeiting his Right to receive the said Rents: The Rules and Orders so concluded on by the Wardmote Inquest and Leet Jury, to be engrossed and hung up in two Tables; the one in the Vestry-House of the Parish Church of *Aldgate*, the other in the Quest-House upon *Little-Tower-Hill*.

Extracted from Sir Samuel Starling's last Will and Testament.

The ORDERS follow.

ORDERS made by the Wardmote Inquest of Portoken Ward, LONDON, and the Jury

of Court Leet of the Manor of East-Smithfield, to be observ'd and kept by the Schoolmaster for the Time being, for the Teaching of certain poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, in Manner following; being the Gift of Sir Samuel Starling, Knight, by his last Will and Testament.

*Imprimis*, The said Schoolmaster shall teach sixteen poor Boys of the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate*, that is, eight of the Upper Ward, and eight of the Lower End, or more or less as the Estate will bear; such as shall be nominated and appointed by the said Trustees, whom the Wardmote Inquest, and Leet Jury have chosen: And the said Master shall have for Teaching the poor Boys, twenty Shillings each Boy per Annum.

II. The said Master shall teach the said Boys to Read. And after they can read competently well, shall teach them to Write, and the Grounds of Arithmetick, to fit them for Servants or Apprentices.

III. The said Master shall, together herewith, instruct the said poor Children in the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, and teach them the Principles thereof, as they are laid down in the Church Catechism; and this shall be done twice a Week: And the said Master shall be obliged to bring the said Children, once in five Weeks, to Church, to be catechized.

IV. The said Master shall take particular Care of the Manners and Behaviour of the poor Children, and study all proper Means to discourage and correct the Beginners of Vice; and particularly, Lying, Swearing, and Cursing, Taking God's Name in Vain, and the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, &c.

V. The said Master shall bring the said Children to Church twice every Lord's Day, and once on Holidays; and teach them to behave themselves with all Reverence in the House of God.

VI. The Master shall constantly attend his proper Business in the School, during the Hours appointed for Teaching, viz. from seven to eleven in the Morning, and from one to five in the Afternoon, the Summer half-year; and from eight in the Morning to eleven, and from one to four in the Afternoon, in Winter.

VII. The Names of the Children shall be called over every Morning and Afternoon, and if any be missing, they shall be taken Notice of: And the said Master shall go to Prayers with the said Children Morning and Evening, and shall order the said Children so to do at Home.

VIII. The said Master shall not teach above 30 Scholars, besides the said 16, without taking to his Assistance an able Person to be his Usher.

IX. It is ordered, That no Body shall be admitted into the said School under eight Years old; and also, that the said Schoolmaster shall not make any Demand, nor take Money of any Person, for any Boy's Entrance into the said School.

X. As often as any of the 16 Children shall be removed from the said School, that then the said Master shall give Notice to the Trustees of the said School, that another may be sent in his Place.

XI. That the Parents of the said Children be put in Mind to take Care to send their Children clean washed and comb'd to School.

XII. It is ordered by the aforesaid Inquest and Leet Jury, That the abovesaid Rules and Orders be set up in the said School, that the said Master may take Notice thereof, and govern himself accordingly.

XIII. And Lastly, It is ordered, That there shall be a Copy of these Orders put up in the Vestry-House of the said Parish, and another put up in the Quest-House upon *Little Tower-Hill*, in the said Parish; and that the Names of the present



present Trustees of the said Estate be under-written.

Mr. John Dodson,  
Mr. Nath. Gale, and } Trustees.  
Mr. Edward Croofoot, }

THERE is a Church-yard for the Burial of the Dead in this Parish, besides that which joins to the Church; this is near *Rosemary-Lane*, and was consecrated by Dr. King, Bishop of LONDON, in the Year of our Lord 1615.

THERE are about 1300 Houses in this Parish within the Freedom, and about 1200 without.

NOW concerning the Bounds and Limits both of the Parish and Ward, and how far they extend themselves every Way; there can be no better Direction than following the Order of their own yearly Perambulation, which is thus:

WALKING down *Houndsditch*, Northward, they cross the Way Eastward into *Still* and *Hand-alley*; passing on along by a Garden Wall, they proceed to *Petticoat-lane*, in the Middle of which is the Partition between the two Parishes of *Whitechapel* and *St. Botolph*: There they go on to the Bars in the common Street, and crossing the Way Southward, go through a Tavern, some Time the Castle; and then turning Westward, pass on to the *Minories* till they come to the Bars.

THERE, at the farther End, they turn down into an Alley, called *Brown's-alley*, and so as far as *Goodman's Fields*, then turn up the Street again and go down *Red-Lion-alley*, passing directly into *Rosemary-lane*, and thence down *Nightingale-lane*, on the West Side to the *Hermitage-Bridge*, and so round *St. Catharine's*, and then pass over *Tower-Hill*, and then go directly up the *Minories* Northward till they come under *Aldgate*.

IN this Ward the principal Streets and Places are *Whitechapel*, the *Minories*, and *Houndsditch*, together with the West Side of *Petticoat-lane*; in which Streets are divers Alleys, Courts, &c. of which in their Order.

*Whitechapel.* *Whitechapel* is a spacious Street for Entrance into the City Eastward, and somewhat long, reckoning from the Lay-stall East unto the Bars West, where the Ward ends. It is a great Thorough-fare, being the *Essex Road*, and well resorted to, which occasions it to be well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the Reception of Travellers, Horses, Coaches, Waggon, &c.

HERE on the South Side is a Hay-Market three Times a Week.

THE South Side within the Bars, as well as a little Way without, is taken up by a great many Butchers, who carry on a great Trade, and kill excellent Meat, lying so conveniently to have their Cattle from *Rumford Market*.

ON the North Side are divers considerable Inns, much resorted to, as the *Three Nuns*, the *Crown*, the *Black-Bull*, the *Blue-Boar*; with several Shops which have great Trade out of the Country.

ABOUT the Bars, ply a great Number of Stage-Coaches, for the Conveniency of carrying Passengers to *Stratford*, *Bow*, *Low-Layton*, *Layton-Stone*, *West Ham*, *East Ham*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Wansted*, *Barking*, &c.

PLACES of Name in this Street within the Bars are as follow, beginning at *St. Botolph's Church*, and so Eastward.

First, *Hatchet-alley*, pretty well built, but hath a narrow Entrance; *White Bear-alley*, hath a long, narrow, and dark Passage into it, but within are new Brick Buildings; *Sun and Trumpet-alley*, very ordinary; near unto this Alley is the *Bell* Brewhouse, of a good Trade; and near unto the *Blue-Boar-Inn*, is the *Boar's-Head Tavern*, being a House of a pretty good Trade; *Red-cross-court*, well built, with new Brick Houses, hath a pretty large Passage into *Petticoat-lane*; *Anchor and Harp-alley*, both narrow and or-

dinary. *Harrow-alley*; containing two large Courts, and a long Alley that leads into *Goodman's Fields*, and at the Upper End of this Alley, is a Place called the *Blue Gate*, all but indifferently built and inhabited; *Chequer-yard*, also but ordinary; and a new Street is now building, which leads also into *Goodman's Fields*, to be called *Somerset-street*.

*Houndsditch* is now built into Houses, and besides the Street, which is taken up by Brokers, Joiners, Brasiers, Salesmen, and such as deal in old Cloathes, Linen and Upholstery Ware, for which, at present, it is a Place of considerable Trade; here are a great many Courts and Alleys. We shall only take Notice of these in this Ward, beginning at *Still-alley*, the others which lie in *Bishopsgate Ward* being there treated of.

*Still-alley*, hath a narrow Entrance, but is very large, containing several Turnings to other Places; as, the Lower Ground, which hath a Passage into *Gravel-lane*, and *Gutteridge Rents*, which hath pretty good Buildings, and out of this Place is a Passage down Steps into a Court, which leads into *Devonshire-Square*, treated of in *Bishopsgate Ward*; *Greyhound-alley*, small and ordinary; *Flower-de-lis-court*, a square Place, with old decayed Buildings, ill inhabited; *Wool-sack-alley*, leads into *Gravel-lane*, a large Place, with pretty good Buildings, and contains several Places, as *Crab-court*, where there is a large Brewhouse, and over-against this Place is *Pine-apple-court*, which hath a Free-Stone Pavement, and contains four good Brick Houses; here is also *Star-court*, with three or four indifferent Places without a Name; *Hand-alley*, small and ordinary; *Skinners-alley*, also small and ordinary, with old Timber Houses; *Castle-yard*, hath a long turning Passage with good Houses, indifferently well inhabited; *Ball and Shear-court*, small and mean, and adjoining to this is another small Place without a Name; *Angel-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Gravel-lane*; *Fire-ball-alley*, big, but ordinary; *Fire-ball-court*, a handsome open Place, well built and inhabited with a Passage into *Gravel-lane*; *Cock and Hoop-yard*, a large open Place, with Buildings fit for good Inhabitants; *Red-lion-court*, a square Place, with indifferent good Buildings; *Shepherd and Dog-alley*, both small and mean; *Three Bowls-court*, small and ordinary; *Walnut-tree-yard*, but small; *Joiner's-court* hath tolerable good Buildings with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Harrow-alley*, but small; *Cock and Wheat-sheaf-alley*, likewise small and separate each from the other by a Pale; *Rose and Crown-court*, a neat Place with good Buildings, well inhabited, with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Seven-star-alley*, indifferent good; and to some of these Houses there are Gardens: Here is a Calender's, which is enclosed from the rest by a great Gate.

*Church-lane*, very large and open, the North Side fronting *St. Botolph's Church*, and Church-yard, hath a Row of good Buildings, of which two are large, and at the Upper End is a Carpenter's Yard with Livery-Stables over-against it. *Gun-yard*, a very handsome square Court, with good large Houses very well inhabited with an Entrance wide enough for Coach or Cart.

*Gravel-lane*, very large, branching itself into several Parts, as *Seven-step-alley*, *Blackamore-court*, which fall into *Petticoat-lane*, *Srewsbury-court*, a pretty handsome square Place; *Honey-lane*, somewhat long, and falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Sutton's Rents*, small and ordinary; *Wood Greens-court*, a pretty handsome open square Place indifferently well inhabited; *Harrow-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Petticoat-lane*; *Clark's court*, pretty handsome; *Hand and Crown-court*, a good open Place; *New George-court*, hath indifferent good Brick Buildings with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Vine-court*, a handsome square Place, with



with new Brick Buildings, and a Free Stone Pavement; *Pease-Porridge-alley*, small and ordinary; *King's-Head-court*, pretty large. Almost over-against this Court is *Oliver's-court*, small and ordinary; *Hand-alley*, hath a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*. *Petticoat-lane*, formerly called *Hog-lane*, is near *Whitechapel-Bars*; and runs Northward towards *St. Mary Spittle*.

ON both Sides this Lane, in antient Times, were Hedge Rows and Elm Trees, with pleasant Fields to walk in; insomuch that Gentlemen used to have Houses there for the Air; and Mr. *Strype* saith, when he was a Boy, There was one commonly called the *Spanish Ambassador's House*, who, in King *James I's* Reign, dwelt there, and whom he takes to be the famous Count *Gondamer*: And a little Way off this, on the East Side the Way, down a paved Alley, now called *Strype's Court*, from his Father's inhabiting there, was a large House with a good Garden before it, built and inhabited by *Hans Jacobson*, the said King *James's* Jeweller, wherein Mr. *Strype* was born.

BUT after, many *French* Protestants, who in the said King's Reign, and before, fled their Country for their Religion, and planted themselves here, viz. in that Part of the Lane near *Spittle-Fields*, to follow their Trade, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it soon became a contiguous Row of Buildings on both Sides of the Way.

So that of later Years all is converted into Buildings, even all the *Spittle-Fields*, wherein are several Streets, with Courts and Alleys, replenished with Inhabitants, especially Silk Throwsters and Weavers, and Dependants on them; of which many are *Walloons*, and *French* Refugees. This Lane hath the West Side in this Ward, the East being Part in the Parish of *Whitechapel*, and Part in the large Parish of *Stepney*. In this *Petticoat-Lane* are divers Courts and Alleys, most of which on the West Side, which are in this Ward, have their Passage into, or out of *Gravel-Lane*; but those that have not are five: *Inkhorn Court*, a pretty open Place, with indifferent Inhabitants. Near this Court is *White-Hart Court*, which is but indifferent. *Bates's Yard*, very mean; and *Red Cross Court*, which hath a Passage into *Whitechapel Street*. This Part of the Lane coming out at the Bars, is not mighty well inhabited; those of the most Account are *Horners*, who prepare Horns for other petty Manufacturers.

The Minories.

THE *Minories*, of which there are the *Great* and the *Little*; the *Great* is a broad and spacious Street, the Entrance into which is out of *Aldgate-Street*, over-against *St. Botolph's Church*, and runneth Southward into *Little-Tower-Hill*; having on the West Side *London-Wall*, where antiently the City Ditch went, as in *Howard's ditch*, and was used to cast Filth in, and so lay open; which being found inconvenient, noisome, and dangerous, it was filled up, and the Ground converted to other Uses; there being now a Row of Buildings next the Wall, and another on the back of the *Minories*, it is become a Street, and bears the Name of the *Vineyard*, and hath a broad Passage into it out of the *Minories*, which is chiefly noted for the *Gunsmiths*, who dwell there, and drive a considerable Trade.

THE *Little Minories* are the Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abbey of Nuns, called *Minories*, containing two or three Courts, all pretty well inhabited: And here also is the *Trinity Minories Church*, which pretends to Privileges, as Marrying without Licence: Out of this Place is a Passage into *Heydon Yard*.

NEAR this Nunnery, or *Little Minories*, was a large Field and Farm, at which, Mr. *Stow* saith, He himself, when a Lad, fetch'd many a Half-penny worth of Milk, and had never less

than three Pints in the Summer, nor less than a Quart in the Winter, for that Money. This was kept by one *Goodman*, whose Son afterwards let it out, and lived like a Gentleman upon the Rent of it. It still retains the Name of *Goodman's Fields*, tho' it is now converted into Streets, with very good Brick Houses, inhabited by several Merchants and Persons of Repute, and of late has had a Theatre, or Play-House in one of them, built in a pretty good Taste; but the said *Goodman's Fields*, not being in this Ward, does not properly come under our Cognizance in this Place.

Theatre in Goodman's Fields.

TO return therefore to this Street called the *Minories*: Therein are several Courts or Alleys; beginning towards *Aldgate* there is *Black Boy Court*, being long, narrow, and ordinary. *Maidenhead Alley*, small, nasty, and beggarly. *Three Kings Alley*, pretty large, containing two Courts, one within another, and both indifferent good. *Fountain Alley*, very mean. *Ship Yard*, an indifferent large square Court, but very mean, with old Houses. *Well Alley*, but small, with a long and narrow Passage to it. *Shippey's Yard*, indifferent large, and pretty good, especially the upper Part. *Heydon Yard*, being broad enough for Coach or Cart; at the Upper End is a good large Square, or open Place railed about, with a Row of Trees, very ornamental in the Summer Season, having on the East Side Coach Houses and Stables, on the West Side a very handsome Row of large Houses, with Court Yards before them, and are inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of Repute; on the North, a Square of good brick Houses: Out of this Yard, on the West, is a Passage into the *Little Minories*, on the East another into *Goodman's Fields*. *Brown's Yard*, indifferent good, with a Passage down Steps into some Part of it. *Squirrel's Alley*, pretty well built, with a narrow paved Passage that goes down Steps. *Swan Alley*, long, nasty, and narrow, hath a Passage into *Mansel-Street*. *Goodman's Yard*, very large, and leads into *Goodman's Fields*, almost over against *Peascod-street*, hath pretty good Buildings, and indifferently well inhabited. *Red Lion Alley*, long and narrow, with old built Houses. *Red Gate Court*, but small, with a Passage down Steps into *Heathen's Court*. *Wheeler's Yard*, a pretty open Place. *Bullock's Court*, a very handsome open Place, having at the Lower End a Timber-Yard. *Hammer-smith Alley*, very ordinary, with a Passage to it down Steps. *Wall's Court*, a handsome Place, with a Passage to it paved with Pebble Stones. *Black Horse Alley*, containing two small Courts, which are but ordinary. *Fales's Court*, pretty open, with a Passage for a Cart; and the Houses are indifferently well inhabited. *Weeden's Rents*, with a descending steep Passage, very mean. *Gooding's Yard*, a handsome open Place, indifferently well built. *Bellows's Yard*, indifferent, with a Passage to it down Steps. *Star Alley*, but ordinary; at the Lower End is another Court down Steps, also very mean. *Three Crown Court*, also but ordinary, both as to Houses and Inhabitants.

THIS *Portfoken* Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, and six Common Council Men.

TO the Fifteen it is assessed 4*l.* 10*s.*

THERE are to Watch at the several Stands within this Ward, every Night, besides a Constable and the Beadle, sixty Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts of *Guildhall* in the Month of *January*.

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq;



## C H A P. II.

## T O W E R - S T R E E T W A R D.

**T**HE first Ward in the East Part of this City within the Wall, is called *Tower-street Ward*, and extendeth along the River *Thames*, from the said *Tower* in the East, almost to *Billingsgate* in the West; one half of the *Tower*, the *Ditch* on the West Side, and Bulwarks adjoining, do stand within that Part where the Wall of the City of old Time went strait from the Postern Gate, South to the River *Thames*, before the *Tower* was built. From and without the *Tower-Ditch*, West and by North, is the said *Tower-Hill*, upon which was used always to be standing, (and made at the Charge of the City) a large Scaffold and Gallows of Timber, for the Execution of such Traitors, or other Transgressors, as are delivered out of the *Tower*, or otherwise to the Sheriffs of LONDON, by Writ there to be executed. In the fifth of King *Edward IV.*, a Scaffold and Gallows was there set up by other the King's Officers, and not at the City's Charge, whereupon the Mayor and his Brethren complained, but were answered by the King, That the *Tower-Hill* was of the Liberty of the City, and whatsoever was done in that Point, was not in Derogation of the City's Liberties, and therefore commanded Proclamation to be made, as well within the City as in the Suburbs, as followeth:

**F**ORASMUCH as the seventh Day of this present Month of *November*, Gallows were erected and set besides our *Tower* of LONDON, within the Liberties and Franchises of our City of LONDON, in Derogation and Prejudice of the Liberties and Franchises of this City, the King, our Sovereign Lord, would have it be certainly understood, that the Erection and setting up of the said Gallows was not done by his Commandment: Wherefore the King our Sovereign Lord, willeth, That the Erection and Setting up of the said Gallows be not any Precedent, or Example, thereby hereafter to be taken, in Hurt, Prejudice, or Derogation of the Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges of the City, which he at all Times hath had, and hath in his Benevolence, under Favour and good Grace, &c.

*Apud Westminst. nono die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri quinto.*

MANY Controversies have been in Times past betwixt the Lord Mayor and Citizens of LONDON on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* of LONDON on the other Part, touching their Liberties; the Lieutenant usurping divers Privileges, which were against the Laws of the Realm. As for Example:

If *A. B.* were indebted to *C. D.* dwelling in the Precinct of the *Tower*, and would suffer himself to be arrested and prosecuted by the said *C. D.* in the Court held within the *Tower*, and there to have Judgment upon the said Debt obtained against him: After which Judgment obtained, a Precept was awarded under the Seal of the Office of the Lieutenant, re-directed unto the Porter of the *Tower*, or to his Deputy, to take *A. B.* in Execution for the same Debt. And

VOL. I.

after that, *A. B.* is so taken in Execution, there is Return made of the Execution of the said Precept, and thereupon the Lieutenant not only appointeth about a Dozen, or more, Keepers to the said *A. B.* and such as the said *A. B.* will nominate, but also suffereth the said *A. B.* to go at Liberty, giving unto him a Protection under the Seal of his Office, and thereby commandeth all Officers in any wise to forbear to arrest or trouble the said *A. B.* for the Space of one whole Year, being his Prisoner. Then if it shall happen that the said *A. B.* shall be arrested, being in the Custody of any of his Keepers, and having the said Protection to shew, if immediately upon the shewing of the same he be not set at Liberty again, in such Case the Lieutenant pretendeth, that he hath Power to Arrest the Body of any Person dwelling in such City or County wherein the said *A. B.* was so arrested and troubled, if any such Person can be found within the Liberties of the *Tower*; and the Body of the same Person to detain in safe Custody, until such Time as the said *A. B.* shall be enlarged.

By which Means the Execution of the Laws of the Realm is hindered, and the Subjects wronged.

The Form of a PRECEPT of the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, for the taking of one in Execution, with the Return of the same Precept.

**P**ROECEPTUM est Janatori Turr. predict. quod capiat. Willm. Aston de Lond. Civem & Haberdasher. Ita quod habeatur Corpus ejus coram Edwardo Warner, Milite, Locumtenen: Domine Regine Turr. predict. & ejus Senescalli ibi ad prox. Cur. infra Turr. predict. tenend: at satisfaciend. Johanni Thomson viginti Lib. legalis monete Anglie quas idem Johannes in eadem Curia recuperavit adversus prefat. Willm. & 21s. pro miss. & custag: Curie que eidem Johanni in eadem Curia adjudicat. fuerunt. Et qualiter hoc Preceptum per te fuerit executum constare fac: ad prefat. Cur. Et hoc non omit. periculo incumbent. Dat. apud Turr. predict. sub sigillo quo utor in hoc Officio decimo tertio die Novembris Anno Regni Elizabethae Dei Gratia Anglie, Francie, & Hybernice.

## R E S P O N S.

**C E P I** Corpus supranominati Willm. Aston, & eum paratum habeo, prout mihi superius precipitur.

Hugh Pope, John Lafton, John Sparrow, Edward Sanders, Thomas Brown, Gregory Newman, Henry Hudson, John Woodward, Thomas Bullen, William Lawman, Matthew Hindc, &c. His Keepers appointed.

*Christoph. Southows:*

The Form of a PROTECTION, granted by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, to a Prisoner being in Execution for Debt; to go at large.

**E**Dwardus Warner, Miles, Locumtenens  
“ Domine Regine Turr. suæ predict. omnibus Officiariis, Ministris, & subditis dictæ  
“ Dominæ  
4 B



“ Domina Regina, Salutem. Cum secundum  
 “ Privilegium & Consuetudinem in Curia Turris  
 “ prædictæ ab antiquo usitat. & approbat. quilibet  
 “ condemnatus in Curia prædicta ad Sectam  
 “ alicujus in placito debiti, ac in Custodia dicti  
 “ Locumtenentis sive ejus deputat. pro eodem  
 “ debito existen. super certas Considerationes ipsum  
 “ Locumtenentem moventes, prædict. condemnat. ire & redire quo voluerit infra Regnum  
 “ Angliæ permissus fuerit. Et quia Willm. Aston de LONDON. Civis & Haberdasher,  
 “ coram me præfato Locumtenente & Senescall. in Curia Turris prædictæ, venit ad Sectam  
 “ ejusdem Johannis Thomson in placito debiti, super demand. viginti Librarum bonæ & legalis  
 “ Monetæ Angliæ, & 21 s. pro Missis & Custagiis Curiaæ condemnat. existit, & in Prisona  
 “ Turris prædictæ sub Custodia mei præfati Locumtenentis, prout mox est, pro eodem debito  
 “ existen. Sciatis me præfatum Locumtenentem considerantem Statum & Paupertatem prædicti  
 “ Willm. Aston, ac eo quod citius debitum suum Prædictum de Amicis & Bonis suis propriis  
 “ levare possit, Præsentium Willm. cum Custode seu Latore Præsentium super Considerationem  
 “ prædictam, quo voluerit, dimissi fore a Die dat. Præsentium pro uno Anno integro prox. futuro.  
 “ Igitur ex Parte dictæ Dominae Reginae, vobis & cuilibet vestrum mando, quod Prædictum  
 “ Willm. Prisonarium meum, cum Custode seu Latore Præsentium, in aliquo non molestetis  
 “ nec arrestetis pro aliqua personali Actione. Nec quantum in vobis ab aliis infer. permitt.  
 “ Periculo incumbent. Dat. apud Turr. præd. sub Sigillo quo utor in hoc Officio, Decimo  
 “ tertio Die Novembris, An. Regni Elizabethæ, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ  
 “ Reginae, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Primo.

Edward. Warner.

Also in the Year of our Lord 1585, Sir Owen Hopton, Knt. Lieutenant of the Tower of LONDON, by Colour of his Office, pretending Title to a Garden Plat near the Tower, caused his Servants forceably to take Possession thereof, and bring the Persons before him, who kept the same, whom he imprisoned in the Tower; whereupon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* was sued out of the King's Bench, for removing the Body of Robert Shapely, one of the Prisoners, which Writ was brought and delivered unto the Lieutenant, by Robert Smith, then Solicitor of the City of LONDON; but the Lieutenant would not receive nor obey the Writ, but would have compelled the said Robert Smith to carry it back again with him, which he refusing, the Lieutenant put the Writ in his Pocket, and abused and imprisoned also the said Robert Smith in the Tower: For Redress of which Wrongs, and of many others, there was Complaint made to the Lords of the Privy-Council, who referred the Hearing of those Controversies, and the Examination of the Rights and Privileges, which the Lieutenant pretended to belong to his Office, to the Lord Chief Justices, and to the Master of the Rolls, who were to certify their Opinions thereof in Writing, as by the Letters of the Lords of the Council in that Behalf sent, and directed to them, the following Tenor appeareth:

The Council's LETTER to the Lord Chief Justices, and to the Master of the Rolls.

“ AFTER our very hearty Commendations, &c. There hath been complaint made  
 “ unto us in the Behalf of the Lord Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, against Sir Owen  
 “ Hopton, Knt. Lieutenant of the Tower, whom

“ they charge with some disordered Dealing by him used towards one Robert Smith, a Solicitor for the City, sent lately unto him with a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, out of the Court of her Majesty's Bench, for the removing of the Body of one Robert Shapely, a Servant to one William Wikins, a Citizen, imprisoned by the Lieutenant upon some pretended Quarrel of Privilege; the Manner whereof shall best appear unto you by the several Complaints and Articles herein inclosed, exhibited unto us by the said Smith and Wikins.

“ AND forasmuch as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of LONDON, have heretofore oftentimes found themselves grieved, with sundry Actions of unkind and violent Dealings, offered by the said Lieutenant and his Officers, as they have informed us, to the Breach of their Charters and Liberties, whereby there is grown some Division and Dissension between them, (which we desire by all good Means to have removed) and whereas the Lieutenant seemeth to warrant his Doings by antient Privileges and Customs of the Tower, whereunto the Citizens on their Parts, upon Opinion of the Validities of their Charters, refuse to yield. We considering what Inconvenience may ensue of the private Dissension between them, have thought good to require you, calling Master Lieutenant before you, and the Parties, whose Complaints are herewith sent unto you, with such Proofs and Witness as may be produced, effectually to examine the Matters thereby informed against him; and that you also take Knowledge of such other Complaints and Controversies, as the Recorder of LONDON shall deliver unto you against the Lieutenant of the Tower, concerning their former Debates and Strifes, for Matters of Liberties, Prescriptions and Customs, and the like on the Behalf of the Lieutenant against them, praying you to take some Pains to hear the Matters at large on both Sides, and to see upon what Privileges, Customs, and Prescriptions, their several Claims are grounded and pretended; as also to consider of their Strength and Validity in Law, wherein after you shall have spent some Time, and heard and understood the Matters at large, we require you then to make Report unto us what you shall have found on both Sides, as well touching the Complaints of Smith and Wikins, as of the Lord Mayor and Citizens, with your Opinions of their said Complaints and Controversies, and what Course were fittest to be taken between them; which we pray you to do with as convenient Speed as you may. And so bid you heartily Farewell.

Subscribed by

From the Court  
at Greenwich.

Bromley, Cancellarius.  
 Leicester.  
 Hunsdon, Chamberl.  
 M. Treasurer.  
 M. Comptroller.  
 M. Secretary.  
 Sir Walter Mildmay.

Directed to the Lords Chief Justices, and to the Master of the Rolls.

UPON the Receipt of which Letters, the said Lord Chief Justices and Master of the Rolls did at large hear the Allegations and Proofs of both Parties, and did accordingly certify their Opinions thereof to the Lords of the Privy Council in Manner following:

The



*The CERTIFICATE touching as well the Articles and Complaints made to your Honours, by Robert Smith, and William Wikins, against Sir Owen Hopton, Knt. Lieutenant of the Tower, as the Controversies between the Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, and the said Lieutenant.*

**F**IRST, Upon Examination of the Matter touching the said *Smith* and *Wikins*, mentioned in your Honours Letters, it appeareth unto us, that (some Controversy being between the Mayor and Citizens, and the said Lieutenant, touching a Garden Plat near the said *Tower*) on *Ralph Gasken*, Servant to the said Lieutenant, violently did draw forth of the said Garden one *Shapeley*, Servant to the said *Wikins*, then labouring there for his said Master, in such a violent Manner, as thereby Blood was drawn of him, in several Places, and carried him to the *Tower*, and there kept him in Prison eight Days; and that one *Shaw*, another of the Lieutenant's Servants, was present with the said *Gasken*, aiding him, but that he did not hurt the said *Shapeley*; which *Gasken* and *Shaw* did detain some of the Apparel of the said *Shapeley*, and yet do, for any Thing known to us.

AND that likewise one *Payne* was taken forth of the said Garden, and carried to the *Tower*, and there imprisoned three Days, and then delivered upon Bond to render his Body to the *Tower*, when he should be required, and that *Payne* hath left a Pawn of the Value of 10s. for his Meat and Drink.

AND that her Majesty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the Body of *Shapeley*, was sued forth of her Bench, directed to the Lieutenant to make Allowance thereof, and paid him the Fee due therefore. But forthwith he would have forced the said *Smith* to have the Money again, and the Writ, which *Smith* refused to do, praying him not to be offended for bringing of her Majesty's Process.

AND thereupon Master Lieutenant said, he would put his Writ in his Pocket, as he had done many, and therewith rubbed *Smith* on the Cheeks, and threatened to imprison him, if he would not carry back the Writ again and the Money; whereupon the said Lieutenant imprisoned *Smith*, and detained him above three Hours, until, upon a Bill of his Hand to return to Prison when the Lieutenant should send for him, he was delivered, which Matter the Lieutenant confesseth to be true.

AND touching such Liberties as Master Lieutenant claimeth to have been used for the Officers and Attendants in the *Tower*, as not to be arrested by any Action in the City of LONDON, and Protections to be granted to them by Master Lieutenant, and not obeying the Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, we think such Persons as are daily Attendants in the *Tower*, serving her Majesty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arrested upon any Plaint in LONDON. But for Writs of Execution, or *Capias ut ligatum*, and such like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.

MOREOVER, touching Protections granted by Mr. Lieutenant, for such as be condemned in any Action in the Court kept in the *Tower*, to go at large, and not to be arrested by any Process out of the Queen's high Courts, or elsewhere, or any other Protection to that Effect, for any privileged Person; we think the same against her Majesty's Laws and Dignity.

Item, That Mr. Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus*, out of any Court at

*Westminster*, so as the Justices before whom it shall be returned (as the Cause requires) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver the Body as Justice shall require.

As touching the Jurisdiction of the Court in the *Tower*, and the Controversies for certain Liberties upon the *Tower-Hill*, and the Soil there, and divers Places about the *Tower*, we are not yet fully resolved, but desire your Lordships to have some farther Time to consider thereupon. For, that there be many Matters alleged, and to be shewed in Writing for the same, as we are informed, which we have not yet seen.

Item, The said Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty, that if any Person privileged in the *Tower*, be arrested in LONDON, that he may take the Body of any Citizen that shall come within the Liberties of the *Tower*, and keep his Body there until the other be delivered; which we think altogether against the Laws of this Realm.

*Christopher Wray.*  
*Edmond Anderson.*  
*Gilbert Gerrard.*

AFTER the Lords of the Privy-Council had received the same Certificate, they thereupon made this final Order and Decree following, viz.

At Nonsuch, the 3d Day of October, 1585.

# P R E S E N T,

Lord Treasurer,	Master Treasurer,
Lord Admiral,	and
Lord Chamberlain,	Master Secretary.

**W**HEREAS sundry Variances and Contentions have heretofore arisen, and have of late Years depended betwixt the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of her Majesty's *Tower* of LONDON, on the other Part, touching Matters of Liberties, Prescriptions, Customs, and other Claims and Pretences; by Reason whereof, and for Lack of Order for Stay of those Variances and Contentions, divers Tumults have heretofore grown, and her Majesty's Peace hath many Times been in Hazard to be dangerously broken, whereupon several Complaints have been heretofore exhibited to the Lords and others of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty aforesaid, against the said Lieutenant, for divers Injuries alledged to be offered on his Part to the Citizens of LONDON, with Order of Law or Equity: After Consideration had of which several Complaints, it pleased their Lordships, (having Care to procure an End of those Controversies, for avoiding of Inconveniencies that might ensue) by their honourable Letters, to give Order to Sir *Christopher Wray*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir *Edmond Anderson*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*; and to Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Knt. Master of the Rolls, that they (calling the said Lieutenant and the Parties Complainants before them) should effectually hear and examine the Controversies (on both Sides) and certify their Lordships what they should find, together with their Opinions touching the same, who having called the Parties accordingly before them, and advisedly, and with good Deliberation, sundry Times heard their Allegations and Answers, as well

by



“ by Writing as by Word, with Counsel learned  
 “ on all Parts, have signified their Opinions of  
 “ the said Controversies in Writing, as hereafter  
 “ followeth :

“ *First*, Touching such Liberties as Master  
 “ Lieutenant claimeth to have been used for the  
 “ Officers and Attendants in the *Tower*, as not  
 “ to be arrested by any Action in the City of  
 “ LONDON, and Protections to be granted  
 “ to them by Master Lieutenant, and not obeying  
 “ of Writs of        we think such Persons as be  
 “ daily attendant in the *Tower*, serving her Ma-  
 “ jesty there, are to be privileged, and not to  
 “ be arrested upon any Plaint in LONDON,  
 “ but for Writs of Executions, or  
 “ and such like, we think they ought to have no  
 “ Privilege.

“ *Secondly*, Concerning Protections granted by  
 “ Master Lieutenant for such as be condemned in  
 “ any Action in the Court, kept in the *Tower*,  
 “ to go at large, and not to be arrested by any  
 “ Process out of the Queen's High Courts, or  
 “ elsewhere, or any other Protection to that Effect  
 “ for any privileged Person, we think the same  
 “ against her Majesty's Laws and Dignity.

“ *Thirdly*, That Master Lieutenant ought to re-  
 “ turn every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at  
 “ Westminster, so as the Justices, before whom it  
 “ shall be returned (as the Cause shall require)  
 “ may either remand it with the Body, or retain  
 “ the Matter before them, and deliver the Body  
 “ as Justice shall require.

“ *Lastly*, Whereas the Lieutenant doth also  
 “ claim a Liberty, that if any Person privileged  
 “ in the *Tower* be arrested in LONDON, he  
 “ may take the Body of any Citizen that shall  
 “ come within the Liberties of the *Tower*, and  
 “ keep his Body there until the other be deliver-  
 “ ed; we think the same to be altogether against  
 “ the Laws of the Realm.

“ THE Lords therefore of her Majesty's said  
 “ Privy Council, upon grave and deliberate Con-  
 “ siderations had of the Certificate and Opinions  
 “ of the said Lords Chief Justices and Master of  
 “ the Rolls, and to that Occasions of Con-  
 “ tention, Trouble, and Disorder, and the Dan-  
 “ ger of Breach of her Majesty's Peace, which  
 “ have heretofore of late Years arisen and grown  
 “ upon the Controversies aforesaid, may from  
 “ henceforth cease, and be altogether removed  
 “ and taken away,

“ IT was this Day, by their Lordships ordered  
 “ and decreed, betwixt the Lord Mayor, Com-  
 “ monalty and Citizens of LONDON, and  
 “ their Successors, and the Lieutenant of her  
 “ Majesty's said *Tower* of LONDON, and  
 “ all other Lieutenants and Officers of the *Tower*  
 “ at any Time hereafter to succeed, That the  
 “ Matters, Points, and Articles, contained in  
 “ the Certificate of the said Justices and Master  
 “ of the Rolls before-mentioned, wherein their  
 “ Resolutions, Opinions, and Determinations, be  
 “ set down, declared, and signified, shall at all  
 “ Times from henceforth stand and remain for  
 “ Rules and Resolutions and final Determination  
 “ and Decision : For so much and so many of the  
 “ Points of Controversies as are contained in the  
 “ said Certificate (whereof they have delivered  
 “ their Opinions) to be for ever hereafter duly  
 “ observed and kept; and that nothing be here-  
 “ after at any Time done, or attempted on either  
 “ Part, to the violating or interrupting of the  
 “ same.

THERE was a Place within the Liberties of  
 the *Tower*, called the *Jewry*, because it was  
 inhabited by *Jews*, where there happened, 22  
*Henry III*, to be a Robbery and a Murther com-  
 mitted by *William Fitz-Bernard*, and *Richard*,

his Servant, who came to the House of *Joce*, a  
*Jew*, and there slew him and his Wife *Henna*.  
 The said *William* was taken at *St. Saviour's* for  
 stealing a certain Silver Cup, and was hanged.  
*Richard* was called for, and outlawed. One *Miles*  
*le Espicer*, who was with them, was wounded, and  
 fled to a Church, and died in it. No Attach-  
 ment was made by the Sheriffs, because it hap-  
 pened in the *Jewry*; and so belonged not to the  
 Sheriffs, but to the Constable of the *Tower*.

BUT now to come to the Parish Churches, and  
 other Things worthy of Note in this Ward.

### The Parish Church of ALHALLOWS - BARKING.

AT the East End, and on the North Side of Alhallows-  
*Tower-street*, is the Church of *Alhallows- Barking*.  
*Barking*, which stands in a large, but some-  
 time had a much larger, Cemetery, or Church-  
 yard. It hath a handsome Dial extending over  
 the Street from the Steeple. It was dedicated to  
 the Blessed Virgin *Mary* and *All Saints*.

THERE being many Churches in LONDON  
 called *Alhallows*, we shall here give an Account The Meaning  
 of the Rise of that Name and Festival, which is of Alhallows.  
 yearly celebrated on the *Kalends*, or First of  
*November*, and happened on this Occasion.

THE Emperor *Phocas*, at the Desire of Pope  
*Boniface IV*, commanded, That on the old Tem-  
 ple, which was called *Pantheon*, formerly erected  
 in Honour of all the Pagan Gods, by the Em-  
 peror *Domitian*, purging it from the Dregs of  
 Idolatry, the Church of the *Virgin Mary*, and of  
*All Martyrs* should be built; that where former-  
 ly the Worship, not of all Gods, but of all De-  
 vils, was celebrated; there afterwards should be  
 celebrated the Memory of *All Saints*; which  
 from that Time was solemnized in *Rome*, First,  
 on the *Kalends* of *November*, which was about  
 the Year of our Lord 608, afterwards about the  
 Year 834, by the Persuasion of Pope *Gregory IV*,  
 the most pious Emperor *Ludovicus*, ordained,  
 with the Consent of all the Bishops of his King-  
 dom and Empire, that in *France*, the Festivity  
 of *All Saints* should yearly, on the said Day, be  
 solemnly celebrated for ever; which holy Con-  
 stitution the whole Church with reverend Love  
 embraced.

THE Church we are now to speak of was, of  
 old, in the Gift of the Abbess and Convent of  
*Barking*, in *Essex*, whence, for Distinction-sake,  
 from the other Churches in this City, which had  
 the same Dedication, it was called *Alhallows*  
*Barking*, and the Rectory being in antient Time  
 appropriated to that Monastery, here was a Vi-  
 carage thereupon ordained and endowed, which  
 seems to be not long before the Year 1317.

THE Patronage of this Vicarage continued  
 ever after in the said Abbess and Convent till  
 their Suppression; upon which the Advowson  
 thereof (*inter alia*) was given and granted by  
 King *Henry VIII*, in the 37th Year of his Reign,  
 by Way of Exchange to the Archbishop of *Can-*  
*terbury* and his Successors, in whom it hath con-  
 tinued ever since, but is subject to the Arch-  
 deacon of LONDON, saving only as to Wills,  
 and Administrations, which belong to the Com-  
 missary.

ON the North Side of this Church was an-  
 tiently built a handsome Chapel, founded by  
 King *Richard I*, confirmed and augmented by  
*Edward I*. King *Edward IV*, gave Licence to  
 his Cousin, *John* Earl of *Worcester*, to found  
 there a Brotherhood for a Master and Brethren;  
 and he gave to the Custos of that Fraternity, which  
 was *Sir John Scott*, *Thomas Colt*, *John Tate*,  
 and *John Crooke*, the Priory of *Tetingbecke*, and  
 the



the Advowson of the Parish Church of *Strettham*, in the County of *Surrey*, with all the Members and Appurtenances, and a Part of the Priory of *Okeburne*, in *Wiltshire*, both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to be called, the King's Chapel or Chantry, in *Capella Beatæ Mariæ de Barking*.

BUT what was most remarkable in the said Chapel, was the Image of the *Glorious Virgin*, erected there by *Edward I.* The Story of which is among the Archives of the Bishop of *LONDON*, in a large Instrument, the Purport whereof is as follows:

"IN the Chapel above-mentioned, King *Edward I.*, before the Death of King *Henry III.*, his Father, being directed by a Vision in his Sleep, caused the Image of the *Glorious Virgin* to be erected, upon his Visiting whereof five Times every Year, when in *England*, and keeping the Chapel in Repair, he was assured by the said Vision, to be most victorious over all Nations wherever he was; to be King of *England* when his Father was dead; and to be a Subduer of all the *Welsh*, and all *Scotland*. The like Success was promised to every just *English* Monarch upon the like Performances. After this, the said King *Edward* voluntarily making Oath before the Pope's Legate, that all Things shewn unto him in his Sleep, as aforesaid, he had hitherto found to be most true; they thereupon, that the said Chapel might with due Honour be frequented, released 40 Days Penance to all true confessing Penitents, who out of Devotion should come and contribute to the Lights, Repairs, and Ornaments of the said Chapel; and for the Soul of King *Richard*, whose Heart lay buried there under the High Altar (*cujus cor in eadem Capella sub summo Altari requiescit humatum*, are the very Words in the Instrument) and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceased, should say the Lord's-Prayer, with the Salutation in *English*, as often as they should with a pious Mind say the same.

ONE Thing is very remarkable in this Instrument, and that is, the Intimation it gives that King *Richard's* Heart lay buried in this Chapel under the High Altar, because the Generality and most Authentick of our Historians have written that King *Richard's* Heart was buried at *Roan*, according to his own Will and Command, at least they do not contradict it. What Credit therefore may be given to the said Passage, or indeed the whole Instrument, is left to the Reader's Judgment. However, this Image of our Lady of *Barking*, was of great Repute, and great Numbers of People came to her in Pilgrimage, till it was suppressed.

KING *Richard III.* new built this Chapel, and founded therein a College of Priests, consisting of a Dean and six Canons; all which that King placed there. The Deanry he gave to *Edmund Chaderton*, a great Favourite of his: The Canonries he disposed, at the Time that *Chaderton* was made Dean, to these Persons following, viz. Mr. *Tho. Cowton*, *Richard Baldry*, Mr. *Jane*, *James Molineux*, *Richard Selfie*, and *Maculin Cofin*. *Hamond de Lega* was buried in this Chapel. *Robert Tate*, Mayor of *LONDON* 1488, and others, were there buried.

THIS College was suppressed and pulled down in the Year 1548, the second of King *Edward VI.* The Ground was employed as a Garden Plat during the Reigns of King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and Part of Queen *Elizabeth*, till at length a large strong Frame of Timber and Brick was set thereon, and employed as a Storehouse for Merchants Goods brought from Sea, by Sir *William Winter*, &c.

THIS Church had a Chapel also called *St. Mary de Berkingshaw*, as appears by this antient Will, dated 1500 Jul. 26. *Ego Dionysius Spicer, Capellanus in Capella, B. Mariæ de Berkinghare, juxta Turr. Lond. condo Testamentum meum. Imprimis, Lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, &c. Corpusque meum sepeliendum in Capella prædict. ante introitum Chor. ejusd. Capellæ. Item, Lego pro Lapide marmor. ad tegend. Corpus meum & pro pavimento ejusd. 40 s. Item, Lego ad Constructuor. ejusd. Capellæ, si ante 3 annos ad ejus reparationem vel confirmationem — Gardiani & Confratres 5 l. expendend. Si autem distulerint ulterius construere, tunc volo dist. ummam 5 l. expendend. in alios pios usus juxta discretionem Executorum meorum.*

BUT from this *Barking* Chapel we return to *Barking* Church, which was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord GOD 1613, and within some few Years before and after (in their several Times) other Wants were supplied and furnished; viz. a new Pulpit set up, many convenient Pews, a decent Communion Table, with other graceful Ornaments to it. This Table was the Gift of Mr. *John Burnell*; all the rest at the Charge of the Parish. Also in the South Isle, over the Entry into the Church, in the Year 1627, was a handsome Gallery erected at the Cost and Charge of the Parish.

*Thomas Covel,*  
And  
*John Shaw,* } Church-wardens.

THE Steeple of Brick was erected and built from the Foundation, and a sixth Bell added, and the Church new laid with Ten-Inch Tiles, and beautified at the Cost of the Parishioners, and some others, (as appears in the Register Book) 1659. And there is a Table in the Church, containing a List of the Names of sundry Parishioners, and others, that contributed toward building the Steeple, Anno 1659.

It was again repaired in the Year 1701; an Account whereof is given in a Table hanging in the Vestry; "This Church was new paved with Purbeck Stone, and the two Portals thereof were erected at the Charge of the Parish, and voluntary Contribution of Dr. *John Gas-karth*, and other worthy Persons, in the Year 1701.

*William Alexander,*  
And  
*Stephen Slade,* } Church-wardens.

Lastly, It was again sumptuously repaired, and new Pewed, in the Year 1704.

THE Pillars and Windows are mostly of the modern *Gothic* Order, but some of the Pillars towards the West and on the South Side, are of the *Tuscan*, and very strong.

ALL the Capitals are gilt with Gold. The Roof is neatly ceiled with Timber and Board, painted with various Figures, especially that Part over the Middle Isle. There is also an Organ Gallery at the West End, and the Church is very regularly pewed with right Oak, and Part is finely carved; it is wainscotted seven Feet high round the Church.

THERE is likewise a handsome Organ-Case, enriched with Fables, and the Figures (about six Feet high) of *Time* and *Death*, carved in *Bassò Relievo*, and painted.

HERE are also two handsome spacious Wainscot Door-cases, adorned with fluted Pilasters, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, and also three Brass Branch-Candlesticks.

THE Altar-piece is mostly carved, and neatly adorned with four Columns, and their Entablature



blature of the *Corinthian Order*. The inner Columns are the *Commandments*, done in Gold, on Black, between *Moses* and *Aaron*, finely painted, and without the Columns are the *Creed*, and the *Lord's Prayer*, done in Black on Gold, each under a Pediment, with a Dove descending. Over the two inner Columns are Acroters, and between them, an open Pediment, under which is a Glory painted on the expanded Figure of a holy Lambskin (alluding to *Leviticus* vii, and viii, compared with *Hebrews* ix. 25, 26.) done in *Basso Relievo*, between two gilded Cherubims; over each of the outer Columns is a Lamp, and the whole has curious Enrichments of Cartouches, Leaves, Fruit, Palm-Branches, &c. Over this Carving is a Window with painted Glass, surrounded with a Crimson Festoon Curtain, edged with Gold Fringe painted, and in the Upper Part three Cherubims. The Communion Table is neatly finnier'd, and the Frame carved and adorned with Eagles, &c. standing on a Marble Foot-pace, enriched with Rails and Ballisters.

DIRECTLY West from the Altar at the West End of the Church is a Marble Font, whose Type or Cover has the Enrichments of Cherubs, Fruit Leaves, a Dove, with an Olive Branch in her Mouth, &c. round which are these Words done in Gold Letters, *Suffer Little Children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God.* Mark x.

THE Dimensions are 108 Feet long, broad 67 Feet, high 35 Feet, and the Altitude of the the Tower, (wherein are six Bells to ring in Peal, which chime at Four, Eight and Twelve, Daily) and of the Turret about 80 Foot.

MONUMENTS for the Dead are as follow :

Sir Thomas Studington, of Norwich, Knight, 1469.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert Draper, Merchant of the Staple, 1483.

Sir John Stile, Knight, Draper, 1500.

Mr. William Denham, one of the Sheriffs in 1534.

Mr. Humphrey Monmouth, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1535; was buried in the Church-Yard. He was a great Ornament, as well as Alderman of this City, being a Person as of good Wealth, so of great Charity, especially towards the promoting of the Knowledge of the Gospel. He harboured *Tindal*, and encouraged his *English* Translation of the *Testament*, and contributed largely towards the Printing of it, and of other pious Books against the Errors of Rome: For which in the Year 1528 he was put to great Trouble by Sir Thomas Moore, then Lord Chancellor, and put into the Tower. He made his Will in the Year 1537, and therein appointed Bishop Latimer, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Crome, and Mr. Taylor (all Gospellers and famed Preachers) to preach in his Parish Church of *Alhallows Barking*, two Sermons a Week, 'till they had preached 30 Sermons, which he thought would do more good than saying so many Masses for his Soul: For which he allotted them a Legacy. In his said Will he forbad the ordinary Superstitions of Candles, and Singing *Dirige*, and Ringing of Bells at his Funeral. He seems to have been favoured by the Lord Cromwel, and Audley Lord Chancellor (Favourers of the Gospel) to whom he gave Legacies.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, beheaded 1546.

Sir Richard Devereux, Son and Heir to the Lord Ferrers, of Chartley.

Richard Brown, Esq; 1546.

William Robinson, Mercer, Alderman, 1553.

Philip Dennis, Esq; 1556.

BEFORE the Entrance into the Vestry (now worn out) is this Inscription.

Nicholas Andrews, to his dearest Wife Anne, doth this last Office of Love, for she was Religious, Chaste, Discreet, Loving, Fair, Obedient: She lived but 25 Years, and died at Chigwell in Essex, 12 June, 1606.

Henry Polsted, Esq; and Alice his Wife, he deccased December 10 1556.

Also Mary Burnel, late Wife of John Burnel, Merchant, only Daughter to Matthew Brownrig, of Ipswich, Esq; a Woman sincerely living in the Fear of GOD, and dying constant in the Faith of Jesus Christ, 5 April 1612, aged 20 Years, having been married two Years five Months, bearing him Issue, one Son, whereof she died in Child-bed, and expecteth now, with the Elect of GOD, a joyful Resurrection.

THERE are these memorable Monuments, Inscriptions, and Arms following, besides many others not remarkable.

AT the East End of the Church, a little Southerly from the Altar, is a white Marble Monument with Enrichments of Cherubims, *Voluta's*, Urns, &c. with this Inscription :

*Quod Mori potuit Johannis Kettlewell, A. M. Ecclesiae Anglicanae Presbyteri integerrimi instructissimique, vivi Pietatis & Modestiae singularis, ut Verbo omnia vere Christiani, qualem fateare par est, qui totius Officii nostri (Rationes Annum adhuc agens Vigessimum Quartum) feliciter ad eo atque ex Animo explicuit, ut dictu haud sit facile Mores alienos ad Virtutem Evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad Vivum depinxerit, sui Ecclesiae Paroch. de Colehill, in Agro Warwic. per Anno septem invigilavit Pastor fidiissimus prudentissimusque; Fortunae tandem utriusque Victor, Animam Deo reddidit, Apr. 12, 1695, Aetat. 42.*

*Morte Tali Vita digna*

BETWEEN the South-East Corner of the Chancel, an old Tomb with Figures in Plano, on a brass Plate, but nothing remarkable appears thereon.

ON the South Side of the Church is a pretty small white Marble Monument in Memory of Charles Beauvoir, Esq; one of the Searchers of the Custom-house, descended from a Family of that Name in the Island of Guernsey, &c. but not farther remarkable. Here are these Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between three Cinque-Foiles, Gules impaled with Sable, a Griffin Rampant Segreiant, between three Crosses, Patty, fitched Or; and for the Crest, a Demi-Dragon, Vert.*

ON the South Side of the Church a spacious white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian Order*, and an open Pediment, whereon lie two Cupids, with this Inscription.

Near this Place lieth the Body of James Hickson, Esq; who died 16 June, in the Year of our Lord 1689, of his Age 82; who in his Life-time built an Alms-house for six poor People in the Parish of South-Mims, in the County of Middlesex: And at his Death endowed the said Alms-house with a Salary of 24l. per Annum, with some other Advantages.

He also founded a School in Plough-yard, in this Parish, for the Educating 20 poor Children, to the Head-Master, of which he appointed 20l. his Dwelling-house, and two Chaldrons of Sea-Coal, and to a Writing-Master, 8l. per Ann.

He also gave to the poor Freemen of the Brewers Company, 10l. per Ann.



To the Poor of the Hamlets of Wapping, Whitechapel, 3l. per Annum: And to 15 poor People of this Parish, two Shifts, one Pair of Hose, and one Pair of Shoes, yearly.

Also to the Minister of this Parish, 20s. per Annum, for a Sermon, to be preached yearly on New-year's-Day; and to the Clerk and Sexton 5s.

For the Performing of which he gave all his Manor of Willatts, and certain other Lands and Tenements in South-Mims aforesaid, in Trust to the Worshipful Company of Brewers in LONDON.

He also gave several other charitable Legacies, to be paid by his Executors: In Memory of which pious and charitable Acts, and as a Testimony of their Gratitude, Elizabeth Peach and Dorothy Wright, Executors of his last Will, erected this Monument.

THE Arms Or, two Eagle's Legs in Saltier erased alaguise Sable.

ON the South Side of the Church, a Monument with the carved Figures of a Man and a Woman in a Praying Posture, under which are these three Inscriptions, for the Father, Mother and Son, viz.

In the Isle against this Place lieth the Body of Francis Covell, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON. He lived in this Parish 52 Years, was married to his Wife 42 Years, had Issue by her Thomas his only Son. He had born all Offices in his Company, and this Ward, with good Reputation, was in his Life, Religious, Peaceable, and Charitable; and at his Death gave Cloathing to the Poor of this Parish yearly for ever; he lived 69 Years, and rendered his Soul in Peace to GOD, Sept. 7, 1625.

As also in the same Isle lieth Margery his Wife, who lived a Widow by the Space of 19 Years, and having attained to the Age of 85 Years, peaceably surrendered her Soul into the Hands of her Redeemer, the 20th of February 1643, leaving behind her a good Remembrance of her pious Life to the Poor of this Parish for ever upon Record.

In this Isle lies buried Capt. Thomas Covell, Son of the said Francis, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who likewise bore all Offices in his Company, and in this Parish, with good Esteem, having lived well, died to the Lord, 16 January, 1644.

HERE is the Arms of LONDON, and another Coat, Ermine.

ON one of the South Pillars, fronting Southward, is a large brass Plate with an Inscription, in Memory of William Arma, Esq; Servant to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1560.

ARMS: On a Chevron, inter three Dexter Hands erected, Or, two Palets between three Demy Flower-de-Lis.

AT the North-East Corner of the Chancel, an old spacious Tomb of the Gothic Order, having 12 brass Figures in Plates, and these Words following:

Stapulo fuit Seniorum & unius Londiniis habitans Sermone fidelis cum Margareta Domina Castaq; beata Hunc rapuit Michael ad Cæli Gaudia lleti, &c.

AND here are these Arms: Azure, a Chevron ingrayled between three Eagles displayed, Or.

CLOSE by the last is a Monument with a Figure in a Kneeling Posture, and this Inscription:

Hic Jacet Hieronimus Benalius Bergami Natus, qui dum vixit Pietatem coluit et futuræ Vitæ Resurrectionem expectat. obiit, 4 Die Martis Anno Dom. 1585, Ætat. 58.

WITH these Arms: Argent, a Chevron Sable, between two Cocks Combatant in Chief, and a Lion Rampant in base Gules.

ON a very spacious Grave-Stone in the Chancel, with the Figures of a Man and a Woman in Brass, and the Stone verged with Plates of the same, with this Inscription, for William Thinne, Esq;

Pray for the Soul of M. William Thinne; Esquire, one of the Masters of the honourable Household to King Henry VIII, our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the Prison of this frail Life the 10th Day of August, An. Dom. 1546. in the 38th Year of our Sovereign Lord the King. Which Body, and every Part thereof, in the last Day, shall be raised up again, at the Sound of the Lord's Trumpet. In whose Coming, that we may all joyfully meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whose Mercy is so great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their Sins, everlasting Life, through the Death of his dearly beloved Son Jesus: To whom be everlasting Praise. Amen.

And these Arms: On a Chevron between three Martlets, as many Mullets on a Chief, three Mascles.

ON a grey Marble Grave-Stone in the Chancel, by the Rails of the Communion-Table, this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Roger Hatton, Esq; late Alderman of this City, who died 26 of July, 1666.

HIS Arms: A Chevron between three Garbs, and for a Difference, a Crescent surmounted by another.

ON the North Side of the Church, near the Chancel, a fine spacious white Marble Monument; in the Middle whereof is a large Column of the Tuscan Order, supported by two Cupids, and having Enrichment of Fruit, Leaves, Death's Head, and an Urn; on the Shaft of which Column is this Inscription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of Giles Lytcott, late of Stratford Langthorne in the County of Essex, Esq; younger Son of Sir John Lytcott, of Moulsey in the County of Surrey, by Mary, Daughter of Sir Nicholas Overbury, and Sister to Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower. He was born 21 of Nov. 1633, and died Aug. 11, 1696, in the 63d Year of his Age. He was the first Comptroller-General of all the Accounts of the Customs of England, and of all the English Colonies in America; which Office he executed from Michaelmas, Anno 1671, to the Time of his Death. He married Sarah, Daughter and Heir of Richard Culling of Woodlands in the County of Devon, Gent. by whom he had five Sons and five Daughters; his eldest Son Giles died in the East Indies, in the Streights of Molucca, going to China, in the Year 1688. His second Son died in the West Indies, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Pembroke, 10 Months after his Father, and aged 27 Years. He had served his Majesty King William in all the War with France, and was in all Engagements by Sea, during the War; but died in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Nevil, in the fatal Sicknes, wherein so many brave Men lost their Lives.

The Arms here are: Or, two Barrs, Varry Argent and Sable, with a Mullet for a Difference, impaled with Sable, a Griffin Rampant Segreiant Or.

ON the North Side the Church, on the Convexity of an Elliptical Monument, this Inscription:

D. O. M.  
S.

Baldwinus Hamey post adeptum summo cum honore apud Lugdunenses in Batavis supremum Medicine Gradum, post superata prima Præcos pericula tanta cum peritia & favore in magni Muscovitarum Ducis Aula, ut ægerrime demitteretur. Dimissus semel iterumque



iterumque per amplissimos Legatos repeteretur. Post transactos apud Londinenses non minore Fidelitate quam Felicitate Quadraginta duos in eadem Arte Annos, post totam vitam suam cum morum simplicitate tum Literarum & Linguarum varietate, Nobilitatum tandem Mortem de qua innumera trophaea prius reportaverat in quaecumq; Trophaeum confecta Aetate cessit, Anno a se Nato 72. a Christo 1640, tribus ex unica & unice dilecta Uxore sua Sara Oeils relictis Liberis qui pietatis ergo Monumentum utrique parenti posuerunt.

HERE are these Arms: *A Fess between a Buck in full Course, in Chief, and three Estoiles in Base.*

IN, or near the Chancel, is a plated Grave-Stone, with this Inscription:

*Hic jacet Johannes Bacon, quondam Civis & Woolman, Ob. 6 Maii 1437, & Joanna Ux. ejus.*

Also in the Figure of a Heart, is the Word [*Mercy*] engraven; and here are these Arms: *Two Chevrons in Base an Annulet.*

IN the Southerly Isle a grey Marble Grave-Stone, with this Inscription:

*Here lie five Sons and three Daughters of John Pym and Elizabeth his Wife, viz.*

	Born.	Died.
Anne	5 Aug. 81	21 Feb. 82
Anna	2 April 82	1 June 84
William	15 Dec.	27 86
Humphrey	6 March	16 89
William	11 July 91	7 96
Robert	4 Mar. 92	6 Dec. 94
Francis	18 Aug. 94	29 Nov. 79
Mary	5 Nov. 96	3 Dec. 96
Elizabeth their Mother	died 20 May 1700.	

*Not Lost, but gone before.*

IN the same Isle a grey Marble plated Grave-Stone, with this Inscription:

*Here lieth the Body of Margaret, the Wife of Abraham Ash, Russia Merchant, who was the Daughter of Arthur Dee, Doctor in Physick, 14 Years Physician to the Emperor of all Russia. She had Issue by her said Husband 10 Children, and died in Childbed at the Age of 33 Years, 21 January, Anno, 1638.*

Thou Bed of Rest, preserve for him a Room,  
Who lives a Man divorced from his dear Wife;  
That as they were one Heart, so this one Tomb,  
May hold them near in Death, as link'd in Life.  
She's gone before, and after comes her Head,  
To sleep with her among the blessed Dead.

Arms: *Two Chevron Azure, with an Annulet for a Difference, impaled with Or, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure Engrayled.*

ON a plated Grave-Stone in the Middle-Isle, this Inscription:

Passenger stay, and bend thy Eye,  
On Figures of Mortality;  
Advise thee here, live well, so die,  
Then pass on to Eternity.

*Henricus Cookson Generosus situs est qui Obiit 24 Nov. Anno Salvatoris Nost. 1638.*

UNDER a spacious Marble Grave-Stone is Interred the Body of Dame Joanna Widow of Sir

John Kempthorne that famous Sea Commander of his Time, deceased Dec. 1691.

Arms in a Lozenge. 3 Pine Trees Fruited, impaled with Party per Chevron. 2 Crescents in Chief.

Gods Blessings bestowed on the Poor of this Parish, by the BENEVOLENCE and CHARITY of well disposed People.

GIVEN by Margaret Martin, of the Parish of Alhallows Barking, in LONDON, in the Year 1557, to, and amongst the Poor of the said Parish, yearly, for ever, 26s. 8d. And to the Church-Wardens for their Pains, 20d. to each, to be paid them yearly for ever.

GIVEN by William Arma, to hold for 10 Years, one Load of Charcoal, and 200 Faggots, by his Wife to be delivered every Christmas to, and amongst the Poor of the same Parish.

GIVEN by Mrs. Alice Polsted, to the Use of the Poor of the same Parish, the Sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. to be paid them yearly for ever.

GIVEN by Mr. William Haines 5l. a Year for ever, after the Death of Alice his Wife.

GIVEN by Richard Smith, his Dwelling-House, known and called by the Name of the White Lion, situate near to the Tower-Hill, to the Use of the Poor of the said Parish; after the Decease of his Wife, and Richard and Margaret his Children, if they happen to die without Issue.

GIVEN by Mr. Wilkinson, after the Decease of his Wife, the Lease of the House situate at Tower-Hill, to be Let by the Church-Wardens of the said Parish; and they to give out of the same Rent, during the said Lease, 40s. yearly to the Poor of the Parish, and 20s. yearly to the Preacher or Lecturer there: And the Residue of the said Rent to be distributed in such Sort as in her Will is mentioned.

More Modern GIFTS are:

John Brickhill gave several Tenements in Brickhill-lane in the Parish of St. Martin Vintry: Burnt down, and since let by long Leases to be built upon, paying annual Rents, 13l. 13s. 4d.

Also annual Rents, charged upon Rents in Alhallows-lane, and paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 3l. 6s. 8d.

Henry Campion gave 10l. per Annum, and a Rent-Charge upon two Houses in Campion-lane, in this Parish.

Anne Hope gave 5l. per Annum, payable upon St. Thomas's Day; charged upon some Tenements in Bermondsey-street, in the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark.

Bernard Hyde, Esq; gave 4l. 10s. every tenth Year to 18 Widows or Maids, viz. 5s. a-piece, paid by the Company of Salters.

Dr. Arnold gave some Tenements in Alhallows-lane, in this Parish: Burnt down, and let out to be built upon by long Leases, paying the annual Rent of 8l. 10s.

Mr. Frankland gave 20s. per Ann. payable upon All Saints Day by the Company of Clothworkers.

To which may be added what is specified in a Table hanging up in this Church, expressing divers Gifts and Legacies given or bequeathed to the said Parish of Alhallows Barking, to the Use of the Poor or Church, viz.

Gilbert Keate, Esq; gave 40l. to be let out gratis from four Years to four Years for ever, unto two young Beginners, Inhabitants of this Parish, that is to say, 20l. a-piece: By his Last Will, Anno 1658.

Thomas



*Thomas Leaver* of the *East-Indies*, Merchant, gave 100 *l.* for the Purchasing of 61. *per Annum*, for ever. To be distributed every *Christmas* to six poor Men, and six poor Women, that is, to each of them 10 *s.* by his last Will.

*Michael Darby* gave 50 *l.* to buy three Gowns every *Christmas* for ever, for three poor Men, or Women, of the Parish; by his last Will dated *Anno* 1672.

*David Edwards*, Merchant, gave 30 *l.* to the Use of the Poor, to be laid out in Sea-Coals, for ever, at the cheapest Rate in Summer, and to be sold out in the cold Time of Winter, *Ann.* 1673.

*Tho. Wylson*, of *Chatham* in *Kent*, Gent. gave an Annuity of 5 *l. per Annum* for ever, to be issuing out of a Messuage or Tenement in *Dowgate*, to be distributed by 2 *s.* a Week, in Bread, every Lord's Day for ever, among the Poor of the Parish; by his last Will, dated 1676.

*Robert Richardson* gave the large Altar-piece, with all the Carved-work, Painting, and Gilding, *Anno* 1684.

*Richard Burden* gave the curious wrought Communion-Table.

OTHER Persons gave the Pulpit-Cloth and Cushions, and other Ornaments; whose Names are set down in a Table in the Vestry.

BESIDES these, certain yearly Sums of Money were given for Sermons to be preached in this Parish; which were as follow:

*Hugh Bullock* gave four Quarterly Sermons, viz. on *Christmas-Day*, *Lady-Day*, *Midsummer-Day*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, 10 *s.* per Sermon, immediately after Preaching, payable by the Churchwardens from the Rent of the *Bell Alehouse* in *Mincing-lane*; by Will.

*Mr. Aytel* gave 20 *s.* out of the Rent of a House in *Tower-street*, for a Sermon on the fifth of *November*.

*James Hixon* gave 20 *s.* for a Sermon to be preached on *New-Year's-Day*, as has been mentioned before in his Epitaph.

*William Smith*, late Curate of this Parish, gave 20 *s.* for another Sermon, payable by the Trustees of the said *Smith*, from a House of his Building on Part of the *Glebeland*.

THIS Living is an Impropriation, in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, valued at about 100 *l.* rated in the King's Books 36 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Geekie*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *George Hawkins*.

PRAYERS are at nine in the Morning, and seven in the Evening, all the Year.

THE Vestry is Select; consisting of about 30.

The Parish Officers are: The Ward Officers are:

4 Auditors of Accounts.	4 Common-Counc. Men.
2 Church-wardens.	4 Constables.
4 Collectors for the Poor.	4 Inquest.
2 Sidesmen.	4 Scavengers.

A terrible Accident by Gun-powder.

OVER-AGAINST the Wall of *Barking Church-yard*, a sad Accident befel by Gun-powder, in this Manner: One of the Houses in this Place was a Ship-Chandler's, who, upon the 4th of *January* 1649, about seven of the Clock at Night, being barrelling up Gun-powder, it took Fire, and blew up not only that, but all the Houses thereabouts, to the Number (towards the Street and in back Alleys) of 50 or 60. The Number of Persons destroyed by this Blow could never be known, for the next House but one was the *Rose Tavern*, a House, never (at that Time of Night) but full of Company; and that Day the Parish Dinner was in it: And for three or four Days

after, digging, they continually found Heads, Arms, Legs, and half Bodies, miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole Bodies, not so much as their Cloaths singed. Among the rest they found the Mistress of the *Rose Tavern*, sitting in her Bar, and one of the Drawers standing at the Bar's Side, with a Pot in his Hand, only stifled with Dust and Smoak; their Bodies being preserved whole, by means of great Pieces of Timber falling cross one upon another. And another thing, hardly credible, was, that the next Morning there was found upon the upper Leads of *Barking Church*, a young Child lying in a Cradle, as newly laid in Bed, neither the Child, nor Cradle, having the least Sign of Fire, or any Hurt about them. It was never known whose Child it was, but one in the Parish kept it for a Memorial; and Mr. *Strype* says, that in the Year 1666, he saw the Child, who was then a tall Maid, being 17 Years of Age, and came to the Man, who had kept her all that Time, where he was drinking with him at a Tavern, with other Company.

THIS Parish contains in *Mark-lane* six Houses Northerly from the *Dolphin Tavern*, and eleven Houses on the East Side of that Lane, and in *Tower-street*, from *Mark-lane* End to *Tower-hill* on the North Side, and from the *Hill* to *Water-lane* on the South Side. All the East Side of *Water-lane*, and fronting *Tower-hill*, it extends Northward from *Tower-dock* to *Muscovy-court* by the *Navy-Office*, and that Court, and one House more; five Houses in *Crutched-fryars*, *Mortimer's-yard*, *Brown's-court*, *Barking-alley*, *Seething-lane*, *Black-raven-court*, *Catharine's-court*, which is new built with very handsome Houses, having a fine Pair of Iron Gates at each End, one upon *Tower-hill*, and the other in *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*; and other Courts in this Compass. Likewise *Beer-lane*, and in *Thames-street*, from *Water-lane* on the North Side, and *Custom-house-court* on the North Side, it extendeth Easterly to *Tower-dock*, including the *Custom-house* and *Keys* in that Compass.

THE Number of Houses 319.

IN *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, as it is now corruptly called, are now, and were antiently, several large and handsome Houses, particularly one built by Sir *John Allen*, sometime Lord Mayor of LONDON, and of the Privy Council to King *Henry VIII.* in which dwelt Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Knight, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*; and also the Earl of *Essex*.

Mr. *Strype* says, He does not know whether it was that very House, but he is sure that there was a Capital Messuage thereabouts called *Sharington-house*, forfeited to King *Edward VI.* from Sir *Edward Sharington*, belonging to the Mint, attainted the 3d of his Reign: Which House the King gave to *Henry Earl of Arundel*.

## St. OLAVE HART-STREET CHURCH.

THIS Church is situated on the South Side of *Hart-street*, at the West End of *Crutched-Fryars*; it is so called in the Memory of *St. Olave*, but when it was first founded is not easily accounted for, *Stow* and others Writers being silent there in. It hath a Dial over the Street, and a Church-yard behind it.

THE many decayed Parts of it were repaired, and ornamented at the proper Cost and Charge of the Parishioners, in the Years of our Lord 1632 and 1633.



IN the former Year,

*Thomas Redding,*  
and  
*Roger Dreyton,* } Church-wardens.

IN the next,

*Roger Dreyton,*  
and  
*Christoph. Wigley,* } Church-wardens.

THIS Church escaping the dismal Flames in 1666, the North Portico was built Anno 1674 (that Date being on it) and the Water-Pipes were put up in 1693.

THE Church is built partly of square Stone, and of Brick and Boulder, the Walls having Battlements, and Windows, &c. of the Gothic Order: The Floor is paved with Stone, and the Roof cieled with Wood.

It has Galleries on the West and Part of the North and South Sides; the first adorned with an handsome Almshouse for the Poors Bread, the others with painted Niches, and the Figure of Justice carved, also with Pilasters, Festoons and the King's-Arms painted and carved in Relief.

THE Roof is divided into Quadrangles, where several Coats of Arms are depicted. The Pews are fronted with Oak for the most Part, and the Walls wainscotted about six Feet high. The Altar-piece is adorned with two fluted Pilasters, their Entablature and Compass Pediment, a Vase, &c. The Intercolumns are filled with the Commandments between the Pater-Noster and Creed; the Former done in Gold on Black, the Latter in Black Letters on Gold. Within an arched Space, under the Pediment, is the Effigies of an old Man, between two Glories, all which is inclosed with Rail and Ballisters. There is in this Church also a handsome Table of Fees.

THE Length of the Church is 54 Feet, Broad 54, Altitude 30; and that of the Steeple about 60 Feet, wherein are six Bells to ring in Peal.

#### MONUMENTS in this CHURCH are these:

*Richard Cely,* and *Robert Cely,* Felmongers, principal Builders and Benefactors of this Church.

*Dame Johane,* Wife to *Sir John Zouch,* 1439.

*John Clarentiaulx,* King of Arms, 1427.

*Thomas Sawle.*

*Sir Richard Haddon,* Mercer, Mayor, 1512.

*Thomas Burnall,* Mercer, 1548.

*Thomas Morley,* Gent. 1566.

*Sir John Radcliffe,* Knt. 1568. And *Dame Anne,* his Wife 1585.

*Chapone,* a Florentine Gent. 1582.

*Sir Hamond Vaughan,* Knt.

*George Stoddard,* Merchant, &c.

IN the Wall, on the North Side, is an antient Monument, but very much defaced, appearing to belong to *Sir Richard Haddon,* Mercer and Lord Mayor of LONDON, with some Shew of two Wives, two Sons, and three Daughters: But the Plates of Memory are gone.

NEAR the Communion Table is a Marble Stone with this Inscription fairly engraven:

GEORGIUS Schraderus Brunswigæ, An. 1580. Mens. Februarii, nobili Familia Patre Autore Schradero, a Consiliis secretissimis Illustrissimorum Duc. Brunswig, & Luneb. Matre Catharina a Veckelt Natus, in vera Dei Notitia educatus, postquam maximam Germaniæ Partem, totam Galliam, Brabant. Fland. vidisset, in Angliam se recepit, inde Domum ut rediret, Febri vere correptus, placide in Domino obdormivit, Octob. 3.

An. Salutis, 1605. Ætatis suæ 24. & in hoc Tumulo requiescit.

TWO fair Marble Stones lie something near to this, bearing these Inscriptions:

ORATE pro Anima Roberti Byrche, Woolpacker: Qui obiit vicesimo septimo Die Julii, Anno Dom. 1433. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

D. O. M.

Matthæo Babalio, Nobili Ragusino, Pietate ac Probitate insigni, immaturaq; Morte Vita defuncto, Anno Ætatis suæ 27, Domini vero 1567. Mens. Junio.

Nicholaus Gozzius Amicus posuit.

A fair Marble Tomb, with a Knight in Armour lying along on it, and his Wife kneeling by him, thus inscribed:

HIC jacet Johannes Radcliffe, Miles, Filius Roberti, Comititis Suffexiæ: Qui obiit (nullis susceptis Liberis) nono Die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1568.

HERE lieth Dame Anne, the Wife of Sir John Radcliffe, Knt. who died the 10th of December, Anno Dom. 1585.

A Monument erected behind the Tomb of Sir John Radcliffe, but somewhat higher, with half the lively Figure of the Party it concerneth, inscribed thus:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Petro Turnero, Gulielmi Turneri Patris inclyto Filio, Probitatis ac Eruditionis fama, illustriq; Medicinæ Doctore peritissimo; quem Cantabrigia aluit, Heidelbrigia Doctoris insignibus honoravit, Oxonium cohonestavit, Pascha Turnera Conjugis mœstissima æternum Pietatis, Amoris ac Doloris sui Monumentum. L.M.P.

Henricus Parreus, Episc. Wigorniensis,

Paschæ Turneræ Frater Mœroris Consors,

Piis defuncti Manibus hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obit Maii 27, Anno Dom. 1614, Ætatis suæ 72.

THE afore-mentioned William Turner, Father of Peter, was an antient Gospeller, Contemporary, Fellow Collegian and Friend to Bishop Ridley the Martyr. He was Doctor of Physick in King Edward VI's Days, and domestick Physician to the Duke of Somerset, Protector to that King. He was also a Divine and Preacher, and wrote several Books against the Errors of Rome; and was preferred by King Edward to be Dean of Wells: And being in Exile under Queen Mary I. returned Home upon her Death, and enjoyed his Deanry again. He was the first that, by great Labour and Travel into Germany, Italy, and other Foreign Parts, put forth an Herbal in English, Anno 1568, (the Ground-work of Gerard's Herbal) and then lived in Crutched-Fryars. From whence he dated his Epistle Dedicatory of that Book to the Queen. His Epitaph followeth.

IN the South East Wall, a Stone engraven, without any Plate, bearing this Inscription:

Gulielmo Turnero, Medico ac Theologo peritissimo, Decano Wellens. Per Annos triginta in utraq; Scientia exercitissimus, Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ profuit, & contra utriusque perniciosissimos Hostes; maxime vero Romanum Antichristum fortissimus Jesu Christi Miles acerrime dimicavit, ac tandem Corpus Senio & Laboribus \*comptum, in Spem beatissim. Resurrectionis hic deposuit; devictis Christi Virtute mundi carnifq; Civibus cap. triumphat in æternum.

Forte, confectum.

Magnus



Magnus Apollinea,  
quondam *Turnerus* in arte,  
Magnus & in vera  
religione fuit :  
Mors tamen obrepens,  
majorem reddidit illum.  
Civis enim Cœli  
regna superna tenet.

Obiit 7 die Julii, An. Dom. 1568.

UNDER it, upon a small Plate, is thus engraven :

IN GOD is my whole Trust, J. O. 1591.  
*John Orgen*, and *Helen* his Wife.

As I was, so be ye,  
As I am, you shall be.  
What I gave, that I have,  
What I spent, that I had,  
Thus I count all my Cost,  
What I left, that I lost.

THERE is a very fair Tomb, erected in the South Wall of the Choir, whereon these Lines are engraven :

HIC juxta in Choro situs est *Jacobus Deane*, Eques Auratus, vir bonus & in operibus charitatis, qui primo *Susannam* filiam *Christopherei Bumsted*, Generos. Uxorem habuit, ex qua unicum suscepit filiolum. Postea *Elizab.* filiam *Hugon. Offley* Armigeri Alderm. Lond. Deinde *Elizab.* filiam *Richardi Thornhill* Armig. & viduam *Christopherei Webb* Armig. duxit conjugem. Ex qua duas genuit filiolas, nullam tamen relinquens prolem, se moriente superstitem. An. Ætatis 63, 15 Maii 1608. in Domino obdormivit.

TWO fair Stones plated, one by another, thus inscribed :

HERE lie buried (in the Mercy of GOD) the Bodies of *Thomas Beckingham*, Esq; Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*, and *Anne* his Wife. He deceased the 4th Day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1576; and she the 22d of *May* 1565.

HERE lieth *Thomas Prenthoit*, Citizen and Upholder of LONDON, and *Joane* his Wife. He deceased the 7th Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1521.

AN Alabafter Tomb, and the Figure of a Man kneeling on it, thus inscribed :

D. O. M.

HIC situs est *Petrus Caponius Florentinus*, in vita Nobilitate clarus morum integritate, summis principibus gratissimus exilium quod iniquiore fato subierat constanter tulit. Obiit An. Ætatis 32, Sal. 1582, 6 Cal. *Novembris*.

MORTUUM *Britannia*, quem vivum in sinu tulerat, in sinu nec dum discincto conservat.

*Petrus Laudus*, ex parentibus *Florentinis* apud *Lugdunum Gallie* natus, hoc amoris & mœroris Monumentum P.

UPON two Plates fixed in the Wall, are these Inscriptions :

HEREUNDER lieth buried the Body of *Philip Van Wyllender*, Esq; Musician, and one of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry VIII*, of most famous Memory, and to King *Edward VI*, who died the 24th Day of *February*, An. Dom 1553, and had Issue by *Frances* his Wife, four Sons and two Daughters.

HERE lieth buried the Body of *Thomas Burnell*, late Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, and Merchant of the Staple at *Callis*. He deceased this 26th Day of *February*, Anno Dom. 1548.

A very fair Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, with this Inscription :

*Paul Bayning*, Esq; sometime Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, lived to the Age of 77 Years, and died *September 3*, An. Dom. 1616.

Consecrated to the Memory of *Paul* and *Andrew Bayning*, Esqs.

If all great Cities  
prosperously confests,  
That he, by whom  
their Traffick doth increase,  
Deserves well of them  
then the Adventure's worth  
Of these two, who  
were Brothers both by Birth,  
And Office, prove,  
that they have thankful bin  
For the Honours which  
this City placed them in.  
And dying Old,  
they by a blest Consent,  
This Legacy bequeathed,  
their Monument.  
The happy Sum and End  
of their Affairs,  
Provided well, both  
for their Souls and Heirs.

THIS Monument of his Brother adjoining :

*Andrew Bayning*, sometime Alderman of LONDON, lived to the Age of 67 Years, and died the 21st of *December*, Anno Dom. 1610.

OVER the Tomb of *Paul Bayning*, Esq; hang the Ensigns of Honour; as the Coat, Streamers, and the like, of the Lord *Bayning*, Viscount *Sudbury*, his Son, there buried in the Monument of his Father.

NEXT to that of *Paul Bayning*, Esq; is one, having this Inscription :

Cave sis Gradum  
pergas Viator,  
priusquam hæc  
perlegeris.

IN certam beatæ Resurrectionis spem Terræ sequestratum.

HIC est exanime Corpus, præclaræ quondam Mentis Hospitium viri juvenis Domini *Ludolph. de Werder*, *Anhaltini* prænobili ac antiqua *Werderorum* Familia Orti: Cujus summam in Deum pietatem, inclyti Generis seriem, Amplas eruditi pectoris Dotes, cum tam angusto Marmoris non Comprehendantur, sacro silentio merito obsignamus. Generosus hic Vir maximam partem, primum *Germaniam* lustravit, in qua Famigerabilium aliquot Academiæ puta *Lipsien. Jenev. Gissen* non degenerem Incolam, diu egit, magnis literarum nominibus mirum quantum carus. Deinde in *Belgiam* concessit, ubi veram Nobilitatem, decentibus studiis, quadrien. *Leidæ* combussit. Tandem in *Angliam* perveniens hic *Londini* sesquiannum phthisi solito vehementius laboravit; cujus Maligna obstinatione etiam factum est, ut die 26 *Decemb.* Anno 1628. Natus Annos 29. Rebus humanis valere, suis vero plangere, dixerit, anima sua, creatori suo, unde tam nobile depositum acceperat, Magna in *Christum*  
Fide



Fide redonata Monumentum hocce agnati, quibus acerbum sui Desiderium reliquit, pio ducti affectu erigi curarunt.

*Lectori.*  
*Quisquis adhuc vitam vivis,*  
*Sic vivito vitam*  
*Linquere eam quovis*  
*Tempore rite quæas.*

NEAR this, another with the following Inscription:

D. O. M. S.

Viator, Commorare, Rimare, Mirare.

*Christophorus, Jacobus Elffenhaimer, ab Elffenhaim in Preßnunn. Junior, Welsensis Austrius: Generis Splendore, vera in Deum Religione, Pietate in Parentes, Observantia in Superiores, Charitate & Comitatus in quosvis, vere nobilissimis, Juvenis, nobile Familæ Column, Juventutis exemplar, Artium & Linguarum Cognitionem Insignem, pro divinis Ingenii sui Dotibus in Ratisponensium Gymnasio Poetico, Altorfiana, Argentinenfi, Basiliensi, Leidenfi Academiis Acquisitam Peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in Anglia, ad Angelorum Sanctorum Cælum avocatus, Animam suam Christo Redemptori reddidit, Corpus vero huic solo commisit, Desiderium sui tristissimum omnibus Bonis relinquens, in primis Parentibus Christophoro Jacobo Elffenhaimero ab Elffenham in Preßnunn. Seniori & Dorotheæ ex Nobili Hændeliorum Familia profatæ, Qui Filio unice unisoli Senectutis portui extremum hoc quod sibi ab illo desiderare animatus Amoris Monumentum inter Candidissimas Lacrymas statuerunt. Obiit Anno Ætatis 21, Men. ix, Die 28, Anno Christi MDCXVIII. Die vi Augusti.*

NEMO nostrum sibi vivit, & Nemo sibi moritur. Sive enim vivimus, Domino vivimus, sive morimur Domino morimur; sive ergo vivimus, sive morimur, Domini sumus. *Paul. ad Rom. Cap. xiv. Vers. 17.*

Filius ad Parent.

Vivo, fruor tandem veris (ne flete Parentes)  
 Deliciis, Cælo, Posteritate, Deo.

A fair Stone in the Middle Isle, with these Words about it:

HERE lieth the Body of *Alice Hull*, the Wife of *Walter Hull*, of LONDON, Gentleman, who was buried the 16th Day of November, *Ann. Dom. 1627.*

IN the Middle of the Stone, with their Arms over it, these Words:

THOUGH we are dead, yet our Lives are hid in Christ with GOD.

CHRIST is to me, both in Life and Death, Advantage.

THOUGH my Flesh faileth, and my Heart also, yet God is the Strength of my Heart, and my Portion for ever.

ON the South of the Communion Table is a Monument for Sir *John Mennes*, Knt. born at *Sandwich* in Kent, employed in great Offices of Trust in the Navy by King *James*, King *Charles I.* and II. Feb. 18, 1670.

Sir *Andrew Riccard*, Knt. an eminent *Turkey* and *East-India* Merchant, hath a stately Statue of white Marble against the North Wall of this Church, set up in Honour of him by the *Turkey*

Company. He died Sept. 6, 1672. Aged 68. He lies buried under the Communion Table.

IN the Chancel over the *Bayning's* Monument is a Bust of white Marble, and an Inscription under it, for *Elizabeth Pepys*, some Time Wife of *Samuel Pepys*, Esq; Secretary to the Navy, deceased November 10, 1669.

IN a neat Elliptical white Marble Monument, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Voluta's, Palm-branches, Flowers and Leaves, is this Inscription:

IN Christian Hope of a Blessed Immortality, near this Place lies interred the Body of *Jane*, late Wife of *Matthew Humberstone* of LONDON, Esq; the second Daughter of *James Host* of *Sandringham* in *Norfolk*, Esq; who being a Person of singular Accomplishments, and many excellent Virtues, her endeared Husband thinks this Monument a most just Debt to her fragrant Memory. She died July 17, 1694, in her 33d Year.

Her noble Soul and lovely Body join'd,  
 Were once the Joy and Wonder of Mankind:  
 They who have known her this, with Sighs confess,  
 They wish they'd known her still, or known her less:  
 Her Race was short, the longer is her Rest;  
 GOD, only wise, disposes all Things best.

ARMS: Sable two Bars Argent, on a Chief of the Second, three Pellets; impaled with Azure, a Buffler's Head, couped, Argent, between two Wings, Or.

On a very spacious Black Grave-Stone, at the East End of the South Isle, is inscribed as followeth:

UNDER this Stone lie the Bodies of Mr. *John Beare*, and Mrs. *Doufabel Beare*, his Wife: They were married 34 Years, and he lived in this Parish 42 Years; they were both descended from good Families in the County of *Devon*. He was born at *Tones* in the said County, and his Wife at *Barnstaple*, with the Name of *Harris*. She departed this Life the 2d of June 1688, in the 78th Year of her Age. He followed her the 29th of July 1696, in the 81st Year of his Age.

THEY were both Examples of Piety and Sanctity, of Justice and Charity, of Temperance and Sobriety; and now they rest together in Expectation of Mercy at the great Day of Resurrection.

NEAR these, lies buried the Body of *Frances Fairborn*, Daughter of Sir *Palmer Fairborn*, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's City and Garrison of *Tangier*, July 26, 1677,

IN the Middle Isle, *John Newton*, Merchant, together with seven Sons and four Daughters. He died 1697.

HIGH on a Pillar, on the South Side of this Isle, is a White Marble Table, with the Effigies of a young Lady in *Basso Relievo*, erected to the Memory of *Elizabeth Gore*, Daughter of Sir *William Gore*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, who died July 18, 1698, aged 18 Years and 11 Months.

NEAR the Communion Table, on a handsome Black Marble Stone, these Words are insculped:

HERE lies interred the Body of Mr. *Sanfon*, who died the 20th of April 1705.

WE come next to the Charities bestowed on the Poor of this Parish.

Mar-



*Margaret Bainham* gave 2 s. a Week every Sunday in Time of Divine Service in the Morning; paid by the Church-wardens of *Alhallows Stayning*.

*Richard Chenies*, 40 s. per Annum, payable by the Church-wardens of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

*Andrew Windfores*, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. payable Quarterly, at Midsummer, Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady-day, or within 28 Days, to issue out of the Capital Messuage of *Robert Delabar*, in this Parish, late in the Occupation of *Sir Anthony Dean*.

*John Highlord*, Senior, 40 s. per Annum, to buy Newcastle Coals for the Poor of the Parish.

*Sir James Dean*, 5 l. 4 s. to issue out of the Manor of *Ash* in the County of *Southampton*, payable Half-yearly, viz. at Midsummer and Christmas.

*Sir John Worstenholm*, 100 l. wherewith was Land purchased in *Helmet-court* near *Billingsgate*, to secure 6 l. per Annum to the Poor of the Parish for ever.

*Margaret Dean*, 3 s. 6 d. per Annum to the Poor of the Parish, paid by the Beadle of *Ironmongers Hall*.

*Alderman Stiles*, and *Alderman Lambert*, 20 s. per Annum to the Poor, payable by the Grocers, once in 14 Years.

*Henry Leak*, 6 s. per Annum, payable by the Church-wardens of *St. Olave Southwark*.

*Walter Hull's Gift*. One Tenement in the Parish of *East-Ham* in *Essex*, Rent 8 l.

SEVERAL Houses in *Whitechapel*, Rent reserved, 23 l. 18 s.

ONE House and Tenement with Orchard and six Acres of Land at *Siddenham*, yearly Rent 2 l. 10 s.

THE Shops erected on the North Side of the Church, convey'd to the Parish by *Mr. William Thornbury*, 3 l. per Annum.

*Dr. John Lewin*, his Legacy of 2 l. 12 s. per Annum, payable to the Poor for ever, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, by *Mr. Sykes*, Apothecary, in *Leadenhall-street*.

THIS Parish hath a Parsonage House, situated next the Church: No other Glebe. This Church escaped the Fire in 1666.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday, and Holiday, at 11 of the Clock; here is no Organ, but six Bells. Likewise a Lecture Sermon on Thursdays, at 11 of the Clock from Michaelmas to Midsummer.

THE present Incumbent is the Reverend *Mr. Arrowsmith*; and the Lecturer the Reverend *Mr. Hen. Parker*.

The PARISH OFFICERS are;

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Sidesmen.
- 2 Collectors for the Poor.

IN *Crutched-fryars* are fifteen Alms-Houses belonging to the *Drapers Company*, for as many decayed Freemen of that Company and their Wives; to each House is allowed 5 s. per Month, and one Load of Coals per Ann. In *Gun-powder-alley* are 10 Alms-Houses, the Gift of the Lord *Banyan*, in the Year 1631; but now surrendered to the Parish, who allow to each of their Poor in that Place, from 1 s. to 4 s. per Week, and 2, 3, or 4 Bushels of Coals at Christmas.

THE most remarkable Place in this Parish is the *Navy-Office*, in *Crutched-fryars*, which is a spacious Building, wherein there are Houses for, and Apartments, to transact the Business of the

Navy, under the Lords of the Admiralty, by the following Commissioners.

*James Mighells*, Esq; Comptroller, whose Office is to comptroll all Payments of Wages, examine and audit the Treasurer's, Victualler's, and Storekeeper's Accompts; to examine the Accompts of the Officers before they are permitted to have Commissions; to know the Market Rates of Stores for Shipping, &c. His Salary, 500 l. per Annum.

*Sir Jacob Ackworth*, Knight, Surveyor, whose Business is to be acquainted with the Condition of all Stores and Ships, and to estimate the Value of Supplies and Reparations, to charge every Officer with what Stores he receives, and to examine their Accompts. Salary 500 l. per Annum.

The other COMMISSIONERS are:

*Thomas Pearse*, Esq;

*Sir George Saunders*,

*John Fawler*, Esq;

*Robert Byng*, Esq;

The Lord Vere Beauclerc.

*Thomas Kemptborne*, Esq; who resides at *Chatham-yard*.

*Richard Hughes*, Esq; at *Portsmouth*.

*Sir Nicholas Trevanion*, at *Plymouth*.

THESE have each 500 l. per Annum Salary.

THIS Parish takes in all *Hart-street*, *Three-tun-court*, *Crutched-fryars*, *Pump-court*, *Gun-powder-alley*, and a Part of every Place following, viz. *Mark*, or rather *Mart-lane*, from a Mart being antiently kept there; *Sydon*, or *Seeth-ing-lane*, *Horseshoe-court*; *Mincing*, or *Mincheon-lane*, *Poor-jury-lane*, *Danver's-yard*, *French-ordinary-court*, *Savage-gardens*, *Gould-square*, *River-street*, *Colchester-street*, and *Great-Tower-hill*.

NUMBER of Houses 205.

IN *Mincheon-lane*, so called from certain Tenements there, sometime belonging to the *Minchuns*, or Nuns of *St. Helen's* in *Bishopsgate-street*; there dwelt, of old Time, divers Strangers, born at *Genoa*, and other Places, who were called *Galley-Men*, as Men that came up in the Gallies, brought up Wines and other Merchandizes, which they landed in *Thames-street*, at a Place called *Galley-Key*: They had a certain Coin of Silver among themselves, which were Half-pence of *Genoa*, and were called *Galley Half-pence*. These Half-pence were forbidden in the 13th Year of King *Henry IV*, and again by Parliament in the 4th of *Henry V*, by the Name of Half-pence of *Genoa*, forbidden to be taken as lawful Payment; and it was enacted, That if any Person brought into this Realm *Galley Half-pence*, *Suskins*, or *Dodkins*, he should be punished as a Thief; and he that took or paid such Money, was to forfeit an hundred Shillings, one half to the King, and the other to him that would sue.

AT the West End of *Tower-street*, and turning a little towards the North, in the Place where now stands *Mr. Watts's Academy*, was the House of one *Grifte*, who, in the Year 1449, feasted *Jack Cade*, Captain of the Rebels of *Kent*, who, like an unkind Guest, as soon as he had dined, robbed him of all that was in the said House worth carrying away.

IN *Water-lane* is situated the *Trinity-house*, The Trinity which belongs to an antient Corporation of Mariners, founded in King *Henry VIII's* Time, for the Regulation of Seamen, and Security and Convenience of Ships and Mariners on our Coasts.



Norden's  
Middlesex

In the said King's Reign lived Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to that King, who was the first Founder and Master of the said Society of *Trinity-house*, and died Anno 1541, and was buried in the Chancel of *Stepney Church*. To whose Memory the said Corporation, Anno 1622, set up a Monument there, eighty one Years after his Decease: It is on the South Wall, over the Door, but the Inscription is now almost worn out but it may be read in its proper Place. And by an Inscription antienter than that set up by the said Corporation, lost long since in the Church, but preserved by *Norden*\*, we learn, that this Gentleman had three Wives, Dame *Margery*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Mary*, all lying in the Chancel there: And that his Coat of Arms was, *Two Launces in Saltier, between four Hearts, on a Chief a Ship with the Sails furled*. It is said further of this Knight, that he was Commander of the biggest Ship then that the Sea bore, namely *Henry Grace de Dieu*, built by King *Henry VIII*, near the Beginning of his Reign.

THIS House, where the Corporation usually meets, belonged to them before the great Fire, after which they took a long Lease, and rebuilt it, but pay a Ground Rent to *William Russel* of *Stubbers* in *Essex*, Esq; Son of Sir *William Russel*, Knt. sometime Alderman of LONDON. It was burnt down again and rebuilt by the Brotherhood, as appears by this Inscription, on a Square Stone in the Front:

#### The TRINITY-HOUSE.

THIS House was rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON: And rebuilt after the Fire in Thames-street, 1718.

THE Corporation, one of the most considerable in the Kingdom, is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and the eldest Brothers of the Company, as they are called, one and thirty in all. The rest of the Company are called *Younger Brothers*, without any fixed Number; for any Seafaring Men that will, are admitted into the Society under that Name; but they are not in the Government.

THEY meet to chuse their Master commonly at *Deptford Strond*, but are not obliged to do it there; but the House there being their antient House, they meet in it by old Custom.

THEIR Meetings are commonly on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, here at their House in *Water-lane*, but their Courts are not fixed constantly to a set Time, but as Occasion and Business require. Their Coat of Arms is, *Between a Cross-Gules, four Ships under Sail*. The Crest, a *Demy Lion crowned*, Or, with a Sword in his Right Paw. The Motto is, *Trinitas in Unitate*.

THEY are established by many Charters of the Princes of this Land.

THEIR Service and Use is, That they appoint all Pilots: They set and place the Buoys and Sea-Marks for the safe Direction of Ships in their Sailing. For which they have certain Duties payable by Merchant-Men. They can Licence poor Seamen, antient and past going to Sea, to exercise the Calling of a Waterman upon the *Thames*, and take in Fares, tho' they have not been bound to any one Free of the Watermens Company. They do maintain in Pensions at this Time 2000 poor Seamen, or their Widows; every one of which have at least Half-a-Crown paid them every first Monday in the Month, and some more, besides accidental distressed Seamen.

THEY have three Hospitals, two at *Deptford*, and one at *Mile-End*, which have been already spoken of, in Book I. Chap. 14.

AND thus, as they do a great deal of Good, so they have large Revenues to do it with, which arise, partly from Sums of Money given and bequeathed unto them for charitable Uses, partly from Houses and Lands also given them, and particularly and chiefly from Ballast. For they only have, by Act of Parliament, the Benefit of providing Ballast for Ships in the *Thames*; and all Ships that take in Ballast pay them 12 d. a Tun at least, and some more: For which it is brought to their Ship's Side, which the Seamen find a good Convenience in, and are very well contented to pay it. They have also certain Light-Houses, as at *Scilly* and *Dungeness* in the West, &c. To which Houses all Ships pay one Half-penny a Tun.

IN their Hall there is an old Flag hanging up, which they say was taken from the *Spaniards* by Sir *Francis Drake*, whose Picture hangeth up there. There is also the exact Model of a Ship of a great Size rigged, enclosed in a Frame glazed round; the Gift of Sir *Jeremy Smith*: Likewise two large Globes enclosed, as was the Model of the Ship; the Gift of Sir *Thomas Allen*; both Admirals of the Navy under King *Charles II*. Divers Tables also hang up round this Hall, containing the Names of their Benefactors with the Mention of their respective Gifts; and in their Parlour are five large Pieces drawn curiously and exactly with a Pen, describing certain Sea-Fights in King *Charles II*'s Time. More will be said of this Corporation, among the other Companies when we come to the Temporal Government of the City.

IN this Parish is *Hart*, or *Harp-lane*, as it is commonly called, which runs down to *Thames-street*, and in this Lane is *Bakers Hall*. The Room called the Hall is beautiful and pretty large, adorned with a fine Wainscot Screen, having four Columns and two Pilasters with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order. Also at the other End the Picture of *St. Clement*, the Patron of this Company, and that of Justice, between which are their Arms very large and finely painted.

#### The CHURCH of St. DUNSTAN in the EAST.

THIS Church is situated about the Middle, between *Tower-street*, North, and *Thames-street*, South; and between *Idle-lane* West, and *St. Dunstan's-bill*, East.

IT is so called, being dedicated to *St. Dunstan*. Fuller, in his *Church-History*, saith, This *Dunstan* was born at *Glassenbury*, about the Year of *Christ* 933, of noble Parentage; his Excellencies were Painting, Graving, Musick, and an admirable Worker in Iron and Brass: He was accused to King *Athelstane* for a Magician, and that he made his Harp not only to have Motion, but make Musick of itself.

*St. Dunstan's Harp fast by the Wall  
Upon a Pin did hang -a,  
The Harp itself with Ly and all  
Untouch'd by Hand, did twang-a.*

AND being hereupon banished the Court, he returned to *Glassenbury*, where he made himself a Cell: And (the Monks who wrote his Life have it) as he was making some Iron Trinkets the Devil appeared to him, in the Shape of a Woman; which *St. Dunstan* perceiving, plucked his Tongs, glowing hot out of the Fire, and with them kept the Devil a long Time by the Nose, roaring and bellowing. *These must be wonderful Tongs that could have such Effect on a Spirit.*

AFTER



AFTER *Athelstane's* Death, *Dunstan* was recalled to Court, but was by King *Edmund* soon re-banished, and afterwards out of the Kingdom by King *Edwyn*; who dying, St. *Dunstan* was again re-called by King *Edgar*, and made at once Bishop of *Worcester* and LONDON, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where he died, and was buried under the High Altar, Anno 987.

WHEN this Church of St. *Dunstan in the East* was first founded is uncertain, but it must have been within these 800 Years by the Dedication. It was repaired and so beautified in the Year 1633, that it amounted almost to a new Building, for it cost 2400 *l.* to which many worthy Parishioners largely contributed. It was by the unhappy Flames of 1666 almost consumed to Rubbish; only some of the Walls remained; and in the Year 1668, was in a great Measure re-edified, and for the most Part restored by the pious Beneficence of the Lady *Williamson*, who laid out 4000 *l.* upon the same.

THE Steeple was erected, as it now appears, about the Year 1698, when the Church was new beautified, pew'd, and wainscotted.

THE Windows and Steeple are a modern Gothic Building, very neat; but the Pillars and Arches within are of the *Tuscan* Order, and the Roof within appears flat, which, and the Walls of the Nave, are Stone.

THE Roof is divided into Pannels or Quadrangles, with deep Mouldings; the Key-Stone of each Arch is adorned with Cartouches. Here is a very neat Organ Gallery, adorned with carved Cherubims.

IT is well pewed and wainscotted nine Feet high: Here is likewise a handsome Pulpit, and two inner Door-Cases, adorned with Pilasters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, embellished with Shields and their Compartments.

THE Altar-Piece is painted; in the Middle whereof are the *Commandments*, and between them the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, which are all done in Gold upon Black, with the Effigies of *Moses* and *Aaron*. Over the *Commandments* is a Cornice, and upon that an open Cartouch Pediment, in the Middle of which is a gilded Shield, with its compartment, whereon is done the sacred Word GOD in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *English* Characters: The whole having an Enrichment of Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, &c. carved in *Basso Relievo*. The Foot-Pace under the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble, environed with Rail and Ballister, and the Table is supported by four Angels, on whom are painted these Words: *Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost*. Under the Portraiture of *Moses*, these Words: *The Law was given by Moses*. And under that of *Aaron*, these: *But Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ*.

UPON the Organ-Case are the King's Arms, and two carved *Famies*.

The MONUMENTS in this Church are:

IN the Choir, for *John Kennington*, there buried, 1374.

*William Ijlip*, Parson, 1382.

*John Norwich*, Grocer, 1390.

*John Kiryoll*, Esq; Brother to *Thomas Kiryoll*, 1400.

*Robert Shelly*, Esq; 1420.

*Alice Brome*, Wife to *John Coventry*, sometime Mayor of LONDON, 1433.

*Thomas Barry*, Merchant, 1445.

*Robert Pepper*, Grocer, 1445.

*Thomas Bedlow*, one of the Sheriffs, 1472.

Sir *Bartholomew James*, 1479; with this Inscription:

Hic jacet *Bartholomeus James*, Miles, Civis & Pannarius, ac Aldermannus, nec non quondam Major hujus inclitæ Civitatis LONDON. &c.

THE Place in this Church where this Alderman lay, was called the Chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, under a Tomb erected in his Life-time, situated before the Image of the *Holy Trinity*. He willed, that immediately after his Decease, There should be made and set up in the high Choir; a convenient and honest Presbytery, after the Advice and Discretion of Dame *Alice* his Wife. Item, he bequeathed to the High Altar of the said Church of St. *Dunstan*, for his Offering (for Duties) forgotten or neglected, or withholden in Discharge of his Soul, against our Lord GOD; and also to have his Soul, among other Souls, on Sundays recommended to the Prayers of the Parishioners there, 26 s. 8 d. Item, He bequeathed to the Sustainment of the Brotherhood of *Jesu* in the same Church, to pray for his Soul. Item, He willed to have at his Burying, 20 Torches of Wax, every Torch weighing six Pounds; and four convenient Tapers of Wax, to be holden by such Men as had ready their black Gowns and Hoods. Of the Torches he bequeathed to the Church of St. *Dunstan* four, to burn on Sundays and other Festival Days, before the Blessed Sacrament, at the sacrificing of the High Mass there to be sung, as long as they will endure. Item, Two of the Torches to the Abbey of *Leyson* in Kent. One to the Priory of St. *Mary Magdalene* of *Combevel* in Kent. Two to the Parish Church of St. *Margaret Pattens* in the City of LONDON. Two to the Chapel of our Lady of *Barnet*. One to the Parish Church of *Albaltows* in *Staining-lane*, LONDON. One to the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene* of the Guildhall of the City of LONDON. One other to the Parish of St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury*, LONDON. And Dame *Alice* his Wife, to dispose of the Remanent of the said Torches at her Pleasure. Item, He bequeathed to the Brotherhood of the Parish Clerks of the City of LONDON, 20 s. so that they were at conducting of his Body to the said Church of St. *Dunstan's*, and at his *Dirige*, and Mass of *Requiem*, and at his Month's Mind. Item, He bequeathed to the Brethren of the House of Fryars of the Order of St. *Austin* of LONDON, 20 s. for that they, the Day of his Burying, come to the said Church of St. *Dunstan's*, and there sing *Dirige* by Note, and pray for his Soul. Item, To every other of the three Orders of Fryars of the City, to pray for his Soul, 6 s. 8 d. if it may be at the Discretion of Dame *Alice* his Wife. Item, He willed, That there should be sung in the said Church of St. *Dunstan*, *Dirige*, and Mass of *Requiem*, by the Priests and Clerks of the same Church, devoutly, from the Time of his Burial, till and unto the Time of his Month's Mind were finished; and every of them to have for their Labour, 6 s. 8 d. to pray for his Soul. After his said Month's Mind was done, he willed, that the said four Tapers should be broken, and made into small Tapers, every Piece weighing one Pound, which he willed should be set before the Image of the *Holy Trinity*, and of our Lady in the Church of St. *Dunstan*, to burn at due and convenient Times and Seasons. Item, He willed, That anon after his Month's Mind done, Dame *Alice* his Wife, should ordain a Priest of good Name and honest Conversation, to sing and say Divine Service and Mass in the said Church, without he was otherwise letted, or occupied, by the said Dame *Alice* his Wife. For he willed, in any wise, That the same Priest should be at the Commandment of the said Dame *Alice*, to attend upon her, and to say Mass and Service before her,



in such Time as should please her: The same Priest to pray for his Soul, and the Soul of *Johane*, late his Wife, their Father's and Mother's Children, and Benefactors Souls, and all Christian Souls, during the Term of five Years, or more, after the Discretion and Will of the said Dame *Alice*, next ensuing after his Decease, she giving him yearly his Wages, like as she by her Discretion should agree with him. The same Priest daily to say his Masses, as was in the same Church appointed by the same Dame *Alice*, at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity* in the said Church. *Item*, He bequeathed to every House of the Lazzars in the City of LONDON, 3 s. 4 d. to pray for his Soul. *Item*, To be distributed among poor People in the House of St. *Bartholomew* Spital, in Money, Bread, or otherwise, 3 s. 4 d.

AND after many other charitable Legacies given to the Prisons, the *Compters*, the *Charter-houses* at *Sheene*, and behind LONDON, and other Gifts, the said Sir *Bartholomew James* willed, and ordained, That the great Messuage, or Tenement, in which he dwelt, seated in the Parish of St. *Dunstan in the East*, so and so bounded, after the Decease of Dame *Alice* his Wife, should wholly remain to the Parson and Church-wardens of the same Parish, for the Time being, to the Use of the Reparation and Works of the same Church, for evermore, under the Conditions ensuing; that is to say, That the said Wardens of the said Parish, and their Successors, Yearly, on the Day of the Month on which he should decease, or be buried, should hold and keep in the said Church, an *Obit*, or Anniversary, for him, Dame *Alice* and *Johane*, his Wives, honestly, as it ought to be done, solemnly by Note, by the Priests and Clerks of the said Church, with Wax to be had and spent about the same, ringing of Bells, and all other Things belonging to the same; and the Wardens of the same Church causing the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of LONDON yearly, to be at his said *Obit*: And the Mayor yearly (for the Time being, offering at his Mass of *Requiem*, 1 d.) to have 6 s. 8 d. paid by the Hand of the said Wardens, out of the Rents and Issues of his said great Tenement: And either of the Sheriffs for the Time being, to have 3 s. 4 d. and the Sword-bearer for warning the Mayor, 20 d. and either of the Wardens, 3 s. 4 d. for their Labour; and every of the Priests, Clerks, and Sexton of the said Church, being at his *Obit* and Mass of *Requiem*, for their Labour, 4 d. and for ringing of the Bells, and for Bread and Drink among the Ringers, 20 d. allowing yearly for Wax to be expended about his *Obit*, 3 s. 4 d. and distributing in Alms among poor People, Householders of the said Parish, 3 s. 4 d. and paying yearly to the Parish Priest, or Curate, abiding in the said Parish, 3 s. 4 d. he every *Sunday* recommending his Soul, and the Souls of *Alice* and *Johane*, his Wives; the Souls of their Father's and Mother's, or Children and Benefactors Souls, to the devout Prayers of the Parishioners there, Bread, Ale, and Cheese, yearly, at the said *Obit* to be expended, 3 s. 4 d. The Residue, and remaining Due, yearly, of the Rents and Profits, &c. of the said great Tenement, after the afore-said Payments, to be converted, yearly, to the Use of the Works and Reparation of the Church, and said Tenement.

THIS Will is thus largely set down from the Original, by Mr. *Styve* in his Edition of *Stow*, to shew, as he says, the Customs and Magnificence of Funerals; and withal, the Superstitious Piety of those Times.

CLOSE by this last Monument standeth another, very fair Alabaster Tomb, richly and curi-

ously gilded, with two antient Figures of Aldermen, in Scarlet, kneeling; the one at one End of the Tomb, in an Arch; the other, at the other, in like Manner; and the Figure of a Lady between them, who was Wife to both. By one standeth a Table, with this Inscription:

Here lieth *Henry Heardson's* Corpse,  
within this Tomb of Stone:  
His Soul (through Faith in Christ his Death,)  
to God in Heaven is gone.  
Whilst that he lived an Alderman,  
and Skinner was his State,  
To Virtue bare he all his Love,  
to Vice he bare his Hate.  
His Alms that weekly he bestow'd,  
within this Parish here,  
May witness to the Poors Relief,  
What Good Will he did bear.  
He had to Wife one *Barbara*,  
which made this Tomb you see  
By whom he had of Issue store,  
eight Sons, and Daughters three.  
*Obiit* 22. Decemb. An. Dom. 1555.

By the other standeth the like Table, thus inscribed:

The Corps of *Richard Champion*, Knight,  
Mayor, and Draper, here doth rest:  
Whose Soul, by most assured Hope,  
with Christ in Heaven is blest.  
His Life was such, and so employ'd,  
to Right from Wrong; that he,  
Whom God did so direct in Life,  
must needs with Comfort die:  
Both Rich and Poor did like him well,  
and yet do praise his Name:  
Though he behind him left no Child,  
which might declare the same.  
His weekly Alms that is bestow'd,  
within this Parish here:  
Doth Witness to the Poor's Comfort,  
the Good Will he did bear.  
*Obiit* 30 Octobris, An. Dom. 1568.

THERE is a fair Alabaster Tomb, principally belonging to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knt. yet bearing all these Inscriptions following, in regard of the several Marriages of his Daughters:

Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, Ironmonger, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1591, deceased, being 70 Years of Age; Lady *Margaret*, his Wife, made this Monument for him.

Sir *William Webbe*, Knight, Salter, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1566, deceased the 4th Day of *July* 1599; Lady *Bennet*, his Wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, performed this in her Love to him.

Sir *Wolstane Dixie*, Knt. Skinner, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, An. Dom. 1582, deceased, being 69 Years of Age; Lady *Agnes*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knt. deceased in the 37th Year of her Age.

Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Knight, Haberdasher, and Lord Mayor of LONDON 1596, yet living in An. 1602. Mrs. *Bridget*, his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Christopher Draper*, Knight, deceased in the 44th Year of her Age. Mr. *Christopher Woodroffe*, Son to the said Mrs. *Bridget*, deceased 37 Years of Age.

Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo posuit Domina *Benet Webbe*, superstes in memoriam sui conjugis dignissimi equitis *Guil. Webbe*, defuncti 4 *Julii* 1599. Ut etiam in observantiam officii erga parentes suos Dom. *Christ. Draper*, & *Magaretam* Uxorem ejus, nec non ceteros tum sorores tum posteros præfixos.



UNDERNEATH it is an antient Marble Monument; and upon a Plate are these Words engraven:

Here lieth buried *James Bacon*, late of LONDON, Alderman and Sheriff, who departed this mortal Life the 5th Day of *June*, Anno Dom. 1573; having Issue by *Mary* his first Wife, one Son and three Daughters: And by *Margaret* his second Wife, three Sons and one Daughter: And by *Anne* his third Wife, no Child, &c.

THIS Gentleman was third Son of *Robert Bacon*, late of *Drinkston* in *Suffolk*, and younger Brother to *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper. He deceased at his House in LONDON, *June* 1, 1573. His first Wife *Mary* was Daughter of *John Gardiner* of *Grove-Place*, *Bucks*; and by her had Issue *Anne* his Daughter, Wife to *John Rivet* of *Brampston* in *Suffolk*, Gent. The same *James* married to his second Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *William Rawlins* of LONDON, Grocer, Widow of *Richard Goldston*, of LONDON, Salter; by whom he had Issue, *James Bacon*, and *William*, his second Son. The said *James*'s third Wife was a Daughter of *Humphrey Packington* of LONDON, Gent. Widow of *Edmund Jackman*, late Alderman.

ON the North Side of the Chancel is a fair Monument, erected in the Wall, bearing this Inscription:

*Johannes Hawkins*, Eques Auratus, clariss. Reginae Marinarum caesarum Thesaurarius. Qui cum XLIV. annos muniis bellicis, & longis periculosisque navigationibus, detegendis novis regionibus, ad Patriae utilitatem, & suam ipsius gloriam, strenuam & egregiam operam navasset, in expeditione, cui Generalis praefuit ad *Indiam* occidentalem dum in Anchoris ad portum *S. Joannis* in insula *Beriquena* stare, placide in Domino ad Coelestem Patriam emigravit, 12 die Novembris, Anno Salutis 1595. In cujus memoriam ob virtutem, & res gestas, Domina *Margareta Hawkins*, Uxor maestissima, hoc Monumentum cum Lacrymis posuit.

A fair Monument in the Isle of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Richard Wyche*, Merchant and Citizen of LONDON, free of the Company of Skinners: Amongst whom (having born all Offices) his Life and Carriage was exemplary.

He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Sir Will. Saltinghal*, Knt. sometime Alderman and Mayor of the Honourable City of LONDON; by whom he had Issue 12 Sons and six Daughters, viz. *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Susan*, *Daniel*, *George*, *Samuel*, *Peter*, *Elizabeth*, *James*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Edward*, *Julius*, *William*, *Henry*, *Abigail*, *Nathaniel*, and *Rebecca*.

Sons { 4. } Deceased.  
          { 8. } Living.

Daughters { 2. } Deceased.  
              { 4. } Living.

He yielded his Soul in Peace, to his Maker, the 20th of *November*, after 67 Years Pilgrimage here amongst Men; whose latter Years were bestowed in Expectation of his End; express'd in settling his Estate here on Earth, and in Preparation of his Soul for Heaven; where it now remains in Peace and Happiness.

ANOTHER for *Bernard Hyde*; deceased An. 1630. *Anne*, his Wife, 1640. *Hester*; his Son's

Wife, *Jan.* 17, 1649; and *Bernard Hyde*, Esq; his Son, *Jan.* 5, 1655.

DAME *Mary Moor*, late Wife of *Sir John Moor*, Knt. and Alderman, hath also a Monument here. She died *May* 16, 1690.

AGAINST the South Wall, contiguous to the East, is erected a stately Monument for *Sir William Russel*, Knt. some Time Alderman of this City, with his Effigies engraven on Stone, lying on his Left Side, and well resembling him. He was a Benefactor to this Parish, leaving, by his Last Will, 3*l.* yearly to be distributed on *St. Simon* and *Jude's Day*, on which Day he was born in the said Parish, viz. 20*s.* for a Sermon on that Day to be preached, 27*s.* to the Poor, and the rest to the Clerk or Sexton, to keep his Monument clean.

THE Inscription shews, That he fin'd for Alderman and Sheriff; that he was the fourth Son of *Robert Russel*, Esq; some Time Deputy of the Ward; that he married two Wives: His first, *Susanna*, sole Daughter and Heiress of *Daniel Palmer* of *Chesthunt*, Gent. by whom he had Issue four Sons and three Daughters; and that she died *November* 18, 1683. His second, *Mary Woods*, Relict of *James Woods*, some Time Deputy of *Langborn Ward*, who survived him. That this Knight died *June* 10, 1705, aged 62, having lived in steady Communion with the Church of *England*, and with the general Reputation of an useful Citizen, a loyal Subject, an affectionate Husband and Father, a wife and good Man, and having seen a hopeful and flourishing Posterity.

THE Vault wherein he lies, is in the North Isle, where also rest divers of his Relations, as, his Father, two of his Brothers, his Father-in-Law, his first Wife, two of his Sons; *Susanna Bludworth*, his second Daughter, late Wife of *John Bludworth* of LONDON, Merchant, who died in Childbed, and her Son; seven Children of *Elizabeth* his eldest Daughter, Wife of *John Cocks*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, of the antient Family of the *Cocks* of *Bentley Paunceford* in *Worcestershire*; and one Son of his youngest Daughter *Anne*, Wife of *Lyming Paget* of *Westminster*, Esq;

ON a flat Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inscription:

Mortalitatis Exuvias hic deposuit *Franciscus March* apud *Limehouse* in Agro Mediae Sexiae natus; Qui circa 16 Aetatis Annum Insulam *Cyprum* petens, ibi laudabili Industria & Parcemonia Rem familiarem auxit. Dein in Patriam reversus, & in honorabilem Mercatorum Societatem, qui commutandis mercibus Turcarum littora frequentant; co-optatus, erga Deum pium, in Negotiationibus justum, in Promissis fidum, in re familiari providum, in suos beneficum & in omnes benevolum, se praestitit. Tandem stranguria correptus postquam immanes cruciatus per aliquot menses ab ulcere vesicam depascenti, invicta animi Constantia, perpassus esset, ineluctabili morbo cessit, & Mortalitati, non vitae, valedixit 10 Novembr. 1697, Aetat. 62.

NORTH of the Communion stands this Monumental Inscription:

*Bernardus Hyde* Avus hic depositus, Obiit Anno Salutis 1630. *Anna* Uxor, filia *Humfredi Walcot*, Armigeri, obiit An. Sal. 1640. *Bernardus Hyde*, Armiger, Pater, Ob. *Januar.* 5, An. Dom. 1655. *Hester*, Uxor, filia *Johannis Trot*, Generosi, ob. *Januar.* 17. Anno Sal. 1649.

Spe Resurrectionis, in Orientali hujus Ecclesiae Adyto, prope dormiunt. Sed quoniam fatali Urbis incendio Parentum Monumenta periire,



piæ Observantiæ hoc sacrum renovans Parentat.  
*Bernardus Hyde de Bore Place* in Agro Cantiano,  
 Eq. Auratus fil. natus maximus, Anno Sal. 1674.  
 Ex quo pullulavit *Bernardus* unius mensis filiolus,  
 hic inhumatus infantulus, An. Sal. 1662. *Maij* 12<sup>o</sup>.

*Sir John Moor's* INSCRIPTION.

ON the North Wall, just under the Monument of Dame *Mary Moor*, late Wife of *Sir John Moor*, is his Monument placed, being of curious Workmanship, with this Inscription :

In a Vault near this Place, is deposited the Body of *Sir John Moor*, Knt. some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, and President of *Christ's* Hospital, who for his great and exemplary Loyalty to the Crown, was empowered by King *Charles II.* to bear on a Canton, one of the Lions of *England*, as an Augmentation to his Arms ; who out of a Christian Zeal for good Works founded and endowed a Free School at *Appleby* in *Leicestershire*, his Native Country, and was a good Benefactor to the Worshipful Company of Grocers, to the several Hospitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to this Parish. He departed this Life the 2d of *June*, 1702, aged 82.

ON the North Wall, a Monument, for the Grandfather of the Lady *Williamson*, the most noble Benefactrice to the Rebuilding this Church bearing this Inscription :

Pietati et Charitati sacrum.

Hic juxta depositæ sunt Reliquiæ *Richardi Hale*, Armigeri, in Spe beatæ Resurrectionis ; qui decessit Anno Dom. 1620.

Cujus e filio primogenito *Gulielmo* Neptis, Domina *Dionysia Williamson*, de *Hales-Hall* in Comit. *Norfolk*, pro summa Pietate et Munificentia Ecclesiam hanc incendio deletam, impensis MMMM Libris maxima ex Parte restauravit. Exiguum hoc honoris et gratitudinis ergo, Μνημόσυρον Avo posuere P.S.D. Or. Tota hæc quam extruxit Sacra Moles Ipsi erat pro sempiterno Monumento. Tuum erit Lector, e tam illustri Exemplo discere Fidem sine Operibus Mortuam esse Domine dilexi Decorem Domus tuæ Locum Habitationis Gloriæ tuæ.

UNDER a Grave-Stone in the Cross Isle of the Chancel, lies interred the Body of *Sir James Dolliffe*, Knt. who departed this Life the 15th of *February* 1704, aged 54.

AGAINST the South Wall is a Marble Monument, with this Inscription :

Near this Place lieth interr'd the Body of *Sir Peter Parravicin*, Knt. who departed this Life the 29th of *January* 1696, aged 59 Years.

ALSO in the same Vault, his Daughter, *Mary Parravicin*, who departed this Life, *May* the 3d, 1725, aged 56 Years.

Over-against the Pulpit, on one of the Pillars in the Middle Isle is erected a White Marble Table, with the following Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of *Richard Cary*, Esq; who departed this Life the 25th of *January*, 1726, aged 78 Years. He was the 2d Son of *Sherbaw Cary*, of the City of *Bristol*, Esq; by *Mary*, his Wife, eldest Daughter of *John Scrope*, of *Castle Combe* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; by *Mary*, Daughter of *John Hungerford*, of *Cadnam*, Esq; Here also lie the Bodies of *Jane* his Wife, *Richard* their Son, and *Jane* their Daughter ; *Martha*, his only surviving Child, married *Robert*

*Elwes*, Junr. of the County of *Hertford*, Esq; who erected this Monument in Honour to his Memory.

ON the next Pillar is another Marble Table, with this Inscription :

Near this Place lieth interred, expecting the joyful Resurrection (whose Works shall follow him) *Edward Belitha*, Esq; Citizen of LONDON. He died *April* the 1st, 1717, in the 76th Year of his Age.

IN this Church of *St. Dunstan in the East*, in the Reign of *Edward IV*, were certain Holidays more solemnly kept, viz.

The Dedication of the Church, which was on the Day of the 11000 Virgins, when the Church-wardens laid out for Bread, Wine, and Ale in the Church, 15 d.

*St. Fabian's* and *St. Bastian's* Day. The Charge that Day for Bread, Wine, and Ale, was 13 d. ob.

*St. Dunstan's* Day, for Bread, Wine, and Ale, with Garlands, 16 d.

*Ascension-Day*, for Bread and Ale in the Church, 2 d.

*Whitsunday* and *Trinity-Sunday*, on the same Account, 2 d.

*Corpus Christi* Day, for Garlands and Ale, 11 d.

And these Obits and Memories of the Dead, were in this Church observed, by the Care of the Church-wardens in the same King *Edward IV's* Time.

*John Maykin*, and *William Lyn*, for rehearsing their Names in the Pulpit every *Sunday*, by the Priest was paid to him for one Year, 8 s. 4 d.

For Singing for their Souls by *Sir John Vincent* (Chantry Priest) for one whole Year, 9 d.

For Praying for their Souls, and all Christian Souls, paid to *Stephen Brown*, Priest, for the Year complete, 7 l. 6 s. 8 d.

For their Obit, *August* 16, according to their Testament, 12 s. 4 d.

*Dyones Joy* and *William Holbeach*, their Obit, *Sept.* 28. ———

*Robert Colbroke*, his Obit, *Octob.* 16, to Priests and Clerks, and for Ringings, Wax, and to the Church-wardens for their Labour, 7 s. 1 d.

*Sir Bartholomew James's* Obit, to Priests, Clerks, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Sword-Bearer, for Wax, Bread, Cheese, Ale, and Money given to the Poor of the same Parish, according to the Will, 41 s. 8 d.

Other Charges belonging to this Parish, and paid by the Church-wardens, were as follow :

To *John Martin* the Conduet, for keeping our Lady Mass, and teaching Children to keep the Quere every *Sunday* and every Double, 9 l.

For two Dozen of Girdles for *Aubes* (*Albes*) 6 d.

For Disciplining Rods and Trashe for the Sepulchre, 1 s. 1 d. ob.

For Pins and a Rod to light the Pascal, 2 d.

For keeping clean the *Pardon Church-yard*, and other Things necessary to the Church, 16 d.

For *Easter-Even*, a Quarter of Coals for the Holy Fire, 5 d.

For Bread and Ale the same Day in the Church 2 d.

Now in regard that this Parish of *St. Dunstan* is the last of *Tower-street* Ward ; we are to speak of God's Blessings there to the Poor, which were 7 s. 3 d. every *Sunday* through the Year, given in ready Money, besides Bread and other Gifts, according to the Wills and Dispositions of *Sir Richard Champion*, and Mr. Alderman *Heardson*, with Coals given beside at certain Times. Moreover, one Man hath given yearly for ever an whole Ox to be distributed by a Quarter thereof Quarterly,



Quarterly, and a Peck of Oatmeal therewithal to the Poor. Other Charities there are, which came in Gifts of ready Money, and are accordingly duly distributed.

THIS, taken from *Monday's* Edition of *Stow*, is but an imperfect Account of the Charitable Donations to this Parish, which have been very many and large: But the Parish suffered very much in those given in the *Papist* Times; which having some Mixtures of Superstition, were all lost and forfeited to the Crown, by the Statute in King *Edward VI's* Reign: But those that are still enjoyed by the Parish, are these:

## BENEFACTORS.

*William Sevenoke*, gave 13 Houses in *Mincing-lane*, and *Tower-street*; out of which a *Beam-Light* (as it is in the Will) of 13 s. 4 d. is issuing: Which with the Alms-Houses in the two Alleys in *Mincing-lane*, and the two poor Widows Houses there, (for which two Widows Houses, Mr. *Russel* gave 10 l. to free them from the Rent) amount to the yearly Rent of 29 l. 13 s. 4 d.

*Matthew Earnest* gave all that Capital Messuage, or Tenement, called the *Horse-Head*, with four Shops on either Side the same, situated in *Thames-street*; out of which an Obit of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. is issuing, and also 5 d. every Sunday to the Poor. The Rent of which Premises amount unto the yearly Sum of 20 l.

Sir *Bartholomew James*, Knight, gave a Messuage or Dwelling-House, with another small Tenement adjoining to the same, at the West End of the Church-yard, South-Side; out of which an Obit of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. is issuing. The Rent of which Premises amount now to the yearly Sum of 6 l.

Sir *William Herriot*, Knight, gave three Houses in *Thames-street*, which amount to the yearly Sum of 19 l. Now improved to 30 l.

*Henry Herdson* of LONDON, Alderman, gave one Messuage, or Tenement, in *St. Margaret Patten's* Church-yard; also one House and Stable in *Old-Fish-street*, and at *Broken-Wharf*; and also one Messuage, or Tenement, in *Tower-street*, and a small Tenement adjoining: Out of which is paid to thirteen Poor every Sunday, 2 d. a-piece; also a Load of Coals, to be divided yearly: The Rent of which Premises amount to 22 l. 6 s. per Ann.

*William Barret* gave one Messuage, or Tenement, called *The Horsemill* in *Gracechurch-street*, for the City to enlarge a Granary, called *Leadenhall*. And in Consideration whereof, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain of LONDON, did grant an Annuity of 4 l. to be issuing out of the Chamber of LONDON, to the Use of this Parish.

*William Heins* gave the Moiety of his House in the *Cross-lane*, near this Church, which amounts to the yearly Sum of 5 l. formerly 6 l.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Knight and Alderman, gave 117 l. 10 s. with which Money, and 52 l. 10 s. Parish Money, was purchased and bought one Messuage, or Tenement, in *Bosse-alley* at *Billingsgate*; out of which is paid to 13 poor People, every Sunday, 2 d. a-piece, which is now of the yearly Value of 8 l.

Also there is a certain Room over a Ground-Room; which Ground-Room is the Inheritance of Mr. *Edward Nun*, and Partner: Which Over-Rooms are let unto the said Mr. *Nun*, and Partner, for 99 Years, to commence in the Year 1669, at 1 l. per Annum. This is lost.

*Richard Goulston* gave 100 l. to purchase Lands and Tenements; with which Money, and an Addition of the Parish Stock, two Houses were purchased in *Thames-street*. Out of which is

paid to 13 poor People every Sunday 2 d. a-piece, which amounteth to the yearly Sum of 14 l.

*George Hanger* gave an Annuity of 4 l. out of certain Lands in *Ruston* in *Berks*, for the Poor of this Parish: Which is to be distributed every Year at *Christmas*: But instead thereof, the Vestry took 70 l. with which Money they purchased a Cellar on *St. Dunstan's-bill*, at 4 l. per Ann.

THERE are certain Lands and Houses, situated on the same Side of the Church, called by the Name of *Cuttle's Lands*, of the yearly Rent of 18 l. Formerly 23 l.

Mrs. *Bennet* gave 220 l. with which Money, and 50 l. given by Mr. *Southerton*, to assure him of 50 s. per Ann. for ever, was bought the Lands at *Lewisbam*, which are of the yearly Rent of 15 l. 10 s. out of which is to be distributed among the Poor every Year 5 l. at *Christmas*, and 5 l. at *Easter*.

Mrs. *Anne Hyde* gave 3 l. per Ann. payable by *Bernard Hyde*, Esq; which is to be distributed to five poor Women, every Year, 10 s. a-piece.

Also, she gave 4 l. 10 s. more, payable by the Company of *Salters*, every 10th Year; and accordingly it hath been received by the Churchwardens, to be distributed the same Year, when received, among the Poor, at *Christmas*.

*Bernard Hyde*, Esq; alias Sir *Bernard Hyde*, gave 5 l. per Ann. payable by the Worshipful Company of *Salters*, LONDON: Which is to be distributed to ten poor Men at *Christmas*, every Year 10 s. a-piece.

*Edward Turvile*, Esq; gave 11 l. per Ann. for ever, payable by the Company of *Grocers*: Out of which is paid every Sunday to thirteen poor People, 2 d. a-piece in Money, and 2 d. a-piece in Bread.

Dame *Catharine*, Viscountess *Conway*, Widow, gave 10 l. per Annum, payable from the Company of *Grocers*. Five Pounds whereof is to be distributed among the Poor at *Christmas*, and 5 l. at *Whitsuntide*, yearly.

Sir *Thomas Hunt* gave one Annuity of 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. now issuing out of Lands and Houses in *Kent-street*, to be distributed among the Poor at *Christmas*.

*William Bateman*, Senior, deceased, gave 200 l. to purchase Lands for the Poor and Church. And appointed 4 l. to be given yearly to the Poor at *Christmas*, and 4 l. at *Easter*. With which 200 l. and an Addition of the Parish Stock, were purchased a Close lying in *Poplar-Marsh*. Afterward *Gilbert Keate*, Esq; deceased, gave 120 l. and appointed 4 l. to be distributed at *Christmas* to four poor Men and four poor Women. Which 120 l. was added to the Parish Stock: And therefore the said Lands are charged with the 4 l. per Annum, and were let at 19 l. per Annum; but now for 18 l.

THE said *Gilbert Keate*, Esq; gave more, to be lent to three young Men, 20 l. a-piece, *Gratis*, for four Years; and so from four to four Years, whereof one to be of the *Dolphin-Precinct*.

*Margaret Deane* gave 28 s. per Ann. for Faggots, to be distributed at *Christmas*; which is paid by the *Ironmongers* Company unto the *Tower-Ward*; whereof 6 s. is, and hath been, paid, yearly, by the Beadle of the Ward to this Parish.

Mrs. *Hoyle* gave 200 Faggots yearly, to be delivered by the *Grocers* Company, to be distributed at *Christmas*.

*John Fletcher*, Deputy, and *Anne* his Wife, gave 30 l. for a Stock to buy Coals, and to sell to the Poor, for to keep a Stock: And in the Year 1608, there was a Stock of 45 l. 5 s. to buy Coals for the Poor.



William Hunt, gave the 9th of April, 1653, to be distributed every Year at Easter to the Poor, 1 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Mrs. Anne Richeson, Widow, gave 20 l. for a Stock to buy Coals for the Poor, to be sold at 6 d. a Bushel.

Sir John Moor, Knt. Alderman of the City, gave 10 l. per Ann. to the Schoolmaster of the School belonging to this Church; and the Parish allows him an House.

THIS Living is a Rectory, and is in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Gift, being one of his 13 Peculiars in this City. It was originally in the Gift of the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury; but granted by them, April 24, 1365, to Simon Islep, Archbishop of Canterbury; and his Successors for ever.

THE present Rector is the Reverend Mr. Bateman; and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. John Bridgen. Value of the Tythes per Act of Parliament 200 l. per Annum, and rated in the King's Books 60 l. 7 s. 11 d.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday, and Holiday, at half an Hour after ten; here is a good Organ and eight Bells. A Lecture Sermon is preached in this Church, from Michaelmas to Midsummer, every Tuesday Evening, Prayers beginning at 5 o'Clock.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Rector and 30 Inhabitants.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:

Two Church-wardens.  
Two Overseers.  
Two Collectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS are:

7 Common Council Men  
7 Inquest.  
7 Constables.  
7 Scavengers.

THIS Parish contains *Idol or Idle-lane*, *Cross-lane*, *St. Dunstan's-hill*, Part of *Little Tower-street*, *Great Tower-street*, and *Harp-lane*; *Mercer's-court*, *Dolphin-court*; Part of *Mincing-lane*, *Dunster's-court*; Part of *Water-lane*, and *Custom-house Passage*.

THE Number of Houses and Warehouses, 322.

Clothworkers Hall.

ALMOST at the End of *Mincing-lane*, next *Fenchurch-street*, is the Hall belonging to the Company of *Clothworkers*; of the Charter of which Company, &c. we shall treat among the other Companies, when we come to the Temporal Government of the City: But as to the Building, the Hall is a lofty Room, adorned with Wainscot to the Ceiling, where is curious Fretwork. The Screen at the South End is of Oak, adorned with four Pilasters, their Entablature and Compass Pediment of the *Corinthian Order*, enrich'd with their Arms, and Palm Branches. The West End is adorned with the Figures of King *James* and King *Charles I.* richly carved, as big as the Life, in their Robes, with *Regalia*, all gilt with Gold, where is a spacious Window of Stain'd Glass, and the King's-Arms. Also those of Sir *John Robinson*, Knt. and Bart. his Majesty's Lieutenant of the *Tower* of LONDON, Lord Mayor of this Honourable City, Anno 1663, and President of the Artillery Company, who kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, in which Year he entertained their Majesties, the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutches of *York*, and towards the redifying of this Hall was a worthy Benefactor. His Coat of Arms, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, and Or quarterly embatteled; the 2d and 3d, Vert Semi of *Trefoils*, a Buck Frissant, Or, and the like Buck for the Crest.

HERE are also painted the Arms of *Samuel Pepys*, Master of the Company, and a Benefactor, Anno 1677, viz. 1st and 4th, *Sable on a Bend*, Or, between two *Horses Heads* crased, *Argent*, three *Flower de Lis*, the 2d and 3d, *Gules*, a *Lion Rampant* within a *Bordure* ingrayled, Or.

IN another Window, finely painted, the Arms of *William Hewart*, Master of this Company, and a Benefactor 1687, viz. *Sable*, two *Talbots Heads*, Or, between as many *Flaunces Ermin*.

IN a fourth Window, the Arms of Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knt. one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, Master of this Worshipful Company, Anno 1676, and a noble Benefactor, viz. Or, a *Cheveron* ingrafted between three *Trefoils Sable*.

ALSO in two small Windows, the Arms of the Honourable City of LONDON, and those of this Company, which are, *Sable a Chevron Ermin* between two *Habricks* in chief *Argent*, and a *Tessel* in Base, Or; Crest a *Ram Passant*, Or; Supporters, two *Griffins*, Or, *Pelletee*; Motto, *My Trust is in God alone*.

THE Outside is adorned with curious Brick fluted Columns, with *Corinthian* Capitals of Stone.

THE two Church Lanes meeting on the South Side of *St. Dunstan's Church* and Church-Yard, join in one, and running down to *Thames-street*, the same is called *St. Dunstan's-Hill*, at the Lower End whereof the said *Thames-street* (toward the West, on both Sides almost to *Billinggate*, but towards the East up to the *Water-Gate*, by the Bulwark of the *Tower*) is all of *Tower-street Ward*. In this Street on the *Thames* Side, are divers large Landing Places, called *Wharfs*, or *Keys*, for Cranage up of Wares and Merchandize, as also for Shipping of Wares from thence to be exported.

BY Occasion of the defrauding of the Queen of her Customs for Goods and Merchandizes, brought in or carried out, by making Use of small obscure Creeks, or Places where no Custom-house Officer was attending, or by the Corruption of those Officers, or by other fraudulent and undue Practices, and so privately conveying them away, without paying the Custom or Subsidy due, there was an Act made in the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1559, "That no Goods should be put ashore at any Place in the Kingdom, but where she should appoint and assign, by her Commission." In Pursuance of this Act, the Queen ordered her Lord Treasurer, her Under Treasurer, and Chancellor of her Exchequer, to set forth and publish her Pleasure, for the divers Ports of her Kingdom. And for the Port of LONDON, the said Commissioners drew up this Declaration, determining what particular Keys, Wharfs, and Stairs should be for lading and discharging of all Manner of Merchandizes, and what particular Goods should be landed at *Billinggate*, the *Three Cranes*, the *Bridge-house*, and the *Stil-yard*. Where *Newcastle Coals*, *Deal Boards*, *Ore*, *Corn*, &c. should be laid on Land; what Creeks, Wharfs, and Keys, from *Gravesend* to *London-Bridge*, should be no more used as lading or discharging Places, but be debarred utterly from it for ever. And that no Stranger, whether *Denison* or not, should henceforth inhabit upon any of the Wharfs allowed, except the *Stil-yard* only. And lastly, That all Keepers of Wharfs and Keys, should be bound to the Queen, in certain Sums of Money, that no Goods should be landed at their Keys or Stairs, or put thence upon the Water, to be carried abroad, before the said Goods were entered in the Queen's Custom Books, and to be laden in the Presence of some Searcher. All these Orders ran in this express Tenor following:

Wharfs and Keys.

Anno Dom. 1559.

WHARFS and Keys for Lading and Discharge within the Port of LONDON, for Merchandizes, as well to be brought thither, from the Parties beyond the Seas, as from thence to the said Parties to be



“ be carried : assigned and appointed the  
 “ xxviii<sup>th</sup> Day of *Auguste*, in the firste Yere of  
 “ the Rayne of our Soverayne Lady *Elizabeth*,  
 “ by the Grace of God, Quene of *Englande*,  
 “ *France* and *Irelande*, Defendour of the Faith,  
 “ &c. By the Right Honourable *William*, Mar-  
 “ ques of *Winchester*, Lorde Treasurer of *Eng-*  
 “ *lande*, Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knt. Under-  
 “ Treasurer of the Quene’s Highness Courte of  
 “ *Treschequoir* and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Knt.  
 “ Chancellour of the sayde Court, assigned for  
 “ that Purpos by the Quene’s Hyghnes Pa-  
 “ tente under the Seale of the said Courte of  
 “ *Treschequoir*, dated the xiii<sup>th</sup> of *June* in the  
 “ Year aforesaide, according to the Statute in  
 “ that Behalf made and provided in the Parlia-  
 “ ment holden at *Westminster* in the Yeare above-  
 “ said, Scilt.

“ *Old Wool Key*, *New Wool Key*, *Galley*  
 “ *Key*, *Andro Morris’s Key*, *Ambrose Thurf-*  
 “ *stan’s Key*, *Rauff’s Key*, *Cock’s Key*, *Gib-*  
 “ *son’s Key*, *Haddock’s Key*, *Dyce Key*, *Bear*  
 “ *Key*, *Sommer’s Key*, *Botolph’s Wharf*, *Sabb’s*  
 “ *Key*, *Young’s Key*, *Crown Key*, *Smart’s*  
 “ *Key*, *Fresh Wharf*, and *Gaunt’s Key*, ap-  
 “ pointed to be general Landing, and Discharg-  
 “ ing Places for all Manner of Merchandizes.

“ *Billingsgate* appointed to be an open Place  
 “ for the Landing and Bringing in of any Fish,  
 “ Corn, Salt, Stones, Victuals, and Fruits, (Gro-  
 “ cery Ware excepted) and to be a Place of  
 “ carrying forth of the same or the like ; and for  
 “ no other Merchandizes.

“ THE *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*, *Thomas*  
 “ *Johnson’s Key*, and *Busker’s Wharf*. The  
 “ said *Three Cranes* appointed to be an open  
 “ Place for the Landing and Discharging of all  
 “ Manner of Wines and Oils : And the same  
 “ *Three Cranes*, *Thomas Johnson’s Key*, and  
 “ *Busker’s Wharf* to be open Places for the Land-  
 “ ing or Discharging of Pitch, Tar, Flax, Iron,  
 “ Wainscot, Clapboards, Deals, Ores, Rafters,  
 “ Ashes to make Soap, Osmunds, Eeles, Cables,  
 “ Halsers, Hemp, Stones, Chests, Playing Tables,  
 “ and all Manner of Fish and Hops : And to be  
 “ open Places for Shipping and Lading of any  
 “ Woollen Cloths, of the Price of 6*l.* or under  
 “ the Cloth, Coney-Skins, and for no other  
 “ Merchandizes.

“ *Newcastle Coals* to be carried over the Seas,  
 “ appointed to be shipp’d in any Place within  
 “ the Port of LONDON, in the Presence of  
 “ the Searcher of the said Port or one of his Ser-  
 “ vants sworn to serve in that Office, and not  
 “ otherwise.

“ BEER to be carried on the Seas, appointed  
 “ to be entered in the Customers Books, and then  
 “ shipped at any Stairs, Wharf, or Wharfs with-  
 “ in the City of LONDON, *Southwark*, and  
 “ *St. Catharine’s* in the Presence of the Searcher  
 “ or any of his said Servants.

“ DEAL-BOARDS, Clap-boards, Wainscot,  
 “ Sparres, Rafters, Oars, Corn, Rods to make  
 “ Baskets, Hethe to make Brushes, brought to  
 “ the said Port, appointed to be discharged,  
 “ and laid on Land at any Place within the said  
 “ Port, in the Presence of any of the Waiters  
 “ sworn, belonging to the Custom House in the  
 “ said Port.

“ *Bridge-House*, appointed to be a Landing-  
 “ Place of all Manner of Corn, bought or to be  
 “ bought, or provided, for the Provision of the  
 “ Victualling of the City of LONDON, and  
 “ for no other Merchandize.

“ THE Wharf, Key, and Stairs of the *Still-*  
 “ *yard*, appointed to be a Landing and Dis-  
 “ charging Place of all Manner of Merchandizes,  
 “ appertaining to any Merchant, Stranger, free of

“ the said House of the *Still-yard*, commonly cal-  
 “ led *Guilhada Theutonicor*, for the Time be-  
 “ ing, and for no other Person or Persons.

“ AND for the better answering of the Re-  
 “ venues of the Quene’s Majesty’s Customes and  
 “ Subsidies in the Porte aforesaide, the saide  
 “ Commissioners have ordered and farther ap-  
 “ pointed, That from and after the Feast of  
 “ *Easter* next comyng, there shall no Stranger,  
 “ or Strangers borne, whether he or they be, or  
 “ shall be made Denizen, or not, as well inhabit,  
 “ or be commorant in, at, or upon, any of the  
 “ saide Wharves or Keyes, or any parte of them ;  
 “ (the *Still-yard* except) and that every Tenaunt  
 “ or Keeper of every of the saide Keyes,  
 “ Wharves and Stayers, shall from Time to Time  
 “ be bound in suche Some or Somes of Money,  
 “ to the Quene’s Highness Use, her Heires and  
 “ Successors, as by the Treasurer of *England*,  
 “ or other Officers of the Quene’s Majesty’s  
 “ Court of *Treschequoir*, for the Time being,  
 “ shall be thought good and convenient, upon  
 “ Condition that there shall be no Goods, whereof  
 “ Custome or Subsidy is, or shall be due, laid on  
 “ Land at their Keyes, Wharves, and Stayers,  
 “ or shipped or put from thence upon the Water,  
 “ to be carried over the Seas, by Way of Mer-  
 “ chandizes, before the said Goods be entered in  
 “ the Quene’s Custome-Books in the said Porte.  
 “ And also to be laden in the Presence of the  
 “ saide Searcher, or one of his Servants, for the  
 “ Time being, and discharged and laide on Land  
 “ in the Presence of one of the Wayters for the  
 “ Time being ; and other Articles to be put in  
 “ the said Condition, as to the said Treasurer  
 “ and Officers hereafter, from Time to Time  
 “ shall seem good, mete and convenient, as the  
 “ Case shall require, and that all Creeks, Wharves  
 “ Keyes, Lading and Discharging Places in  
 “ *Gravesend*, *Woolwich*, *Barking*, *Greenwich*,  
 “ *Deptford*, *Blackwall*, *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*,  
 “ *Wapping*, *St. Catharine’s*, *Tower-Hill*, *Rother-*  
 “ *hithe*, *Southwark*, *London-Bridge*, and every  
 “ of them, and all and singular Keyes, Wharves,  
 “ and other Places within the City of LON-  
 “ DON, and the Suburbs of the same, or else-  
 “ where within the saide Porte of LONDON,  
 “ (the several Keyes, Wharves, Stayers, and  
 “ Places before limited and appointed only ex-  
 “ cept) shall be from henceforth no more used as  
 “ Landing or Discharging Places for Merchan-  
 “ dizes, but be utterly debarred and abolished  
 “ from the same for ever, by Force of the said  
 “ Statute and other the Premises.

*Winchester,*  
*Richard Sackville;*  
*Wa. Mildmay.*

THESE Wharfs and Keys commonly bear the  
 Names of their Owners, which are therefore va-  
 riable. In the 26<sup>th</sup> of *Henry VI*, there was a  
 Tenement in the Parish of *St. Dunstan in the*  
*East*, called *Passeke’s Wharf*, and another called  
*Horner’s-Key*, in *Thames-street*, which were  
 granted to *William Harrington*, Esq; In the 6<sup>th</sup>  
 of *Richard II*, *John Churchman*, Grocer, for  
 the Quiet of Merchants, built a certain House  
 upon the Key, called *Wool-Wharf*, in the *Tower-*  
*street Ward*, in the Parish of *Albhallows-Barking*,  
 betwixt the Tenement of *Paul Salisbury* on the  
 East Part, and the Lane called the *Water-Gate*,  
 on the West, to serve for Troynage, or weighing  
 of Wools in the Port of LONDON : Where-  
 upon the King granted, That during the Life of  
 the said *John*, the aforesaid Troynage should be  
 held and kept in the said House, with Easements



there for the Ballances and Weights, and a Counting-Place for the Customer, Comptrollers, Clerks, and other Officers of the said Troynage, together with Ingress and Regress to and from the same, even as we had in other Places, where the said Troynage was wont to be kept, and that the King should pay yearly to the said *John* (during his Life) 40 s. at the Terms of St. *Michael* and *Easter*, by even Portions, by the Hands of his Customer, without any other Payment to the said *John*, as in the Indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

Custom-House  
in Alhallows  
Barking  
Parish.

AND here at the *Custom-House*, it will be proper to shew some Things relating to its antient, as well as modern State.

ABOUT the Year 1554, or 1555, under Queen *Mary I*, a Commission was given to certain Gentlemen for the assessing of the new Rates; whereof the Lord *Paget*, and Sir *John Baker*, were the Chief; the one Lord Privy Seal, and the other Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who observed this Rule, to under-rate the most necessary Commodities that came into the Realm, to draw them hither; and to over-rate the superfluous Commodities inward, to drive them away: And generally they did under-rate and under-prize all Foreign Commodities of that they were ordinarily current for, lest a Glut here of any of those Wares might bring them under their Rates; and that the Merchants might not say, they were valued to the utmost that before lacked a good Part of what they were then rated at: And so *Peter Ofborn*, Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer, divers Years after, informed him.

There was also, long before this, a Book of Rates in King *Henry VII*'s Time.

One *Needham*, about the Year 1570 and odd, wrote a Book shewing and correcting the Abuses of Customers, of Shippers, of Merchants, &c. and sent it privately to the Lord Treasurer, with his Letter, to this Tenor, That he thought it his Duty justly and truly to open to his Honour such Notes and Knowledge, as by his Service and Travel, he had gather'd in 10 or 12 Years, by searching how to reform such Abuses, Deceits, and Disorders, as were used, all *England* through, against the Queen's Majesty, both by her Officers belonging to the Customs, as also by Merchants and Shippers; and how they might be redressed, and her Highness justly answered her Rights and Duties. And also, his farther Opinion how to reform such Wrongs as the said Officers and their Clerks, and their Clerks used against the Merchants and Shippers, by raising new Duties, delaying them from Bills, Cockets and other Writings, and not observing the Hours and Times appointed them to be at the *Custom-House*, and give Attendance to receive her Majesty's Duties, and dispatch the Merchants and Shippers. All which good Orders, that had been appointed both for the good Service of her Majesty, the Merchants and Shippers, by the gentle and mild Nature of the late Lord Treasurer, (Marquis of *Winchester*) deceas'd, all the Officers and Clerks were suffered to break, and in a Manner did what they would, without Comptrolment. And by long Sufferance, both they, the Merchants, Shippers, Key-Keepers, and other Watermen, are now nestled, and grown into that disordered Liberty, which had been, and was so profitable to them, that it would be hard to bring them to good Order again, without some Severity to be used.

THE Method of doing which, this Man, before the present Treasurer the Lord *Burleigh*, in certain Articles, had offered himself to be employed in, having his Warrant from the said Treasurer, and he making it his own Device and Doing, so as it might not be known to come

from him [this Proposer] for his avoiding of further Displeasure.

THIS Person the Queen put in Trust to travel in these Matters of Customs; and he, according to his Oath and Duty, without respect of Favour or Malice to any Persons, shewed his Opinion how to reform the Abuses as well of the one as the other, as one desirous to see her Majesty, truly answered her Rights and Dues, and that honest Merchants, and Shippers, might be well used, and Offenders punished.

IN the Year 1572, a List was brought in to the Lord Treasurer of the Queen's Yearly Customs, Subsidies, and Imposts, since the Beginning of her Reign, to that Time; which stood thus:

	l.	s.	d.	
Anno Primo,	73846	12	10	
Secundo,	84905	05	6	q.
Tertio,	75938	01	6	di. q.
Quarto,	71365	15	1	di. q.
Quinto,	57436	04	10	ob.
Sexto,	45783	18	11	di. q.
Septimo,	105606	01	2	di. q.
Octavo,	69184	18	6	ob.
Nono,	63502	07	2	ob. q. di.
Decimo,	74875	19	10	
Undecimo,	65307	10	8	q.
Duodecimo,	71295	00	5	di. q.
Decimo tertio	69243	04	5	ob. q.

THE Names of the Officers the same Year 1572, in and appertaining to the *Custom-house* of LONDON, besides Commissions appendant, were these:

#### For PETTY-CUSTOM.

1. Mr. *Billingsley*, Collector of Customs, Inwards.
2. Mr. *Bird*, Collector of the Custom, Outwards.
3. Mr. *Ribet*, Comptroller of those two.

#### Subsidy by Statute.

4. Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Collector of Subsidy Inwards.
5. Mr. *Francis Robinson*, Collector of Subsidy Outwards.
6. Mr. *John Chapman*, Comptroller of those two.
7. Mr. *Colsbill*, an odd Man for Surveyor, which overlooked all the rest.
8. Mr. *Richard Gray*, a Searcher, whose Service always was upon the Water.

9. THE Ninth was the Office of the Waiters, whose Service was always on the Land, without Head as they term'd it, because every Man catched for himself, &c. and they were in Number 16.

THE other Eight afore said, were termed Head Officers, because every one of them had their Deputies and Servants, some two, some four, and some six.

10. Mr. *Yong*, the Tenth was an Officer called the Packer: The Gift and Profit of which appertained to the City of LONDON. The Gift of all the rest to the Lord Treasurer of *England*.

#### Commissions Appendant.

*Smith* and *Morley* for Survey of Cloth; *Daubney*, for Survey of Beer; *Fabian* and *Wanton* for other Device; *Broke* and *Hunt* for barrelled Fish; *Anflo* and *Farnham* for Coney-Skins; Mr. *Robinson's* Lease for the Ferme Wines.

THE Queen lost considerably by Concealments of Customs, as appeared by a Note brought in about



about the eighth or ninth Year of her Reign by the Customers of the Port of LONDON, of all the Value of the Goods shipped out or brought in by the *English* and Strangers, for the Queen's first Eight Years taken out of the Accompts delivered into the *Exchequer*; which one *Carmarthen* of the *Custom-house* drew up for the Queen's own Use: Wherein he set down what was, in those eight Years, concealed of Customs Inwards only, all Things allowable deducted, viz. 96,720 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* besides the petty Customs of Strangers Inwards, which was not herein reckoned. Whereupon there was a Commission for Concealment of Customs granted to one *Edmond Matthews*: But he was menaced and threatened to be made a Pattern of Destruction, if ever he attempted the like Service.

ABOUT the Year 1590, *Thomas Smith* was the Queen's Customer; to whom she let the Customs and Subsidies in the Port of LONDON Inwards to Farm; (who had long before been a Collector of them) for which he paid her Rent 20,000 *l.* per Annum: Whereas, as it was discovered, all the Incomes of those Customs amounted yearly to 30,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* so that it appeared the Queen lost yearly, by that Farm, 10,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* This the said *Carmarthen* cast up, thereby intending to let the Queen understand how much she lost by Farming out her Customs, viz. above 10,000 *l.* a Year.

A Clerk for Execution of Penal Statutes.

THERE was a new Officer propounded about the Year 1572, to be brought into the *Custom-house*, viz. a Clerk for the Execution of Penal Statutes, namely one *Middlemore*, who had moved for this Place, and obtained a Patent for it upon Pretence that Forfeitures and Penalties made by Merchants might be the better answered to the Queen; about this Time, the Lord Treasurer consulted the chief Officers of the *Custom-house*, who gave in their Reasons against it; which were these: First, that there was no Place for any more Officers or Clerks than were already there placed, but rather lack of Room for Expedition of the Merchants and Shippers when they came there. That there had been divers like Grants made for having of Places in the *Custom-house*, to whom Denial had been made by the Lord Treasurer to have any Place there: And that for *Middlemore's* Patent they thought it not profitable for the Queen's Service that any Penal Laws should be executed in her *Custom-house*, for that it would much hinder her Revenue in her Customs and Subsidies, and also grieve the Merchants, who daily did diminish in their Trades, and employed their Monies upon *Exchange*, whereof her Majesty had no Benefit. Finally, the *Custom-house* had always been a quiet Place, appointed only for Receipt of the Queen's Revenues and Duties, and not for the Execution of Penal Statutes, which were repugnant one to the other.

Present State of the Custom-house.

By the foregoing Account, we see that the Customs were once farmed, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, for 20,000 *l.* per Annum, which now bring in above an hundred Times as much, viz. above two Millions yearly.

THE *Custom-house* is situated on the South Side, and not far from the East End of *Thames-street*. After the Fire of LONDON, viz. in the Year 1668, a very handsome Office was built here; but that being burnt in the Year 1718, it was rebuilt in a very spacious and commodious Manner, with Brick and Stone, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture, the latter is with Stone Columns and Entablature of the *Tuscan* Order; the former, with Pilasters, Entablature and Pediments of the *Ionick* Order. The Length of the Building is 189 Feet, the Breadth, in the Middle, 27 Feet; but at the End much broader.

THE present Commissioners, and other Officers of this House are:

COMMISSIONERS.

Sir John Stanley, Bart.  
Sir Charles Peers, Knt.  
Sir John Evelyn, Bart.  
Sir James Campbell, Bart.  
John Campbell, Esq;  
Brian Fairfax, Esq;  
Henry Hale, Esq;  
George Drummond, Esq;  
John Hill, Esq;  
Gwynne Vaughan, Esq;  
George Ross, Esq;  
Wardell George Westby, Esq;  
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. and  
Edward Trelawny, Esq;

1000 *l.* per Ann. each. 14000 00 0

*l.* *s.* *d.*

Secretary, Charles Kerkesse, Esq; 500 00 0  
More for the Coal Duty 100 00 0  
More for Clerks 200 00 0  
More for a Copying Clerk 90 00 0  
John Manley, Esq; Western and } 250 00 0  
Plantation Clerk }  
Mr. Thomas Bryan, Northern } 80 00 0  
Clerk }

1220 00 0

Solicitor for LONDON, and the Northern Port, George Medcalf, Esq; } 300 00 0

Solicitor for the Western Ports of Kent and Sussex, Richard Wyatt, Esq; } 250 00 0

550 00 0

Receiver General, Henry Selwyn, Esq; } 1000 00

His Assistant 100 00 0  
A Chief Teller 50 00 0  
Another Teller 40 00 0  
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted 100 00 0  
Another Clerk 40 00 0  
Paymaster of the Incidents, William Leach } 50 00 0  
A Messenger 26 00 0

1406 00 0

Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver General, Augustus Schutz, Esq; } 400 00 0

Clerks, three 180 00 0

580 00 0

Comptroller General of the Accompts of the Customs, Robert Parsons, Esq; } 1000 00

Robert Paul, his Assistant 150 00 0

1150 00 0

Inspector of the Out-Port Collector's Accompts, Alexander Gould, Jun. Esq; } 400 00 0

Clerks, four 200 00 0

600 00 0

Inspector



Inspector General of the Exports  
and Imports, *Anthony Balam, Esq;* } 500 00 0  
His Assistant } 120 00 0

620 00 0

Register General of all Ships be-  
longing to Great Britain, *Robert* } 620 00 0  
*Pringle, Esq;* }  
Clerks, three } 190 00 0

810 00 0

Surveyor General, *John Nicholas,* } 500 00 0  
and *Edward Rumbald, Esq;* }  
Clerks, two } 20 00 0

520 00 0

Surveyor of the Out-Ports, *Tho-* } 366 16 8  
*mas Canstan* }  
A Deputy } ———

Register of the Seizures, *Thomas* } 200 00 0  
*Woodford, Esq;* }  
A Deputy } ———

Inspector of the Prosecutions, he  
has for Salary i. s. per Pound, of  
what is paid into the Exchequer, }  
*Thomas Pagett, Esq;* }  
Four Examiners of the Out-Port } 400 00 0  
Books. }  
Clerks, four } ———

Examiner of the Sufficiency of  
Officers Security, and to solicit the  
Payment of Debts standing out in the  
Plantation Receipt, *Mr. Martin* } 100 00 0  
A Clerk } 20 00 0

120 00 0

Surveyor General of the Riding  
Officers, appointed for the Guard of } 250 00 0  
*Kent, Richard Wyatt, Esq;* }  
A Clerk } 40 00 0  
*Ditto, for Sussex, Major Batton* } 250 00 0

540 00 0

Keeper of a Certificate Book In-  
wards, for the Use of the Commis- } 25 00 0  
sioners, *Hugh Grainger* } ———

Register of Wool, &c. from Ire- } 40 00 0  
land, *John Marshal* } ———

### Port of LONDON.

OFFICERS serving both in the Inward and  
Outward Business.

Comptroller, *Charles Downing,* } 255 00 0  
*Esq;* besides Fees }  
Deputies, four }  
A Clerk } 20 00 0

275 00 0

Surveyor, the Earl of *Bradford,* } 500 00 0  
in Trust }  
A Deputy }  
Clerks, three } 20 00 0

520 00 0

Comptroller of the Cloth and  
Petty Customs, both Inwards and } 200 00 0  
Outwards, *John Goodwin,* and *Tho-* }  
*mas Gary, Esqs;* besides Fees } ———

A Deputy

A Clerk

Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, } 250 00 0  
both Inwards and Outward, *Thomas* }  
*Hudson* } ———

Land Carriage Surveyor, *Sampson* } 80 00 0  
*Sainthill* } ———

Seventeen Land Carriage Men, 35 l. } 595 00 0  
per Ann. each } ———

675 00 0

Coast Waiter Surveyor, *Francis* } 60 00 0  
*Hastewood* } ———

Seventeen Coast Waiters, 40 l. per } 680 00 0  
Ann. each } ———

Sollicitor of the Coast Bonds, *G.* } 50 00 0  
*Metcalf* } ———

Clerk of the Coast Business, *John* } 50 00 0  
*Ellis* } ———

Clerk of *Ditto*, and to make up } 50 00 0  
Stores } ———

Six Pair of Oars for the Coast } 360 00 0  
Waiters } ———

1250 00 0

Weighing Porters, Twenty-five, } 825 00 0  
33 l. per Ann. each } ———

*East India* prohibited Goods, four } 20 00 0  
weighing Porters, 5 l. per Ann. each } ———

Two Warehouse-keepers, 20 l. per } 40 00 0  
Ann. each } ———

Comptroller of the unrated Goods 120 00 0  
Two Inspectors of the Warehouses 10 00 0

Three Computors, *Burg, Gilli-* } 52 00 0  
*brand, and Gibbs* } ———

1067 00 0

Preventive Officer, *Robert Leslie.* 40 00 0

Maker-out, and Compleator of } 20 00 0  
the Inspector General's Bills. } ———

60 00 0

Keymen, Twenty-one, at 21 s. }  
per Week, as they die the Office to } 1146 12  
sink } ———

### INWARDS.

Collector, *Henry Hare, Robert* } 466 13 4  
*Man, Esqs;* } ———

Seven Deputies, } 400 00 0  
Seven Clerks under them } ———

866 13 4

Examiner Inward, *Hugh Granger* 60 00 0

Examiner of the Duty on Wine } 40 00 0  
and Currants, *Charles Mien* } ———

100 00 0

Copying Clerk of the Warrants, }  
and to deliver them to the Land } 40 00 0  
Waiters, *Henry Morey.* } ———

Affistant to the Clerk of the Ships } 60 00 0  
Entries, *Michael Honnor.* } ———

Register of the Warrants has 2d. }  
per Warrant Fee, *Samuel Sturgis,* }  
*Esq;* } ———

Customer of Petty Customs Inward, } 62 06 8  
*Stephen Weston, Esq;* } ———

A Deputy.

Three



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three Jerquers, one hath 150 <i>l.</i> per Ann. the other 100 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	350	00	0
Three Wine-Tasters, 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	240	00	0
Nine Land-Surveyors, 200 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	1800	00	0
Nineteen King's Waiters, 33 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	627	00	0
Thirty-One Land-Waiters, 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	2480	00	0
	5147	00	0
Eight Tide-Surveyors, 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	480	00	0
Eighty Tidesmen, 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	6800	00	0
One Hundred and Twenty Tidesmen, 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	480	00	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	50	00	0
Clerks to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing Porters on work, Richard Evans	50	00	0
Register of the Ships in the Office, Richard Walker	50	00	0
	7860	00	0
Wood Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances, Thomas Andrews	100	00	0
Surveyor of the Keys, Philip Bowen	26	00	0
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges, and coarse Goods, Robert Archer	60	00	0
Two Watermen 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	10	00	0
Tidesmen in this Office, 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per Day, when employed	10	00	0
Keeper of the Timber-Waiters Accounts, Richard Evans	196	00	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consigned from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of Four and a half per Cent. William Cresswell, Esq;	50	00	0
Clerk of the said Deputy	40	00	0
A Checque on the said Husband, Thomas Brian	190	00	0
Two Gaugers, 60 <i>l.</i> per Annum each	120	00	0
OUTWARD.			
Collector, Duke of Manchester	276	13	4
Three Deputies			
Five Copying Clerks			
Copying Clerk of the Cocquets, or Bills, Joseph Bignall	30	00	0
Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, Herbert Lewis, besides Fees	50	00	0
Comptroller of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, Joseph Somers, besides Fees	50	00	0
Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs outward, Henry Waterland, besides Fees	05	00	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Searchers, the Chief, Sir William Fowles, besides Fees	120	00	0
Five Under-Searchers, each 12 <i>l.</i> per Ann. besides Fees	60	00	0
Five more Searchers, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. besides Fees	300	00	0
Two Watermen attending them	60	00	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, Richard Barren	60	00	0
Two Watermen attending him	60	00	0
Two Clerks			
	750	00	0
Register of the Certificate Cocquets, Henry Crispe,	60	00	0
Other necessary OFFICERS in this Port.			
Warehouse-Surveyor, Sam. Grice	350	00	0
His Assistant, John Emmerson	80	00	0
Additional Assistant	50	00	0
Warehouse-keeper for the Commissioners, John Redmayn	60	00	0
Warehouse-keeper for the Collector, George Toriano	60	00	0
	600	00	0
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, Stephen Scot	100	00	0
His Assistant, William Scot	30	00	0
Two Watermen to attend him	60	00	0
	90	00	0
Two Inspectors of the River, each 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	160	00	0
Two Pair of Oars, 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	120	00	0
	280	00	0
Usher of the Custom-house, William Taylor	60	00	0
Charles Doe, House-keeper	80	00	0
	140	00	0
Two Appraisers, 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	60	00	0
Cooper, Richard Green	10	00	0
Two Door-keepers, 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	20	00	0
Four Messengers, 10 <i>s.</i> per Week each	104	00	0
Forty-two Workmen, at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per Ann.	283	10	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, at 16 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	288	00	0
Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-house	07	00	0
	772	10	0
At BLACKWALL.			
Surveyor, Thomas Carpenter	40	00	0
Waiter and Searcher	40	00	0
Two Watermen, 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	60	00	0
	140	00	0
At GRAVESEND.			
Two Searchers, 12 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each, besides Fees	24	00	0
Another			



	l.	s.	d.
Another Searcher, 40 l. per Ann.	40	00	0
Four Watermen, 30 l. per Ann. each	120	00	0
A Smack, Nicholas Nassb	339	16	0
	523	16	0

## At LEIGH.

Surveyor, Samuel Stephens, to keep a Boat	60	00	0
---	----	----	---

## At SHOWBURY.

Waiter and Searcher, Gervaise Sully	40	00	0
-------------------------------------	----	----	---

## At GREENWICH.

Surveyor, William Smith	60	00	0
A Pair of Oars	60	00	0
	120	00	0

## At BARKING.

Surveyor, Henry Hopkins	40	00	0
-------------------------	----	----	---

## At WIVENHOE.

A Smack, Capt. William Leaper	319	00	0
-------------------------------	-----	----	---

THERE are besides these, a considerable Number of inferior Officers, as extraordinary Tidefinen, Weighing-Porters, and Watchmen, who are only paid when they are employed, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

NEAR this Customer's-key, towards the East, was the Water-gate, and towards the West is Porter's-key; then Galley-key, where the Gallies were used to unlade, and land their Merchandizes and Wares; and that Part of Thames-street was therefore by some called Galley-row, but more commonly Petty Wales.

ON the North Side, as well as the South of Thames-street, were many large Houses for Stowage, built for Merchants, towards the East End of it, namely, over-against Galley-key, Wool-key, and the Custom-house. There were also some large Stone Buildings, the Ruins whereof were remaining in Stow's Time; but the first Builders and Owners of them being worn out of Memory, the common People affirmed, that they were built by Julius Caesar: Some were of another Opinion, and that more likely, that this great Stone Building was some Time the Lodging appointed for the Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this City, and that therefore the Street in that Part is called Petty Wales, which Name remaineth there most commonly to this Day; as where the Kings of Scotland were used to be lodged betwixt Charing-Cross and Whitehall, is still called Scotland-yard; and where the Earls of Britain were lodged, without Aldersgate, is still called Little-Britain.

An Hospital for Lunaticks.

IN the 44th Year of Edward III, an Hospital, in the Parish of Barking, was founded by Robert Denton, Chaplain, for the Sustentation of poor Priests, and others, both Men and Women, who were sick of the Phrenzy, there to remain till they were perfectly well, and restored to good Memory.

THERE was, in the sixth Year of Henry V, in Tower-street Ward, a Messuage, or great House, called Cobham's-Inn; and in the 37th of Henry VI, a Messuage in Thames-street, appertaining to Richard Longville. Some of the Ruins before spoke of, might very likely be of

the aforefaid Hospital, belonging, peradventure, to some Prior Alien, and so suppressed among the rest, in the Reign of Edward III, or Henry V; who suppressed them all.

NOW for the modern State of this Ward, in relation to the Streets, Passages, and Places of Habitation, since the Fire of LONDON. It contains these principal Streets and Lanes, as hath been taken by a careful Survey; viz. Tower-street, Thames-street, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, and Seething-lane, St. Olave Hart-street; then Idle-lane, St. Dunstan's-hill, Harp-lane, Water-lane, and Beer-lane, in which Places are several Courts and Alleys.

Tower-street, of which there is the Great and the Little; of which latter, but some Part is in this Ward, beginning about the Middle, near unto St. Margaret Patton's Church, and falls into Great-Tower-street, which runs Eastwards unto Tower-hill, or Dock, and is a spacious Street, well built and inhabited by able Tradesmen; and the rather, as being so great a Thoroughfare to and from Wapping, the Tower, St. Catharine's, and those Parts bordering upon the Thames, replenished with Seafaring Persons.

THE Courts in this Street are, Mercers-court, seated on the North Side, very long, with turning Passages, and but indifferently inhabited. Carpenters-hall-court, a square Place, with an open Passage into it, sufficient for a Cart. Fowk's-court, very handsome and open, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and hath good Houses, which are well inhabited. Black-swan-court, a pretty handsome open Place, with indifferent Houses. Red-cross-court, also pretty good. Beckford-court, a very handsome airy Place, with large Houses, well inhabited, especially the Upper End. White-lion-court, seated over-against Barking Church, is both small and ordinary, and hath a Passage into Chitterling-alley. Priest's-alley, both narrow and ordinary, which with a turning Passage falls into Tower-dock: In this Alley are two small Courts, very ordinary, and without Names. Rose-alley, over-against Barking Church, being long and ordinary, and hath a Passage down Steps into Chitterling-alley, as also into Gloucester-court. Then Barking Church, a Peculiar to the Archbishop of Canterbury; to which Church the Abbot of Barking was antiently Patron. The Dismes 10 s. 8 d.

ON the Backside of Barking Church-yard is an Alley, or Passage, into Tower-hill, with Houses on the one Side, which have a Prospect of the Church and Church-yard; and on this Part, being the North Side, was antiently Barking Chapel, long since dissolved. On the South East Corner of Tower-street is a Row of Houses fronting the Tower, and leading to Thames-street, being pleasantly situated, having also the Prospect of the Thames.

Thames-street is a Place of considerable Trade and taken up by great Dealers, as well by Wholesale as Retail: And, altho' the Street, since the new Building, is broad, yet on Account of the Custom-house, and the several Keys and Wharfs, it is extremely pester'd with Carts, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants and Passengers thro' it. This Street runneth a very great Length from East to West, even to Puddle-dock, which is about a Mile, but lies in several Wards. The Part in this Ward goeth no farther than Billingsgate.

THE present Names of the Keys or Wharfs lying on the South Side, beginning at the Tower-dock, are Brewers Key, Chester Key, Galley Key, Wool Key, Porter's Key, Custom-house Key, Great Bear Key, Little Bear Key, Wiggins's Key, Ralf's Key, Temple Key, Little Dice Key, Great Dice Key, Smart's Key, and then Billingsgate; which



which said Keys are all made Use of for the Lading and Unlading of Merchants Goods, and some of these Keys are more considerable than others, particularly *Bear Key*, there being one of the greatest Markets in *England* for Wheat and other Kind of Grain, brought hither by Coasting Vessels.

ON the North Side of this *Thames-street*, beginning towards *Billingsgate* are these Courts, viz. *Dog-tavern-court*, a handsome and genteel Place well inhabited; *Wickeler's-yard*, taken up in Warehouses for stowing of Merchants Goods; *Nag's-head-court*, but ordinary; and here is kept the Coal-Meters Office; *Smither's* Coffee-house being in a Court wholly taken up by the said Coffeehouse, and hath a Passage into *Water-lane*; *Vine-court*, taken up by Warehouses.

*Beer-lane*, comes out of *Tower-street*, and turns into *Thames-street*, a Place of small Account. In this Lane are these Courts, viz. *Glocester-court*, a handsome Place with a Free Stone Pavement, and hath a Passage into *Priest's-alley*; *Horn-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Passage into *Thames-street*, another into *Rose-alley*, and another into *Chitterling-alley*, both indifferent Places; *Custom-house-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free Stone Pavement; at the Upper End of this Court is another small Court so called, which hath a Passage through the *Ship Tavern* into *Water-lane*.

*Water-lane*, a very great Thorough-fare, occasioned by the *Custom-house*, as being the ready Passage to it, and is, for the generality, taken up by Publick-Houses: This Lane is so called as running down to the Water-gate by the *Custom-house*; but formerly it was called *Sporiar-lane*; in this Lane is *Orance-court*, having but two Houses, the rest taken up in Warehouses; and here is the *Trinity-house*, and *Ballast-Office*, before spoken of.

*Harp-lane* comes out of *Tower-street*, and falls into *Thames-street*. On the East Side is *Bakers-hall*, already mentioned, some Time the Dwelling-house of *John Chickley*, Esq; Chamberlain of the City of *LONDON*. On the West Side of this *Harp-lane* is *Cross-lane*, which is but ordinary, and leads to *St. Mary's-hill*; *St. Dunstan's-hill*, formerly called *Church-lane*, runs as far as *St. Dunstan's Church-yard*, and from thence down unto *Thames-street*. On the West Side of the said Church is another Lane, called *Church-lane*, which turning into another towards *St. Mary-hill*, is called *Fowl-lane*. This *St. Dunstan's-hill* is a Place well inhabited by Merchants, especially about the Church, and on the East Side, over-against the Church is *Coffin-court*, which is but narrow, and not over well inhabited.

THEN *St. Dunstan's Church*, before described; adjoining to this Church Northwards is *Church-alley*, which hath a handsome Free Stone Paving, and good Buildings, on the Side fronting the Church; and this Alley leadeth into *Idle-lane*, which comes out of the West End of *Tower-street*, and falls into *Thames-street*. On the West Side of this Lane is *Cross-lane*, which falls into *St. Mary-hill*; by this Church is *Priest's-alley*, also of good Account.

*Mincing-lane*, antiently called *Mincheon-lane*, is built with good Houses, which, for the generality, are taken up by Merchants and Persons of Repute; the Street is broad, leading out of *Tower-street*, and going up into *Fenchurch-street*.

*Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, a Place now well inhabited with divers large Houses for Merchants; but there are yet some old Timber-Houses in it. The greatest Part of this Lane is in this Ward, to wit, from *Tower-street* unto that Part where the Post and Chain is placed a-cross the Street, which is above the West End of *Hart-street*: And

in this Part of the Lane are these Places, viz. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, which is but indifferent; over-against which is the *Old Navy-Office*, *Well-alley*, being both small and narrow; *Pick-axe-alley*, also small, and *Star-alley*, which is but ordinary.

*Hart-street*, is but short, coming out of *Mark-lane*, and falls into *Crutched-fryars*, by *St. Olave Hart-street Church*, belonging to the Diocese of *LONDON*, a Church-yard behind it: Over-against this Church is *Crosseys*, or *Angel-court*, which is an open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited.

*Seething*; or *Sything-lane*, runneth Northwards from *Tower-street* unto *Crutched-fryars*: It is now a Place of no great Account, but amongst the Inhabitants some are Merchants. Here is the *Navy-Office*, but the chief Gate for Entrance is out of *Crutched-fryars*: And in this Lane are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *John De-veres's-yard*, broad in the Middle, but ordinary, with a narrow Passage into *Mark-lane*; *Carr-yard*, a handsome open Place, but meanly inhabited; *St. Catharine's-court*, handsome and well inhabited; *Star-alley*, newly built for Warehouses and Tenements; *Black-raven-court*, an open Place, with new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; *Plough-yard*, but ordinary built and inhabited; *Crown-court*, but small, with a Free Stone Pavement.

*Tower-hill*, the West Row of Buildings, with Part of the *Hill* (which is in this Ward) is a handsome Structure, well inhabited and pleasantly seated in an open Air, having the delightful Prospect of the *Thames* and the *Tower*: And in this Row is *Barking-alley*, or *Alleys*, one leading into *Tower-street*, and the other into *Seething-lane*, in both which the Buildings encompass *Barking Church* on North and East Sides. Between *Barking-alley* and *St. Catharine's-court*, already taken Notice of, is

THE RECEIVER'S OFFICE for GREENWICH HOSPITAL of the Six-pences per Mensen on Merchants Seamens Wages.

THIS Office is under the Direction of the following Persons: The Sixpenny Office.

*William Allix*, Esq; Commissioner and Receiver-General, whose Salary is 300*l.* per Ann. besides a Dwelling-house, &c.

*William Young*, Esq; Commissioner and Accountant, Salary 200*l.*

*Mr. James Hudson*, Comptroller, 100*l.*

*Mr. William Turner*, 50*l.* 2 Clerks to the Receiver General.

*Mr. Isaac Giberne*, 40*l.* 5

*Mr. Robert Young*, Accomptant's Clerk, 50*l.*

*Mr. Henry Corry*, Comptroller's Clerk, 40*l.*

*William Mears*, Messenger, 20*l.*

Housekeeper, 20*l.*

THE Money received in this Office is paid Monthly to *Admiral Cavendish*, Treasurer of *Greenwich Hospital*.

NEAR this Office is a House formerly the Transport Office, which is now laid aside.

FARTHER Northwards, is *Muscovy-court*, an open Place, with a Free Stone Pavement. In this Court are good Brick Buildings, well inhabited, and a back Passage, with a Door, into the *Navy-Office*.

FORMERLY there were round the *Tower*, old Buildings, which inclosed the Ditch, or Moat: and there stood till the Reign of King *Charles II.* but being found incommodious, were all by a Command from above, Sir *John Robinson* being Lieutenant, pulled down, and the Moat cleansed and enlarged: So that now the *Tower* is not choaked up, but stands open on all Sides.

THUS



THUS much for the Bounds and Antiquity of this Ward; wherein are noted, first, the *Tower of LONDON*, three Parish Churches; the *Custom-house*, *Navy-Office*, and Receiver's Office for *Greenwich Hospital*; and two Halls of Companies, viz. Clothworkers and Bakers.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, 13 Constables, 12 Scavengers, 13 Wardmote Men, and a Beadle: It is taxed to the Fifteen, 261.

THERE are to watch at the Stands within this Ward every Night, a Constable and the Beadle, with 40 Watchmen.

THE Jury-men, returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of May.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir Charles Peers, Knt.

### C H A P. III.

#### A L D G A T E W A R D.

THE second Ward within the Walls, on the East Side of the City, is called *Ealdgate*, or *Aldgate Ward*, taking its Name from the said Gate. The principal Street of this Ward beginneth at *Aldgate*, stretcheth West, where was once a handsome Well, but now a Pump is placed. From thence, the Way being divided in two, the first and principal Street called *Aldgate-street*, runneth on the South Side to *Lime-street* Corner; and half that Street down on the Left Hand, is also in this Ward.

IN the Mid-way, on that South Side, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Lime-street*, is *Hart-born-alley*, a Thorough-fare into *Fenchurch-street*; and another Alley, once called *Sprinkle-alley*, from an holy Water-pot, which used to hang there, but now *Sugar-loaf-alley*.

NEAR this was a large House, and divers Tenements near adjoining, which some Time belonged to a dissolved Priory, but afterwards given by King Henry VIII to one Mrs. *Cornwallis*, Widow, and her Heirs, in Reward for some fine Puddings which she made and presented to him: Such was the Princely Liberality of those Times. A littler farther was the House of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, which is now the *African-house*.

THEN, somewhat more West, is *Belzeter's-lane*, so called from the first Builder and Owner thereof, now corruptly called *Billiter-lane*; a Place consisting formerly of poor and ordinary Houses, where it seems needy and beggarly People used to inhabit; whence the Proverb, *A Bawdy Beggar of Billiter-lane*; which is somewhere used by Sir *Thomas More*, in the Book he wrote against *Tyndal*.

BETWIXT this *Belzeter's-lane* and *Lime-street*, three new Houses being to be built, in the Year 1590, in a Place where before was a large Garden Plat, inclosed from the Street by a high Brick Wall, upon taking down the said Wall, and digging for Cellarage, another Wall of Stone was found directly under the Brick Wall, with an arched Gate-way of Stone, and Gates of Timber to be closed in the Midst towards the Street; the Timber of the Gates was consumed, but the Hinges of Iron were then remaining on their Staples on both Sides.

MOREOVER, in that Wall were square Windows, with Bars of Iron on each Side this Gate; the Wall was above two Fathoms deep under Ground: This, *Stow* judged to be the Ruins of some House burnt in the Reign of King *Stephen*, when the Fire began in the House of one *Ackward*, near *London-stone*, and consumed East to *Aldgate*: Whereby it appeareth, how greatly the Ground of the City hath been raised in that Place.

ON the North Side, this principal Street stretcheth to the West Corner of *St. Andrew's Church*, and then the Ward turneth towards the North, by *St. Mary-street*, on the East Side of

*St. Augustine's Church*, in the Wall, and by *Bury's-marks* again, or about by the Wall to *Aldgate*.

THE second Way from *Aldgate*, more towards the South from the Pump afore said, is called *Fenchurch-street*, and is of *Aldgate Ward*, to *Culver-alley*, which is on the West Side of *Ironmongers Hall*.

AGAIN, from *Aldgate*, out of the principal Street, close by the Gate and Wall of the City, runneth a Lane South to *Crowched-fryars*, *Woodrose-lane*, and so to *Tower-hill*: And out of this Lane West, a Street called *Hart-street*, which in that Ward stretcheth to *Sydon*, or *Seething-lane*, by *St. Olaves's Church*: One other Lane more West from *Aldgate*, goeth by *Northumberland House* toward *Crossed*, or *Crowched-fryars*: Then on the same Side is the North End of *Mark-lane*, and *Blanch-appleton*, or *Chappleton*, where the Ward endeth.

THE antient Bounds of this Ward may be taken from the Extent of the Soke of the Priory of *Christ Church*; and what that is, may be known from what is wrote by one of that Convent, and preserved in an old Book, called *Dunthorne*; where we read, *Sciendum igitur quanta sit Soka, cujus fines tales sunt. A Porta de Aldgate, &c. i. e.* "We must know therefore, how great the Soke is, which hath such Bounds: "From the Gate of *Aldgate*, as far as the Gate "of the Bailey of the *Tower*, called *Cungate*, and "all *Cheken-lane*, towards *Barking Church*, as "far as the Church-yard, except one House "nearer than the Church-yard; and the Journey is returned the same Way, as far as the "Church of *St. Olave's*; and then we come "back by the Street which goes by *Coleman-church*; then it goes forth towards *Fenchurch*, and so there on this Side our Houses is "is a Lane, through which we ent unto the "the House of *Theobald Fitz-Ivo*, Alderman; "which Lane now is stopped, because it had "been suspected for Thieves in the Night: "Therefore because a Way was not open there, "we come back again by a Lane towards the "Church of *St. Michael*, and as far as *Lime-street*, to the House of *Richard Cavel*. This "therefore is our Inward Soke, and these are "the Bounds of it. This the Queen-Mother gave to us, with the Gate of *Aldgate*. From "*Lime-street* we go through the Street by the "Church of *St. Andrew's*, as far as the Chapel "of *St. Augustine upon the Wall*; then as far "as the Gate of the Church-yard. This is the "Circuit of our Inner Soke.

THUS much for the Bounds. Now for Monuments, or Places most antient and notable. First, To begin with the dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Christ Church*, on the Right Hand within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Daughter to *Malcolm*,  
The Priory of the Holy Trinity.



*Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, Wife to *Henry I.* in the same Place, where *Siredus* some Time began to erect a Church in Honour of the Cross, and *St. Mary Magdalene*, of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham* were wont to receive thirty Shillings. The Queen was to acquit her Church thereof, and in Exchange gave unto them a Mill; King *Henry*, her Husband, confirmed her Gift. This Church was given to *Norman*; the first Canon Regular in all *England*.

THE said Queen also gave unto the same Church, and those that served GOD therein, the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all Customs, so free as she had held the same, and 25 *l.* Blanks, which she had of the City of *Exeter*, as appeareth by her Deed, wherein she nameth the House *Christ-church*, and reporteth *Aldgate* to be of her Demains; which she granted with two Parts of the Rent of the City of *Exeter*.

THE Deed of Queen *Maud* follows, as it was taken out of the Register of the said Priory, called there *Prioratus de Cricchurch*.

“ *Matildis Dei Gratia Anglorum Regina R.*  
 “ *Episcopo London. & omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ*  
 “ *fidelibus, Salutem. Notum sit vobis me Con-*  
 “ *filio Archiepiscopi Anselmi & Concessione &*  
 “ *Confirmatione Domini Regis Henrici dedisse &*  
 “ *confirmasse Ecclesiam Christi infra muros Lon-*  
 “ *don. veram, liberam, & quietam ab omni sub-*  
 “ *jectione tam Ecclesiæ de Waltham, quam ali-*  
 “ *arum Ecclesiarum, præter Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli*  
 “ *London. & Episcopi cum omnibus ad eam perti-*  
 “ *nentibus ad honorem Dei Canonicis in ea regu-*  
 “ *lariter cum Normanno Priore Deo fervientibus,*  
 “ *in perpetuum, pro redemptione animarum nos-*  
 “ *trarum, scil. dedi eis Portam de Aldgate cum*  
 “ *Soca ad eam pertinentem quæ fuit mea Domi-*  
 “ *nica, & duas Partes reddit. civitatis Exoniæ. Et*  
 “ *volo & præcipio; quod iidem Canonici bene &*  
 “ *in Pace & honorifice & libere teneant terras*  
 “ *suas & omnia ad Ecclesiam suam pertinent. cum*  
 “ *omnibus libertatibus & consuetudinibus quas*  
 “ *Dominus meus Rex Henricus eis per chartam*  
 “ *suam confirmavit, ita, ne eis injuria vel contu-*  
 “ *melia fiat. Teste Episcopo Wint. &c.*

THE Charter of King *Henry*, whereby, as before was said, he confirmed the Queen's Gift, ran in this Tenor, viz.

“ *Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Wilhelmo Exoniæ*  
 “ *Episcopo et Balio. Vic. & Præposit. Exoniæ &*  
 “ *omnibus Baronib. & Fidelibus suis Devene-*  
 “ *cestr. & omnibus Burgens. & Ministris suis Ex-*  
 “ *oniæ, Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Ecclesiæ*  
 “ *Sanctæ Trinitatis London. & Canonicis ibidem*  
 “ *fervientibus pro Anima Matildis Reginæ con-*  
 “ *jugis meæ xxv. lib. ad Scalam per Annum de*  
 “ *reddit. ipsius Reginæ in Exoniæ quas pred. Re-*  
 “ *gina Matild. iis dedit in vita. Et volo & firmi-*  
 “ *ter præcipio, quod Vicecom. quicumq; sit aut*  
 “ *fuerit in Exonia eas reddit ipsi Canonicis singu-*  
 “ *lis Annis, sicut unquam melius & plenius red-*  
 “ *dit. fuerunt, & eisdem terris quibus reddi sole-*  
 “ *bant. Teste Galfridi, Cancellar. & niger. de*  
 “ *albiū, & Galfrid. de Clinton apud Potef-*  
 “ *mudam.*

HE writ also to *Roger*, Bishop of *Sarum*, and to the Barons of his *Exchequer*, for the Payment of the 25 *l.* Blank, as followeth:

“ *Henricus Rex Angliæ Rogero Episcopo Sarum*  
 “ *& Baronibus Scaccarii Salutem. Sciatis me con-*  
 “ *cessisse, esse stabile Donum quod Matildis Regina*  
 “ *Uxor mea dedit & concessit Canonicis Sanctæ Tri-*  
 “ *nitatis London. viz. xxv. l. Blanc. Quas ei dedit*  
 “ *de Firma Civitatis Exoniæ. Et præcipio vobis,*

VOL I.

“ *ita inde constingatis Vicecom. ut eas reddat eis;*  
 “ *sicut faceretis de mea propria Firma. Test. Gal-*  
 “ *frid de Clynton apud Winton.*

KING *Stephen* also confirmed this Payment of 25 *l.* ad *Scalam*, by a Charter, directed to *William*, Bishop of *Exeter*, the Sheriffs, &c.

AND when *Henry II.* styled *Fitz-Empress*, Anno 1180, and the 26th of his Reign, made a new Money current, the Sheriff of *Exeter* would not pay the Prior of *Christ-church* at *Michaelmas*, the Half-year's Rent, viz. 12 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* secundum pondus Blanc. i. e. according to the Weight Blank (this new Money being of less Weight than Money was when Queen *Maud* gave the said Gift) the said Prior, whose Name was *St. Stephen*, obtained the full Payment by a Charter from that King: For new Money was 20 *d.* ob. the Ounce, 20 *s.* 6 *d.* the Pound; so that now the Prior's Due was 25 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* i. e. 25 *l.* ad *Scalam*, at the Scale.

THERE was another Charter, whereby this Priory was privileged to inclose the Way along *London-Wall*, and stop the Passage, and enlarge their Priory to the very Wall.

“ *Henricus Rex Angliæ, &c. Rich. Episcopo*  
 “ *& Alberico de Vere Vic. & omnibus Baronibus*  
 “ *& Fidelibus London. Salutem. Sciatis me con-*  
 “ *cessisse Sanctæ Trinitati & Normanno, Priori,*  
 “ *& Canonicis Sanctæ Trinitatis London. ut clau-*  
 “ *dant muro viam quæ erat inter Ecclesiam &*  
 “ *Officinas eorum, & Murum Civitat. & in pace*  
 “ *teneant. & via quæ solebat ibi esse sit a modo,*  
 “ *ante Ecclesiam suam ex alia Parte. Et hoc*  
 “ *concedo eis pro animab. Patris mei & Matris &*  
 “ *Prædecessorum & Successorum meorum, & pro*  
 “ *salute mea & statu Regni mei. Test. Ranulph.*  
 “ *Cancellario meo & Gaufrid. de Guntona & Rad.*  
 “ *Basset apud Northamptonam.*

*Norman* took on him to be Prior of *Christ-Church*, in the Year of Christ 1108, in the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalene*, *St. Michael*, *St. Catharine*, and the *Blessed Trinity*, which now were made but one Parish of the *Holy Trinity*, and was, in old Time, of the *Holy Cross*, or *Holy Rood* Parish.

THE Priory was built on a Piece of Ground in the Parish of *St. Catharine*, towards *Aldgate*, near the Chapel of *St. Michael*, and was above 300 Feet in Length. The Soke and Ward of *Aldgate* was then bounded, as is before shewn. The Queen was also assistant in procuring the Land and *English Knighten Guild* to be given to Prior *Norman*. The Honourable *Geffrey de Clinton* was also instrumental therein, and obtained, that the Canons might inclose the Way betwixt their Church and the Wall of the City, &c. This Priory, in Process of Time, became a very large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and surpassed all the Priories in the City of *LONDON*, or Shire of *Middlesex*; the Prior whereof was an Alderman of *LONDON*, viz. of *Port-foken* Ward, as has been shewn in the Account of that Ward.

AFTER this great Priory had swallowed up those four Parishes above-named, the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Catharine's*, procured themselves a Chapel, or Church, to be built in the Church-yard of the Priory, for their more convenient and quiet Resort to perform their Divine Service in; the Prior appointing them one of his Canons, according to his Pleasure, to say Mass to them: But still they were bound to Christen their Children in the Conventual Church, and to come thither at all solemn Times, that being the Parochial Church; where, for a great while before, they commonly resorted in a Part of that Church on the South, where the Altar of

St.



St. Mary Magdalene was placed : So that hereby Mass was saying in two Places of the Church at one Time : Which, by the Noise of several celebrating together, a great Confusion and Disturbance was occasioned. To prevent this, the said Chapel was at length erected, where one of the Canons officiated : But in Time great Discord happened between the Priory and them, about their Neglect of Coming to the Conventual Church : And Restraint was put upon them, as to their frequenting their own Church or Chapel, and obliging them to resort to the great Church for the Christening of their Children, and upon all the Holidays, especially the Greater; as in the Night and Day of our Lord's Nativity, Good Friday, the Day of the Benediction of the *Easter Wax-candle*, the Morning of *Easter-day*, the Vespers and Vigils of the Feasts of the *Holy Trinity*, and the Dedication of the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*. For these Things great Contentions arose between the Prior, *Robert Exeter*, and the Convent, and the aforesaid Parishioners; and continued to the Time of *William Haradon*, and Lord *Richard Clifford*, Bishop of LONDON : Who, in the Year 1414, made an Accommodation of their Differences by a Composition between them; the Terms of which were as follow, viz. That the said Parishioners of St. Catharine's, Christ's, or Creech-church, should have a Baptismal Font a-new set up in their Church, or Chapel, for Baptizing of Children, and to have other Solemnities to be there performed (about which such Contentions had before arisen among them) for all Times hereafter : That they should resort to the Conventual Church on the Festivals and Dedication of the said Conventual Church in the Eve of St. Bartholomew, yearly, and there, in Token of their Submission, and Acknowledgment, each should, in those Festivals, offer their Pence, Half-pence, and Farthings : And that they might, if they pleased, keep the Dedication of St. Catharine in their own said Chapel, or Church. Which, he the Bishop, out of his paternal Affection towards them, yielded unto. Further, That they might not ring the Bells on *Easter-day*, till the Office was finished at the Conventual Church. That one of the Canons, to be placed, or removed at the Pleasure of the Prior, should serve in the said Chapel, as was usual before this present Ordinance, to administer to the said Parishioners the Sacraments and Sacramentals, as antiently was done. That the Prior and Convent henceforth be not obliged to find the Ornaments, nor be at other Charges for the Chapel. All which Ordination, and Composition, the Prior and Convent, and the said Parishioners, had received and promised inviolably to observe perpetually.

*Eustacius*, the Eighth Prior, about the Year 1264, because he would not deal with Temporal Matters, instituted *Theobald Fitz-Juonis*, Alderman of *Portoken* Ward, under him; and *William Rising*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, was sworn Alderman of the said *Portoken* Ward, in the first of *Richard II.* These Priors sat and rode among the Aldermen of LONDON, in the same Livery, only the Prior's Habit was in Shape of a Spiritual Person, as *Stow* saith he himself saw in his Childhood; at which Time the Prior kept a most bountiful House, both for Rich and Poor, as well within the House, as at the Gates, to all Comers, according to their Conditions.

THERE were Monuments in this Church for the following Persons :

Sir Robert Turke, and Dame Alice his Wife.  
John Tirell, Esq;  
Simon Kempe, Esq;  
James Manthorpe, Esq;

John Ascue, Esq;

Thomas Pauset of Scalset, Esq;

John Kempe, Gent.

Robert Chirwide, Esq;

Sir John Heningham, and Dame Isabel his Wife.

Dame Agnes, Wife to Sir William Bardolph, and then to Sir Thomas Mortimer. She made her Will 1403, bequeathing her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the *Holy Trinity*, LONDON.

John Aspsfield, Esq;

Sir John Dedham, Knt.

Sir Ambrose Charcam.

Joan, Wife to Thomas Nucke, Gent.

John Husse, Esq;

John Beringham, Esq;

Thomas Goodwine, Esq;

Ralph Walles, Esq;

Dame Margaret, Daughter to Sir Ralph Cheney, Wife to Sir John Barkley, to Sir Thomas Barnes, and to Sir W. Burfire.

William Roofe.

Simon Frauncis.

John Breton, Esq;

— Helling, Esq;

John Malwen, and his Wife.

Anthony Wels, Son to John Wels.

Nicholas de Avesey, and Margery his Wife.

Anthony, Son to John Milles.

Baldwine, Son to King Stephen; and Matilda, Daughter to King Stephen, Wife to the Earl of Millen.

Henry Fitzalwine, Mayor of LONDON, 1213.

Geffrey Mandevile, 1215. And many others.

Lady Margaret le Scroope, who 1431, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of St. Trinity of Christ-Church, LONDON. She was Wife of Roger le Scroope, Knight, and Daughter of Sir Robert Tiptoft.

BUT to take Leave of this Priory : King Henry VIII, having a Desire to reward Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal Woolsey, as may be read in the Chronicle, sent for the Prior, and commending him for his Hospitality, promised him Preferment, as a Man worthy of greater Dignity; which he surely performed, and then compounded with him to surrender all the Priory, with the Appurtenances, to him, in the Month of July, Anno 1531, in the 23d Year of his Reign. The Canons were sent to other Houses of the same Order : And the Priory, with the Appurtenances, King Henry gave to Sir Thomas Audley, newly Knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir Thomas Audley offered the great Church of this Priory, with a Peel of nine well tuned Bells, (whereof the four largest are now at Stepney, and the other five at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street) to the Parishioners of St. Catharine Christ-church, in Exchange for their small Parish Church, being willing to have it pull'd down, and to have it built there towards the Street : But the Parishioners, having Doubts in their Heads of After-claps, refused the Offer.

THEN was the Priory Church and Steeple proffered to whomsoever would take it down, and carry it from the Ground; but no Man would undertake the Offer : Whereupon Sir Thomas Audley was obliged to be at more Charges to take it down, than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, &c. For the Workmen, with great Labour, beginning at the Top, loosed Stone from Stone, and threw them down, whereby the most Part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and those were sold very cheap : For all the Buildings, then made, about the City were of Brick and Timber. At that Time, any Man in the



the City might have a Cart-load of hard Stone, for Paving, brought to his Door, for 6d. or 7d. with the Carriage.

THE said *Thomas Lord Audley* built and dwelt on this Priory, during his Life, and died there, in the Year 1544; since which Time the said Priory came, by Marriage of the Lord *Audley's* Daughter and Heir, to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and was then called the *Duke's-place*.

## TRINITY-CHRIST-CHURCH,

NOW CALLED

### St. James Duke's Place.

AT this Time, the Inhabitants, dwelling in the said *Duke's-place*, became utterly destitute of any Parish-Church for resorting to Divine Worship: But the Parish-Church of *St Catharine* being so near, standing in the Cœmitery, or Church-yard, of the dissolved Priory, they went thither at the Hours of Service, and Administration of the Holy Sacraments, whereby they became a Burthen to the Parish, yet well enough to be borne withal, in regard to the Benefit ensuing by them: So that they were looked upon as equal Parishioners, exercising all Duties there, even as if it had been their own Parish.

THEY afterwards applied themselves to the Archbishop; and he moved King *James I*, in their Behalf, who was ready to forward so religious a Design: But the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, perceiving the Encouragement given, were resolved to have the Honour of so pious a Work, by whose Means a new Parish-Church was built; and, in the Time it was erecting, was called *Trinity Christ-church*, being raised out of the Ruins of *Trinity Priory* in *Duke's-place*: And to this Purpose is an Inscription, over the Door, on the North Side of the Chancel.

## V E R S E S

*Consecrated to the Eternizing the Memory of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of LONDON, the religious Mr. George Whitmore, and Mr. Nicholas Raynton, Sheriffs and Aldermen of the Honourable Senate and City, for their pious re-edifying of the long decayed Ruins of Trinity Christ-church in Duke's-place.*

As *David* would his Eyes no Rest afford  
Till he had found a Place out to the Lord  
To build a Temple, so this Man of Worth,  
The Mirrour which these latter Days bring forth:  
*Barkham*, the worthy, whose immortal Name,  
Marble's too weak to hold, for his Work's Fame;  
He never ceased in Industry and Care,  
From Ruin to redeem this House of Prayer.  
Following in this the Holy Patriarchs Ways,  
That ready were an Altar still to raise,  
When they received a Blessing; so this Lord,  
Scarce warm in Honour's Seat, did first accord,  
To this most pious Work, by which is shewn  
God's Blessings and his Thanks met both in one.  
The Charge the Honourable City bears,  
Whose Bounty in full Nobleness appears;  
To Acts of blest'd Condition, in such wise,  
That all Things better'd by their Ruins rise,  
Two noble faithful Supervisors then,  
Among a Senate of Religious Men,

Selected were, to whom the Care they gave,  
The Generous *Hamerly*, *Cambel* the Grave;  
Each being a Master-piece of Zeal and Care,  
Tow'rd God's own Temple, fit for Truths Affair.  
Now at the blessed Foundress I arrive,  
*Matilda*, whom *Henry* the first did wive,  
The *Christ'ndom* she gave, held the same,  
Till *James*, our Sovereign, gave it his own Name:  
And since, I touch Antiquity so near,  
Observe what Notes remarkable appear:  
An Alderman of LONDON was at first,  
The Prior of this Church, falling to th' worst;  
'Tis now raised by th' Encouragement and Care,  
Of a Lord Mayor of LONDON, which is rare:  
And worth observing, then as I began,  
I end best with the Honour of that Man.

This City's first Lord Mayor, lies buried here,

*Fitz Abwin*, of the Drapers Company;

And the Lord Mayor, whose Fame now shines so clear,  
*Barkham*, is of the same Fraternity.

WHEN the Work was brought to such Perfection, that nothing was wanting but Glazing the Windows; that was performed in this Man-

THE main and great East Light in the Chancel, Sir *Edward Barkham* himself undertook, and effected it at his own Charge, as was expressed in the same Window: The other, more Southerly, the two worshipful Gentlemen, Mr. *George Whitmore*, and Mr. *Nicholas Ranton*, worthily performed; and the third, standing Northerly in the same Chancel, Mr. *Walter Leigh*, who had been a Serjeant at Arms to the King's Majesty, and Sword-bearer of LONDON, did likewise, at his own Charge, perform. The two Western Lights, in the Bottom of the Church, the Honourable Company of Drapers effected the one, and the Woodmongers Worshipful Society finished the other. Besides, the two Southerly Windows, the one done at the Charge of Mr. *Cornelius Fish*, Chamberlain of LONDON, and the other by Mr. *Waldron*, then Marshal. So now you have the Church of *St. James's* compleat.

ONLY there is a fair Monument in the East End of the Chancel, made in Resemblance of a Golden Sun, with Beams and Rays, very ingeniously formed, charactering these Verses in and among them.

*The rising here  
of the clear Gospel's Sun,  
Is through the Senate's  
free Donation,  
The Globe of that bright Sun,  
the God of Might,  
Christ Jesus is the Rising,  
and the Light,  
The Heat the blessed Spirit  
Of Truth and Right:  
And as these three,  
the Globe, the Light, the Heat,  
Are all one Sun,  
so Three one God compleat:  
Thrice Allelujah,  
speaks about the Rays,  
That Three in one  
may only have the Praise.*

THIS Church was consecrated January 2, 1622, the Right Honourable Sir *Peter Proby* being then Lord Mayor, and the Right Worshipful Mr. *John Hodges*, and Sir *Humphrey Handford*, Knt. Sheriffs and Aldermen.

AN authentick Copy of the abovesaid Consecration of *St. James Duke's-place* Church, is preserved



preserved in a Register-Book of the Parish, beginning, *Universis & singulis, &c. Georgius, Permissione Divina* London. *Epif. Salutem in Domino sempiternam, &c. i. e. To all and every one, &c. George, by Divine Permission, Bishop of LONDON, Health in the Lord everlasting, &c.* Then it set forth, How the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, had prayed him, that he would vouchsafe to separate from all human or common and profane Uses, and convert to sacred and divine, the Chapel or Church, with the Steeple united to it, to the Honour of the *Holy and Undivided Trinity*, and for the Propagation of the Gospel, being situate within a certain Precinct commonly called *The Duke's-place*, within the Gate of the aforesaid City, called *Aldgate*, of the Diocese and Jurisdiction of LONDON, heretofore built; but afterwards, by the Authority of Parliament, dissolved and turned to common Uses: But that they had founded and built it again at their great Costs; and had also assigned certain Plats of Ground joyning and contiguous to the said Chapel, or Church, for burying the faithful Dead therein. Therefore he, the said *George*, Bishop of LONDON, desirous to satisfy the laudable and pious Desires of the said Mayor, Aldermen, &c. in that Behalf, did, on *Thursday* the 2d Day of *January*, 1622, between the Hours of eight and eleven the same Day, come to the Church or Chapel aforesaid. At which Time and Place, he, with the most Reverend Father in Christ, *George*, by the Divine Providence, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Sir Henry Marten*, Doctor of Law, and Knight, the Bishop's Vicar General in Spirituals, standing before the West Folding-Doors of the Chapel or Church aforesaid; the Honourable *Peter Proby* Lord Mayor of the City, together with some of his Worshipful Brethren, viz. *Sir John Leman*, *Sir William Cockin*, *Sir Edward Barkham*, Knts. *Martin Lumley*, *John Gore*, *William Gore*, *Cuthbert Hacket*, *James Campbell*, *Richard Herne*, *Hugh Hammersty*, *Edward Allen*, *Robert Ducey*, *George Whitmore*, and *Nicholas Reynton*, Esqrs; Aldermen of the same City; *John Hodges*, Esq; and *Sir Humphrey Hanford*, Knt. also Aldermen and Sheriffs, and others of the Commonalty accompanying them, came to them; and the said Mayor, for himself and the Aldermen and Commonalty, publicly offered, gave, delivered, and granted to the said Bishop, the Chapel or Church, the Steeple and the Plats of Ground united to them, for the aforesaid Uses; beseeching him to separate the same from all profane Uses by Virtue of his Pastoral Office, and to convert them to such as were sacred and divine; and solemnly to dedicate the same to GOD: And then delivered to him the Keys of the Chapel or Church, and of the Steeple: Which the Bishop receiving, he unlocked, and opened the Doors, and entered with the Archbishop, &c. and took Possession. And in the very Threshold, at his Entrance, blessed the Place after this Manner:

*I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord.*

*Peace be within these Walls, and Prosperity within these Doors.*

*Because thou art a House for the Lord our God, we will seek to do thee good.*

*I have chosen and sanctified this Place, that my Name may be there for ever.*

*And mine Eyes and mine Heart shall be there perpetually.*

THEN going a little forward, with bended Knees, and Hands towards the East, lifted up to Heaven, he made a devout Prayer, thereby Devoting and Dedicating the Place, from that Day,

for ever, unto God, and Consecrating it to his Service only, for Hearing his Word, Celebrating his Sacraments, and Offering up the Sacrifice of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

THEN, turning to the Congregation, standing at the Doors of the Chapel, or Church, in the Sight of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and a Multitude of the Faithful there present, by a formal Instrument in that Behalf conceived in Writing, and by the Vicar General offered and delivered to the Bishop, he separated the said Chapel, or Church, with the Steeple, from human and profane Uses, and dedicated it to GOD; and so declared it to be Dedicated and Consecrated openly and publickly in these Words, *In Nomine Dei, &c. i. e. In the Name of God, Amen.* We *GEORGE*, by the Divine Permission, Bishop of LONDON, &c. Therein he mentioned the said Church to be notoriously situated within his Diocese and Jurisdiction; and that he had dedicated the same to the Worship of the *Holy and Undivided Trinity*; and named it, *The Church, or Chapel, of St. James* within *Aldgate*.

THEN the ordinary Prayers were said, with three Select Psalms, by *Thomas Langley*, and other Petty Canons of *St. Paul's*. Then the 23d Psalm was sung with Musical Instruments: And a Sermon was preached by *John Whiting*, D. D. out of 2 *Samuel* vii. *He shall build a House for my Name, &c.*

THEN a Child was baptized; *Sir Henry Marten*, the Bishop's Vicar-General, *Sir William Cockain*, Alderman, and the Lady Mayors, being Sureties; baptized by the Bishop, and named *James*.

THEN the Bishop made another Prayer, praying GOD to accept that Day's Duty and Service of Dedicating that Church to his Great and Dreadful Name.

THEN the Bishop went to the Chancel, and called the Mayor and Aldermen; to whom, being placed before the Lord's Table, he spake in these, or the like Words:

*MY Lord Mayor, and you the Aldermen and Commonalty of this CITY;* "You have done  
"a worthy Work in Building this House for  
"GOD. It is your most earnest Desire to have  
"it Consecrated; which Request you have obtained, and therein a double Favour both  
"from GOD, that it hath pleased him to accept  
"from simple Men, such mean Offers, and to tie  
"his Pleasure by Promise to such Places as this,  
"and also from the Church, which hath appointed the Means for performing thereof; and this  
"Request is by me already satisfied, and that Duty  
"performed. Now then you must know, that this  
"Place is become an *Anathema*; and that in  
"every *Anathema* is both a Consecration  
"and an Execration, a Blessing and a Curse.  
"If you shall use it rightly, and to that Purpose only for which it is sanctified, it will be  
"an *Anathema*, a Blessing to you and your Families: If otherwise, and that you profane it,  
"it will be an *Anathema*, a Curse to you and your Posterity.

"THEREFORE I do here charge you, in the  
"Name of Almighty GOD, in whose Presence  
"you now appear, and to whose Great and Glorious Name this Place is now Dedicated; that  
"neither ye by yourselves, nor by any Permission  
"of others, do suffer any Thing to be done contrary to what is now intended and performed:  
"If ye shall, I do call the great GOD of Heaven, before whose Altar ye now stand; and  
"this Congregation here, Witness against the  
"Souls of you and yours, at the dreadful Day  
"of Judgment: But my Hope is, you will not.  
"And yet, for more Assurance, I do require  
"you to pass me your Promises before GOD and  
"this



“ this Company, not to do or suffer it any way  
“ to be profaned.

AND accordingly the Mayor and Aldermen gave their Words, and promised sufficient to endow the Church for a Priest to serve in it.

AND then the Bishop read a Prayer for a Collect.

THIS being done, they betook themselves to the *Lord's Supper*, and the Archbishop, the Mayor, Aldermen, and several others received : And then the Bishop pronounced another Prayer for a Conclusion.

THEN they all went to the Plats set out for the Church-yard, and one of the Bishop's Chaplains, *viz. Thomas Worrall, B. D.* read the 23d Chapter of *Genesis*. Then the Vicar General gave the Bishop an Instrument, setting forth the Places, with their Dimensions, allotted for the Church-yard : And then the Bishop read, *In Nomine Domini, &c. Cum Honorandus Vir Dominus Mayor, &c.* Then he added a Prayer, That those that should hereafter be committed to that Earth; might be so guided by GOD's Grace, while they are here in this World, that setting GOD evermore before their Eyes, and accounting all Things vain in Comparison of their enjoying their only GOD and SAVIOUR, might live in his Fear, and die in his Faith, and so be made Heirs of his everlasting Kingdom.

AND so the Bishop dismissed the whole Congregation in Peace, with the Apostolical Benediction.

THIS Instrument was signed and dated the 10th Day of *January, Anno Dom. 1622*, and of the Bishop's Translation the Second.

IN the Beginning of the Reign of K. *Charles I.* the Parish of *St. Catharine Creechurch* contended with this new Parish of *St. James's Duke's-Place*, as though all that Place was but a Precinct of the Parish of *St. Catharine*. In this Suit, Dr. *Barnaby Gooch*, Master of *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*, with the Fellows of the same House, Patrons of *Creechurch*, joined with *Stephen Denison*, Minister, or Curate, of the said Parish. This Matter obtained a final Decree by three Judges, Delegates, *Thomas Talbot, Hugh Barker*, and *Edmund Pope*, Doctors of Law, *viz.* That within the *Duke's-Place* there formerly stood a certain Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity*, and that the Inhabitants within the said Place frequented it, for the celebrating Divine Things. And this Church of *St. James's*, newly built and re-edified within the Place called *Duke's-Place*, was, and is, rightfully and lawfully, together with the Church-yard adjoining to it, consecrated by *GEORGE*, by Divine Providence, Bishop of *LONDON*, and named the Church of *St. James's within Aldgate*, and ought so to be had and esteemed, and to be a Parish Church.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, Alderman of *LONDON*, by his Will, dated *January 15, 1632*, gave unto the Parson of the new Church in *Duke's-Place*, the yearly Sum of 40 s. to be paid to the said Parson yearly, for the Time being, upon *Good-Friday*, upon Condition the said Parson preach a Sermon in the aforesaid Church upon the *Maunday-Thursdays*; and to ten of the poorest People of the Parish, that have been at the Sermon that Day, 2 s. a-piece, to be distributed at the Discretion of the Church-wardens; that is, 20 s. to the Poor; which 3 l. to be yearly issuing out of a Messuage, or Tenement, called *The Flower-de-Lis*.

THIS Tenement being burnt down in the great Fire, the Heir of the said Sir *Edmund Barkham* did, *Anno 1668*, pray the Judges, sitting in the Hall of *Clifford's-Inn*, That the said Legacy might therefore be abated; and the Judges or-

dered, that the third Part should be abated for 40 Years next to come; to begin at *Christmas 1668*; and when the 40 Years were expired, to be 3 l. as formerly.

The MONUMENTS here are few.

A Child without Name, buried in the Chancel as soon as Born, with *Latin* and *English* Verses, on a Brass Plate.

Qui mihi prima fuit, fuit hora novissima vitæ;

Cæperat, incepto, desit esse Dies.

Consecrare pater voluit primordia Christo;

Præveni patrem, Christum adeundo patrem.

My Life's first Hour proved the Last to me;

My Day began, began strait ceas'd to be.

My Father unto CHRIST my first Prime meant;

Father, no need; to our Father CHRIST I went.

IN the Body of the Church, a flat Stone, thus inscribed, for *Booker*, the famous Astrologer:

In oblivione conteretur urna *Johannis Bookeri*, Astrologi. Qui Fatis cessit VI<sup>to</sup> Idus April. Ann. Dom. MDCLXVII. Hoc illi posuit Amoris Monumentum *Elias Asmole*, Armiger.

THIS Church escaped the Conflagration in the Year 1666, but the Body of it was taken down, and new built, in a very plain Manner, in the Year 1727. There are but two Isles, and very few Ornaments of any Kind.

It is an Impropriation, in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; the Value 13 l. per Ann. paid out of the Chamber of *LONDON*, besides Perquisites. It is not rated in the King's Books.

THE Minister is the Reverend Mr. *Beecher*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Hutchinson*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Holiday*, at 11 o'Clock; here is no Organ, and but one Bell.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:

2 Church-wardens.	2 Headboroughs.
1 Overseer.	1 Scavenger, and
1 Constable.	15 Jurymen.

THIS Parish begins Southward at *Aldgate*, and extends Northward to *Bury's*, or *Bevis's-Marks*, taking in all the Streets, Courts, &c. in that Compass. Number of Houses 150.

### The PARISH-CHURCH of St. CATHARINE CREECHURCH.

THE Parish-Church of *St. Catharine* standeth in the Cœmity of the same dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, and is therefore called *St. Catharine Christ's-Church*.

THE Parishioners, as it appeareth by a Leiger-Book of *Christ's Church* Priory, did at first meet together for Divine Service, at the Altar of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in the South Part of this Conventual Church: But afterwards, an Inconvenience being found therein, per *Dissonantiam vocum*, when Service was saying to the Canons in another Part of the Church, and at the same Time to the said Parishioners here in this Part of it: Therefore, by the Consent and Agreement, as well of the Prior and Convent, as of the Parishioners aforesaid, the Chapel of *St. Catharine* was built in the Church-yard of the said Church,



at the Motion of the Lord *Richard de Gravesbende*, Bishop of LONDON [who was Bishop from the Year 1280 to 1303] In which Chapel Service might be more quietly performed: But there happened upon this much Contention and Discord between *Robert Exeter* the Prior, and the Parishioners; which continued to the Time of *William Haradon*, Prior, and Lord *Richard Clifford*, Bishop of LONDON, who in the Time of his ordinary Visitation, (which happend Anno 1414) made an Agreement between them by mutual Consent, in the Composition following:

THAT a Baptismal Font in the Church or Chapel should be erected a-new, for Baptizing of Children, and other Things there necessary or seasonable to be done. And that other Solemnities and Services should be performed, for perpetual future Times in their said Church or Chapel.

ALSO, that the Parishioners repair yearly to the Conventual Church in the Festival of the *Holy Trinity*, and also in the Festival of the Dedication of the said Conventual Church, falling out on the Morrow of *St. Bartholomew* the Apostle, every Year; and giving due Reverence to the said Church, in Token of Subjection and Acknowledgment, each at least in the same Festivals, should offer humbly and devoutly single Pence, Halfpence, or Farthings.

BUT in case the same Parishioners were minded to celebrate the Solemnity of the Dedication of the said Church or Chapel of *St. Catharine*, in the same Church or Chapel, we do not hinder the Devotion and Will of the said Parishioners; yea, rather with a Paternal Affection yield to it.

THAT there be no Ringing to the Office of the Resurrection in the Church or Chapel, till such Office in the Conventual Church, on the usual Time, be done.

THAT Service be said to the Parishioners by one of the said Canons in their said Church or Chapel, according to the Will of the Prior and Convent, as was accustomed antiently before this Ordinance.

To have to the said Parishioners all the Sacraments and Sacramentals to be performed by him, or by some Canon, or Secular Priest to be deputed in his Absence.

THE Prior and Convent not bound to find a-new, or support any Ornaments or Burthens to the same Church, on Account of this Ordinance, or having been enjoined by any, may they be forced to it. Given and acted in the Chapter-House of the Priory, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1414. Witnesses *John Swayn*, Doctor of both Laws, our Chancellor, *Peter Hynewick*, &c.

THIS Composition was confirmed by the Pope.

WHEN *Monday* published his Edition of *Stow*, he saith this Church seemed to be very old, and that the high Street having been often raised by new Pavements, Men were fain to descend into the said Church by divers Steps, seven in Number; the old Steeple, or Bell Tower was built about the Year 1504, long after the other Part, Sir *John Percival*, Merchant-Taylor, at his Death leaving Money for that Purpose.

THE present Structure was raised in the Year 1630, and the Dial-Post and Clock in 1662, the Entrance in *Leadenhall-street* is now up two or three Steps, by a handsome Door-case, adorned with two Pillars, and an open Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; it escaped the Fire in 1666, was repaired and beautified Anno 1686, at the Charge of the Parish, and again, in a very elegant Manner, the last Year, as appears by this Inscription under the Organ Gallery:

*This Church was new pewed, paved and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners: Ann. Dom. 1732.*

*Thomas Wagstaffe,* } Church-wardens.  
*Thomas Ellston,* }

THE Church is of Stone, strong and well built. The Roof is square, supported by Pilasters and large Pillars of the *Composite* Order, the last two near the Communion Table are painted blue and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazula*. Over the said Communion-Table is a curious Window of painted Glasse; and at the West End a very handsome Organ.

THE Church is in Length about 90 Feet, Breadth 51, Altitude 37, that of the Steeple 75, wherein are five Bells to ring in Peal.

The MONUMENTS are;

Sir *Thomas Fleming*, Lord of *Rowalls*, alias *Rowles* in *Essex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 1464.

*William Creswick*, Citizen, buried in *St. Marries* Chapel in *Creechurh*. By his Will, about 1405, he gave his Manor of *Heston*, and his Manor of *Halls* in the Town of *Heston*, &c. and to the Poor of the Church of *St. Augustin Pappey*, juxta *Bewes Marks*, LONDON, and to the Rector and Parishioners, of the same Church for the Time being, a Tenement, Garden, and Shops, with its Appurtenances, &c. in the same Parish to the said Rector and Parishioners and their Successors for ever, *in augmentationem sustentationis Rectoris ejusd. Ecclesie; ad orand. pro anima sua*: And also, to the Rector and Parishioners of the Church of *St. Sepulchre*, and their Successors, for ever, 13 s. 4 d. of yearly Rent, to be received out of his Lands and Tenement, which he hath, at a certain Inn, called the *Castle*, near *Barram* [the *Barrs*] of *West Smithfield*, within the Liberty, *pro sustentatione Ornamentorum dictae Ecclesie*.

*Henry Elvedon* of LONDON, Esq; buried in *Christ's-Church within Aldgate*, LONDON, by his Will dated Aug. 27, 1498, gave to *Joyce* his Wife, the third Part of his Lands and Tenements lying in *Brakking*, *Mochel Hadham*, *Lytel Hadham*, &c. and the Residue of his Goods and Chattels, after his Debts paid, requiring her to be a good Mother to *Florence* and *James* his Children.

THIS *Elvedon* was Esquire of the Body to King *Henry VII*.

*Richard Monnes* of LONDON, Scrivener, by Will, dated 26 April, 5 of *Edward VI*, gives to the Repairs of *St. Catharine Christ-Church*, LONDON, and to the Repairs of *St. Edward's* Chapel in *Rumford*, and to his Wife a House, called the *King's Head within Aldgate*.

*Roger Marshal*, Esq;

*Jane Horne*, Wife to *Roger Marshal*.

*Will. Multon*, alias *Bourdeaux*, Herald of Arms.

*John Goad*, Esq; and *Joane* his Wife.

*Beatrix*, Daughter to *William Browne*.

*Thomas Multon*, Esq; Son to *Bourdeaux*, Herald.

*John Chitcroft*, Esq;

*John Wakefield*, Esq;

*William Criswick*.

*Anne* and *Sewchi*, Daughters to *Ralfe Shirley*, Esq;

Sir *John Rainsforth*, Knt. of *Essex*, whose Funerals were celebrated Sept. 20, 1559, with two Heralds at Arms, and Standard Penon of Arms, &c. honourably performed. The Sermon preached by *Veron*. Afterwards the Heralds took the Mourners, and they went and offered at the Altar the Helmet, and after the Coat. Other Mourners offered the Target, and after that the Sword, then the Standard, all the while



while the Clerks singing the *Te Deum* in *English*: And immediately six of his Men put him into the Grave: And when all was done, all the Mourners went to his late Dwelling-house to Dinner, where was Store both of Flesh and Fish: But his Lady was shut up all the Dinner-time, till all was done, and the People gone; and then she came forth, and had four Eggs, and a Dish of Butter only to her Dinner [in Token of her profound Sorrow by this Fasting when others Feasted.]

*George Hatherfal*, of LONDON, obiit 1610, He bore *Azure, a Lion Rampant, Or, Pelletæ.*

*William Gilborn*, Draper.

*Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*, chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Ambassador, &c. 1570, and others, hath a fair Alabaster Tomb in the South Side of the Chancel. His Figure lieth therein in Armour, with this Inscription engraven by it.

Here lieth the Body of *Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*, Knt. the fourth Son of *Sir George Throckmorton*, Knt. The which *Sir Nicholas* was chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, and Ambassador Lieger to the Queen's Majesty, Queen *Elizabeth*, in *France*: And after his Return into *England*, he was sent Ambassador again into *France*, and twice into *Scotland*. He married *Anne Carew*, Daughter to *Sir Nicholas Carew*, Knt. and begat of her ten Sons and three Daughters. He died the 12th Day of *February*, Anno Dom. 1570, aged 57 Years.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Frances Croke*, the loving and beloved Wife of *Haulus Ambrosius Croke* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; She was one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Frances Wellesborne*, Esq; of *Hanny* in the County of *Berk*, who deceased the 10th Day of *July*, Anno Dom. 1605, aged 22 Years.

Wellborne she was,  
but better born again;  
Her first Birth  
to the flesh did make her Debtor,  
The latter in the Spirit,  
by Christ hath set her.  
Freed from Flesh's Debts,  
Death's first and latter Gain:  
Wives pay no Debts,  
Whose Husbands live and reign.

Here lieth the Body of Master *John Smith*, Esq; Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who had two Wives, the first named *Anne*, the Daughter of *Fulke Mullart*, in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; which brought him one Daughter, named *Mary*. His other Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to *Sir James Hawes*, Knt. and Lord Mayor of LONDON, by whom he had no Issue. He deceased the 24th Day of *December*, Anno Domini 1594, *Ætatis sue* 63.

AGAINST the South Wall, a Monument for *Bartholomew Elmore*, and *Alice* his Wife; of *Richard Cheney*, their Son-in-Law, and *Richard* and *Bartholomew*, his Sons: Which *Bartholomew Elmore* died 1636, aged 77. There is a fair glass Window on the North Side of the Church, with his Coat of Arms painted, so that he seems to have been a Benefactor towards the new Building of the Church.

*Richard Spencer*, Esq; *Turkey* Merchant, deceased *December* 3, 1667.

*Margaret Tate*, Wife of *Richard Tate*, died in Childbed; she is represented in a Brass Plate by a Woman sitting up in her Bed with her Hands

together, and underneath, the Year specified when she died, viz. Anno Dom. 1598.

*Elizabeth*, Wife of *John Bland*, 1666.

*Cecilia Cornock*; Wife of *Samuel Cornock*, 1695, aged 79.

In the Middle Isle, *Elizabeth*; Wife of *Nowel Bassano*, 1684.

*William*, the Eldest; and last remaining Son of *William* and *Anne Beeston*, born in *Jamaica*; died May 30, 1681.

*William Forster*, Diamond-cutter, 1687.

*Hanbury Walter*, 1690.

*Anne*, *Mary*; *Catharine*, and *Sarah*, Daughters of *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant; whereof the three former were Twins.

#### Against the NORTH WALL.

*John Tovey*, of the Clergy, and a learned Man.

Flat Stones inscribed, and lying upon

*John Brooking*, Student of the *Middle Temple*, Anno 1691.

*James Wellington*, Citizen and Draper, March 27, 1684; *John Lambert* 1686.

At the North West Angle of the Church, near the Organ is a neat Marble Monument, thus inscribed:

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. *Samuel Marshal*, who was a bright Scholar to the excellent Dr. *Blow*, an admired, useful and sedulous Ornament to the Choir of *St. Paul*, above 11 Years, the exquisite Organist of this Church, and Master to other good Organists.

His very artful, solemn, and moving Compositions and Performances, for, and in the Service of GOD, &c. tho' through his Humility disregarded by himself, have deservedly raised him a great Name and Esteem among the best and most impartial Judges of them.

He was very unaffectedly charitable, generous, faithful, sincere, neat and amiable, but suffered much by over Credulity, Excess of Modesty, and good Nature, and by false Reports.

Before his last languishing Illness, occasioned by Grief, he regained that Spirit of Piety, for which he had been early distinguished, and so ended his Life, as has caused Joy in Heaven.

As he was fervently praying for Blessings on us all, and just had said *Amen*, [the last Word he ever spoke] he sweetly and gladly died in the Lord, March 11, 1714, *Æ. S.* 27.

His Body lies interred under this Organ, facing the Middle Isle, expecting a glorious Resurrection to endless Blifs.

B. Prat. A.M. *Amicus mærens*. H.M. P.C.

In this Church likewise is interred *Johanna* Wife of *John Sayer*, Merchant.

*Samuel Strype*, Apprentice to *James Stanier*, Merchant.

*Susanna*, some Time Wife of *James Crawforth* of this Parish, and eldest Daughter of *John Strype*, Clerk.

It is said, that *Hans Holben*, the inimitable Painter in King *Henry VIII*'s Time, was buried in this Church; and that the Earl of *Arundel*, that great Patron of Learning and Arts, would have set up a Monument to his Memory here, had he been certain where the Corpse lay.

Of the Foundation of this Church, Mr. *Strype* gives the following Account:

THE first Brick, as also the first Stone in this Foundation, was laid by Mr. *Martin Bond* of this Parish, Alderman's Deputy of the Ward, and one of our City Captains. The Brick was laid



laid the 23d of *June* 1630, and the Stone (a principal Corner Stone) the 28th of *July* following.

MANY of the Parishioners (following this worthy Leader) laid every Man his Stone, with which they laid something else, which the Workmen took up very thankfully.

ON the Back-side of the North Wall of the old Church, was a Cloister, the Breadth of it seven Feet and above: Which Cloister, by the taking down of that Wall, being taken into the Church, gave it all its Breadth to enlarge it.

IN digging under this Wall, there was found the Figure of half the Face of a Man, cast in Lead; the Mould setting likewise upon it this Word, *Comes*.

DIGGING under the South Row of Pillars, they found the Skull of a Man, the Thickness of which was three Quarters of an Inch, and better; measured by many, and admired by all that have seen it.

AT the West End of this Church, adjoining to the Steeple, stands a Pillar of the old Church, as it stood, and was there erected. This Pillar (from the Basis, or Foot, to the Chapter, or Head, upon which the old Arch was raised) being 18 Feet high; and but three to be seen above Ground, shews the Measure, or Height, to which the Floor of this Church had been raised above that of the old, which is, the hidden Part of the Pillar, or the 15 Feet of it buried.

THIS Structure, not of Brick, but built from the Ground with the choicest Free-Stone, was supplied, furnished, and enriched with whatsoever might add to its greater Grace and Lustre; and finished in the Year aforesaid.

IN this Year (accounting from *March* to *March*) upon the 16th Day of *January*, it was Consecrated by the Right Reverend Father in God, *William* Lord Bishop of LONDON; and upon the same Day (as on such it is usual with us) were the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper*, and the Sacrament of *Baptism*, administered.

IN this Church the Pulpit and Communion-Table are pure Cedar, and both the Gift of Mr. *John Dyke*, a Merchant, living in this Parish.

A very handsome Gate built at the East End of the South Wall, was the Gift of *William Avenen*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, who died in *December* 1631, as is expressed by an Inscription over it.

#### Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.

*Spain's* Rod, *Rome's* Ruin,

*Netherland's* Relief,

*Heaven's* Jem, *Earth's* Joy,

*World's* Wonder, *Nature's* Chief.

*Britain's* Blessing, *England's* Splendor,

*Religion's* Nurse, the *Faith's* Defender.

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

*I have fought a good Fight, &c.*

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown;

If ever Mildness shined in Majesty;

If ever Honour honoured true Renown;

If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;

If ever Princess put all Princes down,

For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity,

This, this was she, that in despite of Death,

Lives still admired, adored ELIZABETH.

THERE is no Parsonage-House, or Glebe, belonging to this Parish, nor was before the great Fire.

IT is a Curacy, and the Impropriation was devised by the Lady *Audley*, Anno 1544, to the

Masters and Fellows of *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*, for ever, who have leased out the Impropriation to the Parishioners for 90 Years past; but some Disputes arising between the College and the Parish, at the Expiration of the last Lease in 1725, about a Renewal, a Lease was granted to *Jerome Knapp*, Haberdasher of LONDON, and in order to settle the Difference, it was agreed, that 150 *l. per Ann.* should be raised by the Parishioners, in Lieu of Tithe, &c. out of which the officiating Curate should be paid 50 *l. per Ann.* for the first ten Years, besides Surplice Fees, &c. and after the Expiration of that Term of Years, 70 *l. per Ann.* besides Surplice Fees, &c. And this Agreement was confirmed by Act of Parliament in *May* 1727.

THE present Curate is the Reverend Dr. *Folkes*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Lucy*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock: Here is a Preparation-Sermon on the *Saturday*, before the Sacrament, which is administered on the first *Sunday* in every Month; endowed with 8 *l. per Ann.* paid by the Church-wardens, which is charged on some Houses in *Petticoat-lane*. A Sermon on *Michaelmas-Day*, pursuant to the Will of Mr. *Lewis*, who left 6 *l. 10 s.* for ever, to be distributed in the following Manner, viz. to the Preacher 20 *s.* to the Clerk 5 *s.* to the Sexton 5 *s.* and the Remainder to the poor Inhabitants. A Sermon on the 16th Day of *November*, the Gift of Sir *John Gage*, Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1646, in Commemoration of his happy Deliverance from a Lion, which he met in a Desert, as he was travelling in the *Turkish* Dominions, which suffered him to pass unmolested. The Minister has 20 *s.* for preaching the Sermon, the Clerk 2 *s. 6 d.* and the Sexton 1 *s.* and the Sum of 8 *l. 16 s. 6 d.* is on that Day distributed among the necessitous Inhabitants, pursuant to the Will of Sir *John*. A Sermon the 5th of *November* founded by Mr. *Dunn*, the Minister is paid 10 *s.*

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Church-wardens, and those who have served that Office.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:	WARD-OFFICERS are:
Auditors of Accompts are uncertain.	6 Common-Council- Men.
2 Church-wardens, the Under-one being Collector for the Poor.	6 Constables, and
4 Overseers for the Poor.	6 Scavengers.
2 Sidesmen.	

TO this Parish belongs a Charity School, which stands on *King's-gate*, or *Mopp-gate*, in *Duke's-Place*, at the End of *Creechurch-lane*; in which 40 Boys are clothed and taught to Read and Write, &c. by a Master: They are supported by a Subscription of the Inhabitants of the Ward.

IN the said Parish is *Aldgate*, already described, *Book I. Chap. IV*, likewise the *Bricklayers-hall* in *Leadenhall-street*, over-against *St. Catharine Creechurch*; the Building is of Brick, and by a Date on the Out-side, appears to have been built Anno 1627.

Bricklayers-hall.

ON the same Side of the Way, in the same Street, is the *Royal African-house*; which was once the House of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, but is old, and has nothing very remarkable in it.

The Court of ASSISTANTS of the Royal African Company of England, for the present Year 1733, are:

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Sir



Sir Bibye Lake, Baronet, Sub-Governor,  
Charles Hayes, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Solomon Ashley, Esq;	Mr. John Dale.
Mr. Peter Asselin.	Daniel Finch, Esq;
Thomas Bradshaw, Esq;	John Gascoyne, Esq;
Joseph Bradshaw, Esq;	Mr. John Goddard.
John Baker, Esq;	Mr. Edward Jasper.
Mr. Thomas Bird.	John Laroche, Esq;
Thomas Bodicote, Esq;	Charles Lloyd, Esq;
John Bodicote, Esq;	Henry Parsons, Esq;
Francis Boteler, Esq;	Benjamin Periam, Esq;
Mr. John Carr.	Thomas Revell, Esq;
Christian Cole, Esq;	John Thompson, Esq;
Robert Cruikshank, Esq;	Philip Wilkinson, Esq;

T H E R E are also in this Parish two Meeting-Houses, one in *Poor-jury-lane*, and the other in *Little Bury-street*; in a Place called *Bury's*, or *Bevis Marks*, is the *Jews Synagogue*: And a little beyond *Bury-street* are the *Jews Alms-Houses*.

T H I S Parish begins at *Aldgate*, and takes in a Part of *Poor-jury-lane*, on each Side, and from *Aldgate* Westward, it extends on the Southerly Side to the *George Alehouse* in *Fenchurch-street*, and on the North Side of that Street nine Houses. On the South Side of *Leadenhall-street*, from the Pump, it extends Westward to the Cook's behind *Billiter-lane*; and on the North Side of the same Street, from right against *Billiter-lane* End to *Aldgate*. In *Billiter-lane* it takes in 22 Houses on the East Side, and on the West Side nine Houses, besides Warehouses; also *Cree-lane*, *Bury-street*, the Westerly Side of *Heneage-lane*; and all Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Compass.

N U M B E R of Dwelling-Houses are about 300, of which about 60 are inhabited by *Jews*.

### The PARISH of St. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT

A T the North West Corner of this Ward, in the said high Street, stands the Parish Church of *St. Andrew the Apostle*, with an Addition, to be known from other Churches of that Name, of the *Knape*, or *Undershaft*, and so called *St. Andrew Undershaft*, because that of old Time, every Year (on *May-day* in the Morning) it was used, that an high or long Shaft, or Maypole, was set up there in the midst of the Street, before the South Door of the said Church; which Shaft when it was set on End, and fixed in the Ground, was higher than the Church Steeple. *Geffrey Chaucer*, writing of a vain Boaster, hath these Words, meaning of the Shaft.

Right well aloft  
And high, ye bear your Head,  
The Weather-Cock with flying,  
As ye would kill  
When he be stuffed  
Bet of Wine than Bread,  
Then look ye  
When your Womb doth fill  
As ye would bear  
The great S H A F T of *Cornhill*.  
Lord, so merrily  
Crowdeth then your Croke,  
That all the Street  
May hear your Body Cloke.

T H I S Shaft was not raised at any Time since *Evil May-day*, (so called from an Insurrection made by Apprentices, and other young Persons, against Aliens, in the Year 1517) but the said Shaft was laid along over the Doors, and under the Pen-tises of one Row of Houses, and Alley-gate,  
VOL. I.

called from the Shaft, *Shaft-alley*, (being of the Possessions of *Rocheſter Bridge*) in the Ward of *Lime-street*.

I T was there hanged on Iron Hooks many Years, till the third of King *Edward VI*, that one *Sir Stephen*, Curate of *St. Catharine Christ's Church*, preaching at *Paul's-Cross*, said there, That this Shaft was made an Idol, by naming the Church of *St. Andrew*, with the Addition of *Under that Shaft*: He perswaded them therefore, that the Names of Churches might be altered: Also, that the Names of Days in the Week might be changed, the Fifth Days to be kept any Day, except *Friday* and *Saturday*, and the *Lent* any Time, save only betwixt *Shrovetide* and *Easter*.

*Stow* saith, That he oftentimes saw this Man forsake the Pulpit of his said Parish Church, and preach out of an high Elm Tree in the midst of the Church-yard, and then entering the Church, forsaking the Altar, he would sing high Mass in *English*, upon a Tomb of the Dead towards the North. He also heard his Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, and saw the Effect that followed: For in the Afternoon of the said *Sunday*, the Neighbours, and Tenants to the said Bridge, over whose Doors the said Shaft had lain, after they had dined, to make themselves strong, gathered more Help, and with great Labour raising the Shaft from the Hooks, (whereon it had rested 32 Years) they sawed it in Pieces, every Man taking for his Share, so much as had lain over his Door or Stall, the Length of his House; and they of the Alley, divided amongst them so much as had lain over their Alley-Gate. Thus was this Idol as he, poor Man, termed it, mangled, and after burnt.

The Shaft, or  
Maypole,  
saw'd in  
Pieces and  
burnt.

S O O N after there was a Commotion among the common People of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and other Shires: On which Account strict Orders were given to suppress all Rumours, divers Persons were apprehended and executed by Martial Law; amongst whom the Bailiff of *Rumford* in *Essex* was one, a Man very well beloved: He was early in the Morning of *Mary Magdalen's Day*, then kept Holiday, brought by the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, and the Knight Marshal, to the Well within *Aldgate*, there to be executed upon a Gibbet, set up that Morning, where being on the Ladder, he spoke to this Effect:

Good People,

" I am come hither to die, but know not for  
" what Offence, except for Words by me spo-  
" ken Yesternight to *Sir Stephen*, Curate and  
" Preacher of this Parish, which were these:  
" He asked me, What News in the Country?  
" I answered, Heavy News. Why, quoth he?  
" It is said, quoth I, that many Men be up in  
" *Essex*, but Thanks be to God all is in good  
" Quiet about us: And this was all, as God be  
" my Judge, &c.

U P O N these Words of the Prisoner, *Sir Stephen*, to avoid the Reproach of the People, left the City, and never heard of among them afterwards. *Stow* heard these Words of the Prisoner, for he was executed on the Pavement before his Door.

T H U S much by way of Digression; now to return to the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, for it still retaineth that Name.

T H I S Church was new built, and in the Year 1532 finished at the Charge, for the most Part, of *William Fitz-Williams*, Esq; (Sheriff of *LONDON*) in the Year 1506, and afterward of Council to King *Henry VIII*. It was also repaired and beautified in 1627, in Feb. 1704, and again



again in the Year 1723. It was all new wainscotted, pewed, paved, and then finished at the Parish Charge: It had the good Fortune to escape the Flames in the Year 1666, as the rest of the Parish did, tho' the Fire came very near it.

THE Church is a *Gothick* Building, the Wainscot, Pews, and Pulpit are of *Norway* Oak.

THE Pulpit is finely finnier'd, and carved. In the Pannel thereof, which directly fronts the South, there is a Glory, the Rays whereof and

†  
IHS, (or *Iesus Holy Saviour*) are particularly curious, and the whole adorned with Cherubims, Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Books displayed, &c. in great Perfection.

THE Altar-piece is also new railed round, and paved with Marble, the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, as the *Creed* and the *Lord's Prayer* are enrich'd with Cherubims; the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron* painted, and upon the Cornice over the *Commandments* is the *King's Arms* carved at large, over which are painted on Glass at full Length, the Effigies of these Royal Persons, *Edward VI*, *Queen Elizabeth*, *King James I*, *King Charles I*, and *King Charles II*, Promoters of the Reformation of the Church, and there are also several Coats of Arms painted in the Windows round the Church, and the Roof is on the Inside cieled, strengthen'd and adorned with Timber. The Organ Gallery is also new and handsome, elevated on Columns of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Length of this beautiful Church is about 96 Feet, Breadth 54, and Height 42. The Altitude of the Square Tower is about 73 Foot and a half, wherein are six Bells, and to the Top of the Turret it is about 91 Feet.

The MONUMENTS of the Dead buried in this Church are as follow:

*Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1539, buried in the old Church. This Man gave by his Testament to the poor Prisoners 125 *l.* to other Poor every Year, for five Years together, 400 Shirts and Smocks, 150 Gowns, and 40 pair of Sheets: To poor Maids Marriages 100 Marks: To Highways 100 Marks; and to 500 poor People in LONDON, every one 6 *s.* 8 *d.* besides 20 *s.* the Year for 20 Years to the Preachers of the *Spital*, the three *Easter-Holidays*. Besides 20 Marks the Year to a Graduate to preach abroad in the Countries.

Sir *Robert Dennie*, Knt. and after him *Thomas Dennie*, his Son, in the Year 1421.

*Thomas Stokes*, Gentleman, Grocer, 1496.

IN the new Church, *John Michell*, Merchant-Taylor, 1537.

*William Draper*, Esq; 1537. *Isabel* and *Margaret* his Wives.

*Nickolas Levison*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1534.

*John Gerrard*, Woolman, Merchant of the *Staple*, 1546.

*Henry Man*, D.D. Bishop of *Man*, 1550.

*Stephen Kyrton*, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, 1553.

*David Woodroffe*, Haberdasher, one of the Sheriffs, 1554.

GIVEN by his Order at his Funeral, 60 Mantle Frize Gowns to Men and Women, and 150 Black Gowns and Coats, and Cassocks. The poor Men and Women walked before, after came 20 Clerks, bearing their Surplices upon their Arms, next four Aldermen in Black, Mourners, and the Curate; then a Mourner, bearing his Penon of Arms, next a Herald bearing his Coat Armour; next Mr. *Clarencieux*, in his best Coat Armour; next the Corpse covered with a Pall of

Black Velvet, and with Arms hanging on it, six Mourners bearing the Corpse; next, two Penons borne, on each Side one. The chief Mourners, Mr. *Woodroffe*, his eldest Son; next Mr. *Stonehouse*, his Son-in-Law, and so another Son, and another Son-in-Law, and many other Mourners, and then many Women Mourners. The four Aldermen attending, were Sir *William Garret*, Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *William Chester*, and Mr. *Christopher Draper*, late Sheriff. The Church was hung; in the midst of the Church, Rails made, and hung with Black and Arms, and so was the Street and House, Mr. *Gowth* preached the Funeral Sermon. After this, they offered his Coat and Penon, and all the Mourners and Craft offered, and then all retired to his House to Dinner.

This Funeral was March 31, 1563.

*Stephen Woodroffe*, his Son, gave 100 *l.* in Money, for which, the Poor of that Parish receives 2 *s.* in Bread weekly for ever.

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, 1556, bequeathed the one half of his Goods, to charitable Actions, but the Parish received little Benefit thereby.

*Thomas Starkey*, Skinner, one of the Sheriffs, 1578.

*Hugh Offley*, Leatherfeller, one of the Sheriffs, 1588.

*William Hanbury*, Baker.

These other MONUMENTS there are beside.

*Nicholai de Nale*, Ragusini Caro hoc in Tumulo repulverescit. Spiritus ad Cælum reversus reassumptionem carnis expectat. Obiit Die 1 Januarii. 1566. A nativitate vixit An. 50, Mens. 7, Dies 29. *Augustinus* amantissimo fratri mœrens ponere curavit.

*Henry Man*, Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, and some Time Bishop of *Man*, which *Henry* departed this Life the 19th Day of *October*, An. Dom. 1556, and lieth buried under this Stone.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat *Johannes Stow*, Civis *Londinensis*, Qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima Diligentia usus, *Angliæ Annales* & Civitatis *Londini* Synopsim bene de sua, bene de postera Ætate meritis, luculenter scripsit, vitæq; stadio pie & probe decurso, obiit Ætatis Anno 80, die 5, Aprilis 1605.

*Elizabeth*, Conjux, ut perpetuum sui amoris testimonium dolens P.

THIS well deserving Citizen, and most elaborate Writer, is represented in this Monument by a good Figure, which seems to be of Stone; but Mr. *Strype* saith, He has been told by an ingenious Person in Antiquities, that it is only Clay burnt, and painted; a fine Art known in former Times. He is in this Monument sitting with a Table before him, on which lieth a Book open, and hath many Books about him, with a reverend Aspect, bald on his Head, a short white Beard, and short Hair above his Ears.

As we are greatly indebted to this worthy Author, for the most Part of what relates to the Antiquities of LONDON, in this Work, it may not be improper to give some Account of him in this Place.

*John Stow*, the Author of the *Annals of England*, and the *Survey of LONDON*, was Stow. born in that City, in the Parish of *St. Michael Cornhill*,



*Cornhill*, about the Year 1525, in the 17th of *Henry VIII.* His Father, altho' he lived in *Cornhill* for the Sake of his Trade, yet was a Man of such Rank and Estate, that he had a Garden to retire to for his Pleasure and Diversion, situated on the Backside of *Throgmorton-street*, in *Broad-street* Ward, near the Place where now the Drapers Hall standeth, which then was the House of Sir *Thomas Cromwell*, King *Henry VIII.*'s great Minister, and Secretary of State.

Stow, a Taylor by Trade.

*John Stow* seemed to follow his Father's Trade, whatever it were. In a Letter of *Grindal*, Bishop of LONDON, to the Privy Council, concerning a Search that was made by his Chaplain in *Stow's* House, for Papistical Books, he called him *Stow* the Taylor, which perhaps might be more than barely relating to the Company of Merchant-Tailors, of which he was free; but might bespeak him a Taylor by Trade, since in former Times, Men of that Occupation lived, and had their Shops in *Cornhill*, and were then of more Reputation and Wealth than of later Times Men of the same Trade commonly are.

THESE Shopkeepers, as they sold Cloth out of the Piece, so they used to make and fit it for Wearing.

IN the Year 1544, *Stow* was in some great Danger, by Reason of a false Accusation, given in against him by a Priest. But the Priest's Perjury, was at length discovered, and met with a due Desert; for he was adjudged in the Star-chamber to stand upon the Pillory, and have his Cheek marked with *F. A.* for False Accusation.

How soon *Stow* removed from *Cornhill*, is uncertain, but in the third of *Edward VI.* he dwelled within *Aldgate*, where the Pump now stands, where a Man was hanged before his House, as is before related.

AFTERWARDS *Stow* removed his Dwelling to *Lime-street* Ward, but in this Parish of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, where he continued till his Death, following his beloved Study of the History and Antiquity of *England* more than his Trade, on which Account he reduced himself at last to some Straits.

IT was about the Year 1560, that he began his Searches for composing a Chronicle. The greatest Part of his Time from hence to his Death, he employed in collecting such Matters as he thought worthy to be recommended to Posterity, which was 40 Years and upwards.

INDEED, after some Time, he began to be discouraged, and to lay aside these Studies, and follow his Calling more diligently, because of the little Gain that came from his Studies, the great Charge of purchasing Manuscripts, and the Necessity of looking after a Subsistence and Provision for his Family: But Archbishop *Parker* (who as he was a great Friend to these Studies himself, so was he a Patron to others that addicted themselves to them) excited him to go on, and was a good Benefactor to him, as he gratefully upon Occasion acknowledged: And namely, in his Dedication of his Annals to Archbishop *Whitgift*, he saith, That he was hereunto induced, for that his worthy Predecessor, and his especial Benefactor, Archbishop *Parker*, animated him in the Course of those Studies; which otherwise he had long since discontinued: But that excellent Prelate died, and left him to struggle with his former Discouragements. He worsted indeed hereby his Paternal Estate, neglected his Business, and was exposed also to the Censures and Backbitings of Criticks, and other evil-disposed Men; which is suggested by *Edmund Howes*, that set out with Enlargements, *Stow's Chronicle*, after his Death; who in his Preface, mentioned some, that when he, the said *Howes*, had moved them to go on in a Continuation of *Stow's* Books, one

cried he could not see, how in any civil Action, a Man should spend his Travel, Time, and Money worse than in that; acquiring no Regard nor Reward, except Backbiting and Detraction: Another swore an Oath, and said, "That he thanked God he was not yet Mad, to waste his Time; spend 200 l. a Year, trouble himself, and all his Friends, only to gain Assurance of endless Reproach, Loss of Liberty, &c." hinting perhaps hereby what poor *Stow* at last was reduced to.

BUT to proceed to further Accidents of this Man's Life. He was looked upon as no great Friend to the Reformation of Religion; but being an Admirer of Antiquity in Religion, as well as in History, he came into some Trouble in the Year 1568. Report was brought to the Queen's Council, as tho' he were a suspicious Person, and had a great many dangerous Books of Superstition in his Custody: And, therefore, they sent to *Grindal*, Bishop of LONDON, (of whose Diocese *Stow* was) to cause his Study to be searched. *Watts*, the said Bishop's Chaplain, and *Bedel*, Clerk to the Ecclesiastical Commission, and one *Williams*, another Divine, were accordingly dispatched to *Stow's* House, where all his Books and MSS they could find, were duly examined. The Report thereupon they made to the Bishop was, That he had great Collections of his own for the *English* Chronicles; wherein, as *Watts* signified to the Bishop, he seemed to have bestowed much Travel. They found also a great Sort of old Books Printed; some fabulous, as of Sir *Degory Triamour*, &c. and a great Parcel of old MSS Chronicles, both in Parchment and Paper. And that, besides, he had Miscellaneous Tracts, touching Physick, Surgery, and Herbs, and Medicinal Recipes; and also fantastical old Popish Books printed in old Time; also others written in old *English* in Parchment: But another Sort of Books he had more modern, of which the said Searchers thought fit to take an Inventory, as likely most to touch him; and they were Books lately set forth in the Realm, or beyond Sea, in Defence of Papistry. Which Books, as the Chaplain said, declared him a great Fautor of that Religion. Some of these Books, the List whereof so taken, and sent to the Bishop, were,

A Parliament of Christ; made by *Thomas Heskyns*.

The Hatchet of Heresy; set out by *Shacklock*. Exposition of the Creed, Ten Commandments, Pater Noster, Ave Maria. By Bishop *Bonner*.

Certain Sermons, set forth in Print by *Edgeworth*, D. D.

The Manner of the List of Saints: An old printed Book.

Five Homilies; made by *Leonard Pollard*, Prebendary of *Worcester*.

A Proof of certain Articles of Religion, denied by Mr. *Juell*.

A Book made by *Dorman*.

With a great many more of that Kind.

How he came off is uncertain; but being looked after with a watchful Eye, his Inclinations in Religion being known, he was not long after, about the Year 1570, dangerously accused before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by one who had been his Servant, and after he had defrauded him of his Goods, now sought to deprive him of his Life, by a false Accusation, consisting of no less than Seventy and odd Articles. A far less Number would have served to have dispatched a Man out of the World, if they could have been proved. The Witnesses against him were such, as some whereof had been detected of Perjury, others burnt in the Hand for Felony, and such like. But nevertheless none of these could sufficiently prove any one of those nume-



rous Articles against him before the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the other Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as appeared in their Register. *Stow* would have prosecuted these, his false Accusers, but was answered by Some, that there was no Remedy against them, by means of the Statute made; which, it seems, favoured Informers for the Queen.

THESE were dangerous Times to the Queen and State, by reason of Malecontents, and dissatisfied Persons to Religion, and the Pope's Creatures; who were sent over to make Disturbance in the Government, and had raised a dangerous Rebellion in the North. And so many innocent Persons, suspected to be of the Roman Religion, were brought into Question.

*Stow* seems to have been accused by his own Brother, for in his Chronicle, in Queen *Mary's* Reign, Anno 1556, relating to the Punishment of a Man, who was brought from *Westminster*, with his Face to the Horse's Tail, and with a Paper on his Head, to the Standard in *Cheape*, and there set on the Pillory, and then burnt on the Cheek with the Letters *F. A.* for false accusing of one of the Court of *Common-Pleas* of Treason. "The like Justice, said he, I once wished to the like Accuser of his Master and eldest Brother, &c.

AND again, in his *Survey of Cordwainer-street Ward*, having mentioned one *William Fitz-osbert*, a Deceiver, a Murderer, a filthy Fornicator, and among other Crimes, a false Accuser of his elder Brother, who had in his Youth brought him up to Learning, and done many Things for him; and the sad End he deservedly came to at last, namely, draw'd by the Heels to the Elms in *Smithfield*, and there hanged: The Author seemed hereupon to think of his own Case, by his Note in the Margin, viz. *A false Accuser of his elder Brother, in the End was hanged. God amend, or shortly send such an End to such false Brethren.*

HE hath also, in his *Survey*, another Fling at this false Brother of his; viz. where he was mentioning a Fuller, who dwelt at *Shoreditch*, that had impeached wrongfully of Treason, many honest Gentlemen in King *Henry VI's* Days, but was hanged, drawn, and quartered for his Pains, and his Head set on *London-Bridge*: And then shewing how justly this Punishment was inflicted on him, quoted a Place of Scripture for it, *Deut. xvi. That if the Judges making Inquisition, should find a Person giving false Witness against his Brother, then they should do unto him, as he had thought to do unto his Brother.* And here in the Margin he writeth, *The Reward of a false Brother.*

*Stow* could not be taken off from his Studies, but earnestly and indefatigably applied himself to make Collections of Historical Remarks, to enable him to compile an History of *England*, under the several Kings thereof, and a *Survey* of the City of *LONDON*, his native Place. And to furnish him with the former, he got into his Possession as many of the antient *English* Writers, both printed and Manuscript, as he could, by Money or Favour; and seemed, at length, to have so thoroughly conversed with them, that he was able to give a critical Character of all his Authors. He also became acquainted with such as were famous for their Love of Antiquity in his Time; as Archbishop *Parker*, *Lambard*, admirably skilled in *Saxon* Learning, and Author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, *Archion*, *Irenarcha*, and other curious Things; *Bowyer*, Keeper of the Records of the *Tower*, and the first Digester of them into some Method, the learned *Camden*, and many others of less Note.

AND for his Knowledge in the Antiquities of the City, he also procured to himself all the old Books, Parchments, Instruments, Muniments,

Charters, Registers, Journals, relating to *LONDON*, that he could possibly get. And withal got Access into the Archives of the Chamber of *LONDON*, where he perused the Volumes of most Fame there, for the City's antient Privileges, Charters, Laws, and Customs; as the Books *Horne*, *Dunthorne*, *Liber Albus*, and doubtless many other Records preserved in that Chamber.

THE first Book he put forth of the History of *England*, was his *Summary of the Chronicles of England*, from the Coming in of *Brute* to his own Time. The Occasion of his first setting upon this Historical Work, was by the Motion of the Lord *Robert Dudley*; when in the Year 1562, *Stow* presented him with an ingenious Book of *Edmund Dudley*, his Grandfather's Compiling, during his Imprisonment in the *Tower*, entitled, *The Tree of the Commonwealth*; which he dedicated to King *Henry VIII*, but it never came to his Hand. The Original of this Piece *Stow*, a Collector of curious Things, obtained: And the Copy, fair written, he took an Occasion to give to the said Lord; but the Original he reserved to himself. Then, at that great Man's Request, he first collected his *Summary*, which he dedicated to him. *In Reward whereof*, saith he, *I always received his hearty Thanks, with Commendations, and not otherwise.* But the contrary had been maliciously reported by his Adversary *T. S.* (his Brother, 'tis supposed.)

AFTER his *Summary*, he published (in the Year 1600, now after near forty Years Study of History) his *Flores Historiarum*, that is, his Annals of this Land from the Time of the antient *Britains*, to his own; these were nothing else but his *Summary* greatly enlarged, which he dedicated to Archbishop *Whitgift*, moved thereunto, as he writ, by reason of that Prelate's great Love and entire Affection to all good Letters in general, and to Antiquities in particular, which had been so singular, that all that liked and loved good Studies, did justly esteem him their Patron. This Epistle Dedicatory he dated from *LONDON*, Nov. the 24th, 1600. This Book was set forth again in the Year 1605, by *Stow* himself, with Enlargements, in the black Letter, in a thick *Quarto*, printed by *George Bishop*. And even this was but a Contraction of a far larger Composition of the History of *England*, which he had been forty Years and more a collecting, out of some hundreds of antient Authors, Registers, Chronicles, Lives, &c. and Writings of particular Cities and Towns: But the Printer, for some private Views, fearing, very likely, the Expence, chose rather to be concerned in this less Work. In the next Page after his Epistle to the Reader, he sets down the Names of the Authors, and Registers, Chronicles, Records, Books of Monasteries, Charters, &c. whence he collected these his Annals: And one cannot but observe his infinite Pains, by that vast Number he had perused for his Purpose.

SOME Time before, (viz. Anno 1573) came forth the voluminous Chronicle of *Britain*, and the Kings and Queens thereof, printed and reprinted by *Raphael Hollingshead*; being the laborious Collections of *Reiner Wolfe*, Printer to the Queen, and a grave and learned Citizen, and of others; which forestalled *Stow's* said History. But had the good Archbishop *Parker* liv'd, (who had set him on Work, both by his Request and Command) it would have long before seen the Light, by that great Prelate's Furtherance, and (no doubt) Expence too. And it must be remembered here, that in the last and largest Edition of the said Chronicle, (which ended at the Year 1587, and the 29th of the Queen) *Stow* communicated many considerable Additions to it, as in some Places of his Annals he lets us know,

Hollingshead's Chronicle forestalled the Edition of *Stow*.



know, that he had a Hand in those Chronicles set forth by *Hollingshead*: Where, speaking of a Book called, *A Declaration of the favourable Dealing of the Queen's Commissioners, &c.* he saith, "He had caused it to be set down in the Continuation of that Chronicle, first collected by *Reyner Wolfe*, and finished by *Ra. Hollingshead*". He also inserted into the same *Reyner Wolfe's* Chronicle continued, *A true and plain Declaration of the horrible Treasons practised by William Parry*. Likewise, *A true and summary Report of some Part of the Earl of Northumberland's Treasons delivered, &c.* "Which, saith *Stow*, are set down in my Continuation of *R. Wolfe's* Chronicle. And likewise, *A Declaration of the Cause moving the Queen of England to give Aid to the Defence of the People, afflicted and oppressed in the Low Countries*". So that the whole Continuation, which was from the Year 1573, when that Chronicle first came out, to 1587, seems chiefly to be of *Stow's* Doing and Pains. *Ralph Hollingshead* ended his Chronicle Anno 1576, with an Epilogue, wherein he acknowledged, that he had made Use of the Abridgment of *Richard Grafton*, and the Summaries of *John Stow*.

Survey of  
LONDON.

BUT now we proceed to another of his excellent Books published from Antiquities, viz. his Topographical Piece, called, *A Survey of LONDON*. The Reason that first put him upon doing this, was the Sight of a Book of the great Antiquarian, *William Lambard*, viz. his *Perambulation of the County of Kent*; whom (upon Occasion of the mention of his Father's Monument in *St. Michael Woodstreet Church*) he called his *loving Friend*, well known by sundry learned Books which he published. As this Gentleman somewhere in that Book had desired and called upon others, to write particular Descriptions of other Shires and Counties, where they were born, or dwelt, so our Author took his Warning, and attempted the Description of this Place, where he was both born, and had his Habitation: Hoping also that he should excite others; by his Example, to write Memorials of other Cities, and eminent Places of *England*, as he of this; and so to make up a whole Body of the Chorography of this Island among themselves: And all this, he said, was, that he might give Occasion and Courage to *Mr. Camden*, to increase and beautify his singular Work of the *Britannia*.

*Stow* was also backed by some of his good Friends to set about this, as being a very fit Person to undertake it, having seen sundry antient Writings and Muniments touching LONDON, by searching Records occasionally for other Purposes; and also by many written Helps coming to his Hands, which few other had met with. It was likewise a Work very agreeable to his professed Studies, and he accounted it a Duty that he owed to his native Mother and Country, and an Office that of Right he held himself bound in Love, to bestow upon the Body Politick, and Members of the same.

AND how diligent *Stow* was, both by his Pains and Application, in gathering Matter for this his Book, appeared, in that he usually resorted to the Records, and those who had the keeping of them, though some Time he met with no civil Reception from them; which may be gathered from a Passage of his in the *Vintry Ward*, where setting down divers Antiquities of the Company of *Vintners*, that he had collected, and still enquiring after more, that being one of the antient and chief Corporations; he addressed himself one Day to the Hall, where was a Court of Assistants, and there read to them what he had collected concerning that Company for their Honour; thinking, that this would be so accept-

able to them, the Brothers of that Society, that he should have the Request granted, that he intended to make to them; namely, To have the Leave to make further Search into their Archives, for the Use of his intended *Survey*: But what Answer some of them then gave him, and how he himself repented it, may be seen by what he printed afterwards, under that Ward, concerning them; which was in the first Edition; but left out by himself in the second and after Editions. His Words are these:

"HAVING thus much, not without Travel, and some Charges, noted the Antiquity of these Vintners, I repaired to the common Hall of the same Company, and there shewed, and read it in a Court of Assistants, requiring them, as being one of the principal Companies in this City, of whom I meant therefore to write more at large, if they knew any more which might sound to their Worship or Commendation; at their Leisure to send it me, and I would join it to my former Collection. At which Time I was answered by some, that took upon them, That they were none of the principal, but of the inferior Companies; and so willing me to leave them, I departed, and never since heard from them. Adding, (which was Pity) that this had somewhat discouraged him any farther to travel amongst the Companies, to learn ought at their Hands.

HE lived to publish two Editions of his *Survey*, both in *Quarto*. The one, which was the first, came out Anno 1598; the other Anno 1603, within five Years; the first went off so well. This was printed by *John Windet*, Printer to the City, and dedicated, as the first was, to the Lord Mayor, the Commonalty, and Citizens. This Edition hath considerable Additions, put in by the Author, out of his old Store of many rare Notes of Antiquity, as he files them; and more he intended, but was prevented by Death.

IN the Year 1618, a third Edition, in *Quarto*, was published by *A. M.* a Citizen also, and dedicated to *George Bolls*, Lord Mayor, *Sir Anthony Ben*, Recorder, and all the Knights and Aldermen of the City; and to *Dr. King*, then Bishop of LONDON. This Man made several Additions, (as he pretended) which, or much of which, (as he hinted in his Epistle) he had formerly from *Stow* himself; who, while he was alive, delivered him some of his best Collections, and used importunate Persuasions with him, to correct what he found amiss, and to proceed in perfecting a Work so worthy: And being overcome by Affection to him, and much more by Respect to this Royal City, Birth-place to him as well as *Stow*, he undertook to further a Book (as far as his Abilities would extend) of such needful Use. And this, he saith, he was employed about twelve Years in, and had the Encouragement of the Court of Aldermen in the Council-Chamber, being brought before them by *Sir Henry Montague*, the Recorder, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*.

BUT the Additions this Editor made, were chiefly some Inscriptions and Epitaphs set on the Monuments in the Parish Churches; a Continuation of the Names of the Mayors and Sheriffs to the Year of this Edition; and little more, except some Transcripts out of *Stow's Summary and Annals*; and here and there venturing to correct some pretended Errors of *Stow*, the Errors, indeed, being rather his own: For *Stow* was too exact and learned, to be corrected by such an one, much inferior to him, both in Learning, and the Skill of Antiquity. Inasmuch, that it is wonderful, having had such considerable Materials



rials for the Work from *Stow* himself, and having also the Countenance of the Court of Aldermen, that so little Improvement of the Book was made by him. But in respect of his Diligence in conversing among Epitaphs, he is commended in the Epitaph upon his own Monument in *Coleman-street Church*.

He that hath many a Tomb-stone read,  
I'th' Labour seeming more among the Dead  
To Live, than with the Living; that survey'd  
Abstruse Antiquities, and o're them laid  
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,  
That spight of Time those old are new agen, &c.

THIS *A. M.* was *Anthony Monday*, some Time the Pope's Scholar in the Seminary at *Rome*. Afterwards came home, and renouncing the Pope and Popery, wrote two Books concerning Matters of the *English* Priests and Papists abroad. One was called, *The Discovery of Campion the Jesuit*, about the Year 1581, which he presented to *Bromley*, Lord Chancellor; *Lord Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer; and *Robert Earl of Leicester*. The other was, *The English Roman Life*, set forth Anno 1591, discovering the Lives of the *Englishmen* at *Rome*; and the Orders of the *English* Seminaries, &c.

THERE was yet a fourth Edition of the *Survey* put forth in the Year 1633, by the same *A. M.* together with *H. D. C. J.* and some others. This came out in Folio, and was likewise dedicated (as all the former Editions) to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Citizens, by *A. M.* In this Edition was a Continuation of the Names of the Mayors and Sheriffs to that Year, and an Addition of the Coats of Arms of all the Mayors, and of all the Companies of *LONDON*, Merchants, and others; and some short imperfect Account of the said Companies Originals and Date of their Charters; some scattering Articles of the Statutes, Acts, and Customs of the City; an Act of Parliament, and an Act of Common Council, concerning the River *Thames*; the Oath of some City Officers; the Free Customs of the two Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*; more Customs and Orders for the City; Remains of other Things to be put in their due Places in the Work; which are concerning *Dulwich College*: The Time of the Reparations of Decays in the Churches, and Inscriptions upon some Monuments and Stones there, or within four Miles Compass; with some other loose, disjointed Matters, to be inserted in proper Places of the Book; which, it seems, were sent in to such on whom the Care of the Work lay, but came too late. By this Time, the Book abounded with verbal *Errata* and Deviations from the Author's Edition, and Sense; too tedious to mention many of them: Let one suffice.

IN the first Edition, in that Place of the Book where the Suburbs came to be handled, *Wapping* is divided into two distinct Places, viz. *Wapping in the Wose*, and *Wapping* itself. In the second Edition, (*Stow* being then in a weak Condition, and not able to look to the Sheets, as they came from the Press) *Wapping in the Wose* was changed into *Wapping in the West*, occasioned, doubtless, by the Ignorance of him that had the Care of the Press, who knew not that *Wose* or *Oose* meant a *Marish Wet Land*; which is perhaps that now called *Wapping-Wall*: But because *Wapping* does not stand in the West of *LONDON*, but contrary, in the East, therefore in the third Edition, it was printed *Wapping in the East*, and so remained in the fourth, in both which *A. M.* was concerned: By which we may judge of his Abilities to correct *Stow*; and in all the Editions, except the first, *Wapping* itself, which was the other

Part of *Wapping*, was quite left out. So that this was one Error in the After-Editions of the *Survey*, that *Wapping in the Wose*, and *Wapping* itself was turned into *Wapping in the West*, and that turned into the *East*.

IN the Year 1720, this Book arrived to a fifth Edition, enlarged by some Scores of Sheets, set forth by the Reverend Mr. *Strype*, also a Citizen, born and bred, (as the former Editors were) and the Son of a Freeman of *LONDON*, and dedicated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *LONDON*, which Dedication they may claim by long and laudable Custom, and also by their favourable Leave to consult their Records. In this Edition great Numbers of Errors are corrected, and *Stow* restored to himself, the Remains are inserted every where in their proper Places, the History of the City brought down to that Time, and the Customs, Laws and Acts of Common Council (wherein the former Book was most of all defective) make a considerable Part of the Work.

IN both Books, viz. his *Chronicle* and *Survey*, *Stow* had the Advantage of making Use of *Leland's* six Volumes of Collections, where-ever he had them, which he transcribed, as it seems, for his own Use, and parted with them at length to the learned *Camden*, who is said also to make great Use of them in writing his *Britannia*; and for these Papers of *Leland*, he had, by Agreement, an Annuity of 8*l.* during the said *Stow's* Life. This we take upon the Credit of *Brooks*, or *Brooksmouth*, *York Herald*, in some Writings of his against *Camden*, intending thereby to charge him to have been a Plagiary; but to relate this Matter more particularly:

THIS *Ralph Brooksmouth*, as he had wrote a very virulent Book against *Camden*, entitled, *A Discovery of Errors*, &c. endeavouring therein to charge his *Britannia* with many Errors, especially in Matters of Genealogy and Heraldry, and that since Queen *Elizabeth* had made him *Clarencieux*; so *Camden* modestly, but learnedly, answered that angry Man, and vindicated what he had writ, and set his Answer at the End of an Edition of his *Britannia*, Anno 1600. This Herald wrote yet another Piece against *Clarencieux*, pretending to a second Discovery of Errors in his *Britannia*, and in Justification of what he had published before, and that he had stolen from *Leland*: Therein he hath these Words:

“ His new coated *Britannia* made and digested of industrious Labours of *John Leland*, that great Scholar, and painful Searcher of *England's* Antiquities, as may appear both by the said *Leland's* six Volumes, written with his own Hand, yet extant in Custody of Mr. *Osborne*, of the *Exchequer*, as also by the said *Leland's* *New-Year's-Gift*, dedicated to the same King, annexed to the End of my late Discovery, which six Books or Volumes were copied out by *John Stow*, and by him sold to this learned Man [*Camden*] for an Annuity of 8*l.* per Ann. which he did pay unto the said *Stow* himself before his Death confessed to divers Persons of Credit, lamenting the Wrong done to *Leland*, both by that learned Man, and also by one *Harrison of Wyndesore*, who likewise had robbed *Leland* of the Islands adjacent to this Realm of *England*, setting them in *Hollingshead* as his own Travels and Collection, &c.” These Lines, reflecting unworthily upon *Stow*, as well as *Camden*, are easily answered, since both do freely acknowledge where they made Use of *Leland*, by setting his Name in their Margins.

AND our Author, as he had a Genius towards our History, so he had an Advantage over many after him, in writing his *History* and *Survey*, and that



that was by living in those Times when the Monasteries were dissolved. In which Places were repositied most of the antient MSS as well relating to those religious Foundations, as containing also Historical Accounts of the Kingdom, and Kings thereof, written by the Monks and learned Persons, Members of those Fraternities. By which Means he might probably come to the Sight of those Registers, Records and Chronicles, which he so often cites.

AND as Mr. Stow thus published, for the Benefit and Pleasure of his Countrymen, his own Pains in History; so likewise, as a hearty Promoter of the Antiquities of this Land, he gave all the Encouragement and Assistance that he could to others that bestowed Labour that Way. Dr. David Powel, a learned Welchman, had communicated to him by Sir Henry Sidney, some Time President of Wales, an antient MS of the History and Antiquity of Wales, being a Collection of the Successions and Acts of the British Princes after Cadwallador, unto the Year 1156, done by Caradoc of Lancarvan. These Collections were kept in an Abbey of Conwey in Wales, and another Abbey, and were continued and augmented every three Years until the Year 1270. These were copied out, so that there were an hundred Copies of them. This Book Humphrey Lloyd, Gentleman, translated into English, and partly augmented out of Matthew Paris and Nicholas Trivet. The Copy of the Translation Sir Henry Sidney (whose Disposition was to seek after Antiquities, and the Weal Publick of the Countries, that he governed, rather than their Lands and Revenues) had lying by him a great while; and desirous to have it printed, sent for Dr. Powel, requiring him to peruse and correct it, that it might be committed to the Press. For the polishing and improving this Work, he took a great deal of Pains, and had no small Assistance from our Stow, who supplied him with a considerable Number of Manuscript Historians, as the said Powel acknowledges in his Preface.

He made many Notes and Corrections in the Works of the antient Poet Chaucer, of which he gives this Account himself, where he mentions his Tomb in the Abbey, That through his own painful Labour he had corrected those Works, and twice increased them in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

It doth not appear what Honour or Advantage Mr. Stow obtained, after all his extraordinary Pains and Study for the publick Good; unless that he seemed to have been made by the City their Chronicler, for so he is called in a Cause between the City and the Lieutenant of the Tower, about their Bounds and Liberties. By which Place it is likely he had the Liberty of Access to the City Records. In this Cause he is called the City's fee'd Chronicler, but that, it is to be hoped, not because he took Fees of the City to write only such Things as might turn to their Honour and Advantage without a strict Regard to Truth; but because he received a Salary for the great Labour he was at in searching its Records and Archives to retrieve the Knowledge of its true History, and of its antient Customs and Privileges.

HE was afflicted near his End very much with Pain in his Feet; which, perhaps, was the Gout. In the Year 1602, or 1603, he was fain to keep his Bed four or five Months with it. Where he observed how his Affliction lay in that Part that formerly he had made so much Use of in walking many a Mile to search after Antiquities, and antient Books and Manuscripts. He was now within a Year or two of Fourscore.

TOGETHER with his Age and his Infirmities, he was in his last Years oppress'd with Need; having spent his Patrimony, and the best Part of

his Estate in these Studies, useful to this City, and to the English Nation, though not to himself. These Afflictions he met with in his Life; but all Reproach his Memory hath out-lived, being now esteemed one of the best and most exact of our English Historians.

IN the Year 1604, he obtained a Licence from King James I, to collect the charitable Benevolence of well-disposed People for his Subsistence, the Copy of which was communicated to Mr. Strype from the Rev. Dr. Tanner, then Chancellor of Norwich, by the Hands of Dr. Gibson, the present Bishop of LONDON, and is as followeth:

**J**AMES, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, and their Officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curates; and to all Spiritual Persons: And also to all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Church-wardens, and Headboroughs: And to all Officers of Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate: And to all other our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects whatsoever, as well within Liberties as without, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS our true and loyal Subject, John Stow, Citizen of LONDON, having, for the Good of the Commonwealth, and Posterity to come, employed all his Industry and Labour to commit to the History of Chronicle, all such Things worthy of Remembrance, as from Time to Time happened within this whole Realm, for the Space of Five and Forty Years, until Christmas last past, (as by divers large and brief Chronicles of his writing may appear) besides his great Pains and Charge in making his Book, called his Survey of LONDON; wherein he spent eight Years in searching out of antient Records, concerning Antiquities both for LONDON and Southwark; hath been an humble Suitor unto us, that we would be pleased to grant him a Licence under our Great Seal, to gather the Benevolence of well-disposed People within this our Realm of England, in Recompence of his said Labour and Travel, and towards his Relief now in his old Age, having left his former Means whereby he lived, only employing himself for the Service and Good of his Country. We, tendering the poor Estate of so loyal and painful a Subject, who hath so well deserved of us, and all our whole Realm and Subjects, and being desirous that his said Industry and Labour should be recompenced in some bountiful and good Sort, of our especial Grace and Princely Compassion have been pleased that Collection should be made for the Recompence and Relief of our said Subject John Stow, in this our Realm of England.

KNOW ye therefore, that we have given and granted, and by these our Letters Patents, do give and grant unto our said Subject, John Stow, and to his Deputy, the Bearer hereof, full Power, Licence and Authority to ask, gather, receive and take the Alms and charitable Benevolence of all our loving Subjects whatsoever, inhabiting within our Cities of LONDON and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof; and in our Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, with the University there, Norfolk, with the City of Norwich; Suffolk, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Berks, Oxon, with the University there; Northampton, Warwick, Leiceſter, Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, York, with the Bishoprick of Durham; Lincoln, Southamp-

A Brief granted to Stow by King James I.



“ *Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon,*  
 “ *Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, Stafford, Chester,*  
 “ *Lancaster, Hereford, and Monmouth*; and in  
 “ all Cities, Towns Corporate, and Privileged  
 “ Places, Parishes, Villages, and in all other  
 “ Places whatsoever, within any of our said Ci-  
 “ ties and Counties, and not elsewhere, for and  
 “ towards the Relief of our said Subject *John*  
 “ *Stow*, now in his old Age.

“ Wherefore We Will and Command you,  
 “ and every of you, that at such Time and  
 “ Times as the said *John Stow*, or his Deputy,  
 “ the Bearer hereof, shall come and repair to any  
 “ your Churches, or other Places, to ask and  
 “ receive the Gratuities and Charitable Benevo-  
 “ lence of our said Subjects, quietly to permit  
 “ and suffer them so to do, without any manner  
 “ your Let or Contradiction. And you the said  
 “ Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, for the better  
 “ stirring up of a Charitable Devotion, delibe-  
 “ rately to publish and declare the Tenor of these  
 “ our Letters Patents unto our said Subjects, ex-  
 “ hortating and persuading them to extend their  
 “ liberal Contributions in so good and charitable  
 “ a Deed, any Statute, Law, Ordinance, or  
 “ Provision, heretofore made to the contrary, in  
 “ any wise notwithstanding.

“ IN witness whereof, we have caused these  
 “ our Letters to be made Patents, for the Space  
 “ of one whole Year next after the Date hereof  
 “ to endure. Witness Ourself at *Westminster*  
 “ the six and twentieth Day of *October* in the  
 “ second Year of our Reign of *England, France,*  
 “ and *Ireland*; and of *Scotland* the eight and  
 “ thirtieth.

STYWARD.

God Save the KING.

Printed by THOMAS BURFOOT.

THERE was another Brief granted to *Stow*, in the first Year of the King, as this above was granted the second, that first expiring within a Twelvemonth, and so, probably, before the Collection was every where finished. This first Brief was seconded by a Letter from the King, recommending the said *Stow*'s Condition: Which was to this Tenor:

“ **J**AMES, by the Grace of GOD, King  
 “ of *England, Scotland, France, and Ire-*  
 “ *land*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our  
 “ well-beloved Subjects, Greeting. Whereas  
 “ our Loving Subject *John Stow*, a very aged and  
 “ worthy Member of our City of LONDON,  
 “ this five and forty Years hath, to his great  
 “ Charge, and with Neglect of his ordinary  
 “ Means of Maintenance, for the general Good,  
 “ as well of Posterity as of the present Age,  
 “ compiled and published divers necessary Books  
 “ and Chronicles. And therefore We, in Re-  
 “ compence of these his painful Labours, and  
 “ for Encouragement to the like, have, in our  
 “ Royal Inclination, been pleased to grant our  
 “ Letters Patents under our Great Seal of *Eng-*  
 “ *land*, dated the 8th of *May* 1603; thereby  
 “ authorizing him the said *John Stow*, and his  
 “ Deputy, to collect among our Loving Subjects  
 “ their voluntary Contribution and kind Gra-  
 “ tuity, as by the said Letters Patents more at  
 “ large may appear. NOW, seeing that Our  
 “ said Patents, being but one of themselves,  
 “ cannot be shewed in divers Places, or Parishes,  
 “ at once, as the Occasions of the speedy put-  
 “ ting them in Execution may require. We  
 “ have therefore thought expedient, in this un-  
 “ usual Manner, to recommend his Cause unto  
 “ you, having already in Our own Person, and  
 “ of Our special Grace, begun the largest, for

“ the Example of others. Given at our Palace  
 “ at *Westminster*.

It is without Date; this seeming to be the first Minutes of a Letter intended to be printed, and shewn by the Collectors, for the more Speed, where the Original Letters Patents could not so soon be produced.

ON the Back-side of this Letter was set down what was collected of the Parishioners of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, viz. 7 s. 6 d. with the Churchwarden's Name subscribed.

HE died *April* the 5th following, that is, within less than six Months after, of the Stone Cholick: So that it is to be feared, the poor Man made but little Progress in this Collection. 'Tis strange that the City of LONDON, to which he had done such Service and Honour, in writing such an elaborate and accurate Survey thereof; nor the wealthy Company of Merchant-Taylors, of which he was a worthy and creditable Member; nor lastly, the State, in grateful Remembrance of his diligent and faithful Pains, in composing an excellent History of the Kingdom, neither of them had allotted him some Honorary Pension during his Life. He being arrived at the Age of 80 Years, deceased, and was buried towards the upper End of the North Isle of this Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, and hath a handsome Monument set up for him, as before-mentioned. He left behind him a Widow and four Daughters.

As to his Person, he was, as described by *Edmund Howes*, who well knew him, tall of Stature, lean in the Body and Face; his Eyes small and Chrystalline; of a pleasant and cheerful Countenance; his Sight and Memory very good; and he retained the true Use of all his Senses to the Day of his Death. He was sober, mild, and courteous. He always protested, never to have wrote any thing thro' Envy, Fear, or Favour, nor to seek his own particular Gain or Vain-glory; but that his only Pains and Care were to write Truth.

BUT before we finish Mr. *Stow*'s Character, we must know more particularly what were the Disposition, Inclination, and Endowments of his Mind; and what first offereth itself to be related in this Consideration is, that he was an earnest Student, and Lover of the Antiquity of his own Country; which was so great, that it made him, at length, lay aside the Trade he was bred to, that he might wholly apply himself to it. He was an unwearied Reader of all Authors of *English* History, whether printed, or in Manuscript, and a Searcher into Records, Registers, Journals, Original Charters, Instruments, &c. as may be seen by the large Catalogues of them set down both in his *Annals* and *Survey*, as consulted by him, and from whence the Materials and Authority of those his Books were taken; as Testimonies of his Truth and Diligence.

AND it contented him not to have the reading of Books and Writings of this Kind, but he was greedy of making himself Possessor of them, as of a great Treasure. By the Year 1568, he had furnished himself a considerable Library of such; as appears from the Report of Mr. *Watts*, Archdeacon of LONDON, the Bishop of LONDON's Chaplain, who was sent to search his Library, viz. “ That he had a great Collection  
 “ of old Books and Manuscripts, of all Sorts;  
 “ but especially relating to Chronicle and Hi-  
 “ story, both in Parchment and Paper; and that  
 “ there was abundance of Matter collected for  
 “ History, *Fundationes Ecclesiarum, Monasteri-*  
 “ *orum, &c. Flores Historiarum, &c.*” And the Rarity of his Study was, that it was not only stored with antient Authors, but Original Char-  
 ters,



ters, Registers, and Chronicles of particular Places; such as, the Register of *Bermondsey*; the Register of *St. Edmund's-Bury*; of the new Abby near the *Tower*; of *St. Bartholomew Smithfield*; of the *Fryars Minors* of *LONDON*, &c. these in *Latin*; other Registers in *English*; as, a Register of the Knights of the Garter; a Register of the Mayors of *LONDON*. He also had old Records of *LONDON*; Records of *St. Asaph*; Chronicles of *St. Alban's*; *Arnold's* Chronicles; *Annals* of the Monastery of *Hyde*, &c. Most of which, he had purchased, or some way or other procured, with considerable Charge and Cost (no Question) out of his own Purse. And he had the greater Opportunity to furnish himself with these Things, living in the Times when they were dispersed and scattered Abroad, and conveyed away into divers Hands, out of the Monasteries and Religious Houses, where they had been, for the most Part, diligently kept, and preserved, and mostly written by the Monks that dwelt and enjoyed their studious Retirements there.

HE was also a diligent Transcriber of such antient and useful Books, and which he could not obtain or purchase, being of Esteem with him, or serving to his Purpose. Thus he transcribed *Leland's* six Books of Collections, which turned very seasonably to his Profit, as was said before. Another Transcript of his was a Speech of *Queen Elizabeth*, to her Parliament, 27 *Eliz. Anno* 1584; which, with *Stow's* other Papers, coming afterwards into the Hands of *Sir Simmonds d'Ews*, Baronet, he presented to the World, in his *Journal of Parliaments*; where he tells us, that it was written with *Stow's* own Hand; the Speech not being found in the Original Journal Book of the Upper House, and therefore he supplied it out of a Copy which he had by him, written by *John Stow*, the Chronicler, with his own Hand, being *verbatim*, as followed, &c.

AND as he had a good Library, replenished with such Books, so he was a very good Judge of them; and was able to discourse critically concerning them. His Abilities this way may appear in Descriptions of antient Writers and Writings, being a little Tract (taken Notice of before) prefixed to his *Summary of Chronicles*, Printed *Anno* 1573, which begins with *Afferus Menevensis*, of whom he gives this Description: "A Man of great Holiness and Learning, who was sent for from *Menevia*, or *St. David's* in *Wales*, by King *Alfrede*, and by him made Bishop of *Sherbourne*, [the See] now called *Salisbury*. It is said, that King *Alfrede* erected the School, or University of *Oxford*; but this *Afferus*, writing purposely, diligently, and honourably of all King *Alfrede's* noble Acts, maketh no Mention of. Divers there be, and those antient Writers, which attribute all to the *English* Church at *Rome*, which the late, without Consideration, do speak of *Oxford*. *Afferus* flourished in the Year after Christ's Birth 890. Again,

"*Alfredus Beverlacensis*, Treasurer of the College of *Beverly*, a deep Philosopher, a diligent Historiographer, and notable Divine, brought up in the most antient and famous University of *Cambridge*; he writ the *Accidents of Time*, from the Beginning of the *Britons*, to the Year of Christ 1136, in the which he lived. Again,

"*Adam Merimouth*, a Prebendary of *St. Paul's* in *LONDON*; he seeing the Want of Chronicles, and feeling the Necessity of them, laboured earnestly to commit Things to Memory, and writ from the Year after

Christ's Birth 1320, unto the Year 1380; in the which he flourished. Further,

"*Additiones Polycronicon* were added by *Thomas Walsingham*, born in *Norfolk*, and after a Monk at *St. Alban's*. The Book called *Polycronicon*, was writ by *Ranulphus Higden*, a Monk of *Chester*. *Thomas Walsingham's* chief Delight was in the Collection of *English* Histories, wherein he hath left, to the perpetual Registering his Name, divers other Monuments of reverend Antiquity. He lived 1443.

Again, "*Galfridus Monumetensis* his Chronicle of the *Britons* is of some scornfully rejected, wherein they shew their great Unthankfulness, not to embrace him, who painfully, for their Behoof, playeth only the Part of an Interpreter. Little Wisdom, to condemn what they cannot mend; or, if they can, not to consider the Time wherein he lived. The true History may, by a skilful Reader, be well discerned from the false: And many Things in him that seem strange, are confirmed by the best Writers of all Ages. He lived 1158.

AGAIN, He thus describeth *Gulielmus Novoburgensis*, otherwise *Gulielmus Petit*, or *Parvus*; who for his true Dealing in Histories is much commended by *Polydore Virgil*: But it was an *Italian* Flourish, to put *Galfridus Monumetensis* out of Conceit, because he reporteth (which the *Italian* cannot abide) friendly and liberally of the *Britons*. His Chronicle is lately printed at *Antwerp*, both dishonestly and imperfectly, by the King's Printer, *Will. Silvius*; for, leaving out Doctor *Turner's* Preface, Dean of *Wells*, he inserted his own, and left out several Chapters, which were in the Copy that Dr. *Turner* sent unto him: But it is well seen, that *Novoburgensis* was a good Divine, and diligent Historiographer, his untimely Preface being excepted. He lived *Anno* 1200.

THIS is a Specimen large enough of *Stow's* Acquaintance with our antient Authors, and of his critical Skill and Judgment of them.

HE delighted in those that were inquisitive with him in antient History, and were truly learned therein. Their Conversation he used, and with them he loved to consort; or if he were not personally acquainted with them, he revered them, and was well acquainted with their Labours: But as for such as pretended to this Sort of Learning, and presumed to set forth Histories in their own Names, when they were none of their own, but unskilfully borrowed from others, and withal betraying much Ignorance therein, he was a great Enemy to them.

THIS made him not spare *R. G.* [that is, *Richard Grafton*] but lash him whensoever he came in his Way, being offended with him, both for stealing from him and from others, and by abusing other Writers, and falsifying them. He gave his Book the specious Title of, *A Chronicle at large of the Affairs of England, and the Kings of the same, deduced from the Creation of the World*, &c. Where first *Stow* noteth him for a great Mis-quoter of Authors, both in *Latin*, as *Flores Historiarum*, *Polydore Virgil*, and *Matthew Paris*; and in the *Vulgar* Tongue, as *Polychronicon*, *William Caxton*, *Fabian*, *Hall*, and *Cooper*; which if looked into, will be found to have no such Matter as he quotes. And as for other Authors which he pretended to cite, as *Robert de Averbury*, *Thomas Walsingham*, *Henry of Leicester*, the Register of *Bury*, and many others, he had not so much as seen them, but took what he said out of his (*Stow's*) *Summary*.



THIS Summary he abridged and published as his own; which, notwithstanding it was discovered to be *Stow's*, he had the Confidence in the second Impression, to write a Preface to, in Vindication of himself against *Stow*.

*Edward Hall* wrote a History of the Union of the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which, *Stow* saith, was hitherto held in great Esteem, doubtless hereafter will be in greater. This Book was set forth by *Grafton*, as if it was his own, of which *Stow* speaking, saith, "That some-body without any ingenuous and plain Declaration thereof, hath published, but not without mangling, Mr. *Hall's* Book for his own." Thus would not *Stow* spare this Plagiary.

Our Author's good Judgment and Skill in Antiquity, joined with an inquisitive Temper, rendered him useful in divers Respects. He was not to be put off with Frauds and superstitious Fables, commonly imposed upon Men of less Accuracy; but was able to detect and discover them: And as he was a great Lover of Truth, so he was the more inquisitive to find it out; and his Reading and Learning the better enabled him to do it. He confuted the Story of *Edward Hall* in his Chronicle, following a Fable (saith *Stow*) then on foot, concerning one *Bolton*, some Time Prior of *St. Bartholomew*: "That there being Prognostications, that in the Year 1524, there should be such Eclipses in Watry Signs, and such Conjunctions, that by Waters and Floods many People should perish. Whereupon many removed to high Grounds for fear of drowning: And particularly Prior *Bolton* built him an House upon *Harrow on the Hill*, and that thither he went, and made Provision of all Things necessary within his House, for the Space of two Months, &c." This *Stow* would not let pass without diligent Enquiry, and by credible Information found it not so: And that the Ground of the Story was only this, that this Prior being Parson of *Harrow*, bestowed some Reparation on the Parsonage-House; and built only a Dove-house, to serve him when he quitted his Priory. Thus *Stow* sifted out Matters, and was not to be carried away by Reports.

HE confuted also the commonly related and believed Report of *William Walworth* killing *Jack Straw* with his Dagger in the King's Presence: And that from that Act of the Mayor the Dagger was added to the Arms of the City, which was before a Red Cross only: Whereas that Dagger was mistaken for *St. Paul's* Sword; borne before in the old Arms, as it seems. And that it was indeed *Wat Tyler* that was struck by *Walworth*, in arresting him with a sound Blow on the Head; and afterwards wounded him with his Baselard; whereas *Jack Straw* was taken and executed in *Smithfield*. As *Stow* gives a large Account of it, writing of *Crooked-lane* Church, in *Candlewick-street* Ward.

AND so again, he threw away the many fanciful Conjectures, whence the Name of *Aldermanbury*, a Place in LONDON, was pretended to be taken; disdaining not once to mention them, as being all fabulous; but gives a more judicious Reason for that Name of *Aldermanbury*, appropriated to that Place, being antiently the Court where the Aldermen met; partly from his Skill in old *English* Words, and partly from his own Experience, he himself having seen there the Ruins of the old Court Hall of the Aldermen, which they used before *Guildhall* was built; which Place was then become a Carpenter's Yard. And *Bery*, or *Bury*, he understood to signify a Court or Hall, and meant no more than we mean by *Guildhall*; shewing that there in *Aldermanbury*, lying there on the West of the present *Guildhall*, the Courts of the Mayor

and Aldermen were continually holden, before *Guildhall* was built.

THE Shank-bone of a Man, or of a supposed Giant, which hung up by a Chain in the Cloister of *Aldermanbury* Church, of 28 Inches and an half long, was commonly reported to be digged up at *St. Paul's*, when the Bones were carried from the Charnel-House, or the Cloister there, into *Moorfields*, in the Time of King *Edward VI.* but *Stow* made a Doubt of it; because *Reyner Wolfe*, Stationer, a grave Antiquarian, and the Man that paid for the Carriage of those Bones, never spoke a Word of any such Bone found in either Place, tho' he had discoursed with him concerning those Bones which he carried away: Adding, that if such a monstrous Bone had fallen into his Hands, it would not have easily been gotten from him, being one of the greatest Preservers of Antiquities in these Parts for his Time.

FURTHER, when the aforesaid *R. G.* would have obtruded upon Peoples Belief, fabulous Reports concerning Relicks found of Giants, our Antiquary, by his Skill and accurate Search, evidently confuted them. The said *R. G.* in a Book entitled, *A Brief Collection of History*, wrote a Chapter of Giants, or monstrous Men: And therein he said, that in the Year 1564, and in such a Day of the Month, he had in his Hand the Tooth of a Man that weighed ten Ounces, *Troy* Weight, and the Skull of the same Man was extant to be seen, that held five Pecks of Wheat, and the Shin-bones six Feet in Length. By which Proportion the Man must be 28 Feet long; and underneath in a kind of Glory he thus subscribed: This saw *R. G.* And thence *Grafton* went on to mention one *Gerard*, a Giant, and his supposed Staff, which was then kept at an Inn in *Basing-lane*, LONDON, called *Gerard's Hall*, which fabulous Tradition said was the Giant's House; and there indeed, to *Stow's* Time, was preserved a Pole 40 Feet long, and 15 Inches about. But *Stow* was not so credulous, nor would impose such incredible Stories upon his Readers, without better Enquiry: And in short, he found that wondrous Tooth (tho' some Time he thought it might have belonged to some monstrous Fish) to be nothing else but a Stone, and so he proved it. Nor was there any Shape of a Tooth: And there was no Skull at all to be found.

THIS prodigious Tooth, with a Shank-bone, that was 25 Inches of Assize, *Stow* speaks of in *Cheap* Ward, hanging up in *St. Laurence Jewry* Church, and that he himself had seen them above 70 Years before, that is, before his own second Edition of the *Survey*. These hung in Chains of Iron upon a Pillar of Stone; that imaginary Tooth being about the Bigness of a Man's Fist, long since conveyed thence. The Shank-bone remained, which he conjectured might belong to some Elephant: And of this Bone he observed, not so much the Length (which most did) as the Thickness, Hardness, and Strength thereof. For it had fretted and worn the Stone Pillar by which it hung by often moving, but was not itself fretted or worn: And he observed further, a Difference between this Bone, and that hanging up in *Aldermanbury*, that as that was longer by three Inches and an half, so it was more light, pory, and spungy: This in *St. Laurence's* Church more hard and steely. That Bone therefore at *Aldermanbury*, *Stow* was apt to think was of a Man, and so he said the Form shewed, concluding it to be more than after the Proportion of five Shank-bones of any Man now living among us.

AND as for the Giant *Gerard* and his House and Staff, there he found it to be only a great House, once belonging to a great Man, whose Name was *Gisors*, and his House called *Gisor's Hall*, corrupted into *Gerard's Hall*.

AND



AND that high Pole which stood up in the high roofed Hall, that was said to be his Staff, was nothing else (as he shewed from an old Custom in LONDON) than a Maypole of Fir Wood that used to be set up at some Time of the Year in Summer, before the chiefeft Hall or House in the Parish, and at other Times to remain, and stand in the Hall before the Skreen: And that this could be no Giant's House, he collected from the Doors that he had observed here, as not convenient at all for Men of such monstrous Proportion.

THERE was also standing by this Pole a Ladder of the same Length, which, together with the said Pole, the Vulgar, apt to invent and believe superstitious Stories, gave out, as the one to be the Giant's Staff that he used to halt withal, so the other, that whereby Men climbed up to the Top of it. Whereas the Pole was nothing else but a Maypole, as was said before, which was used to be decked with Holm and Ivy at *Christmas*, and the Ladder served for Men to go up for the decking of it. This *Gisor's* Hall was a large spacious House, having been the Habitation of the *Gisors*, flourishing much in Wealth and Honour in the City for a great while, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and successive Kings. One whereof, *John Gisor*, was Constable of the *Tower*, and Lord Mayor, *Ann.* 1245. Another of that Name, a Knight, lived there, *Ann.* 1311, and Mayor that Year and other Years; and since, several others of the same Name and Family were Owners of that House.

THERE is no hindering the ignorant Populace from receiving and crediting Fancies, but *Stow* was justly offended with such as would be Historians and Chroniclers, and thought learned, so easily to take up such Lies, and recommend them in their Writings to Posterity; as besides *Grafton*, *Reyner Wolfe*, and others, did this.

ONCE again, whereas *R. Grafton*, in his Chronicle, had related concerning one *Bartholomew Read*, Goldsmith, Mayor *Anno* 1502; that in the *Goldsmiths-Hall*, he entertained, as his Guests, more than an hundred Persons of great Estate; Messes, and Dishes of Meat, served in a vast Number: Nay, and that there was a Park, paved, in the same Hall, furnished with fruitful Trees, and Beasts of Venery, and other like Circumstances. *Stow* comparing the Dimensions of that Hall with the Room that all those Guests, with their Attendants, and other Magnificence did require, whereunto *Westminster-Hall* (he said) would scarcely have sufficed, concluded it, with good Ground, a Fable, and far incredible, and altogether impossible.

HIS Learning in Antiquities made him further useful, as in detecting Falshood, so in bringing Truth to Light, which sometimes tended to decide Differences, and bring Controversies to an End: As in settling and adjusting Bounds and Limits, he more than once was serviceable to the City. He ascertained the controverted Bounds of *Lime-street* Ward, towards the Wall, both against *Bishopsgate* Ward, and *Aldgate* Ward, by producing old Records and Charters of *St. Augustine's Papey*, a Church and House of Priests that stood there; tho' this Ward, whether by the Negligence of the Alderman of it, or some other Cause, had not then Right done it, according to the said Evidence.

IN the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was a Controversy in Law, between the City of LONDON and the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, about the Buttings and Boundings of the City and *Tower* Liberties, which had been long in Contest; the City claiming the *Tower-hill*, and *Little Tower-hill*; and so taking in *East-Smithfield*. Then they made Use of *Stow*, as, by his long Experience and Converse in the City Re-

cords; likeliest to state this Matter clearly: But the Counsel of the Lieutenant, unjustly, bestowed this Term upon him, *Their see'd Chronicler*; Mr. *Stow*: Wherein surely that diligent impartial Historian was wronged, if the Words were taken in the worst Sense.

HE also set out the Boundaries of the Liberty of *Creechurch* within *Aldgate*, when it was sold to the City by the Lord *Thomas Howard*.

BUT to take some further Notice of *John Stow*, as an Antiquarian; his Affection for Antiquities made him very inquisitive after Things of that Kind; and a curious Observer, and a greedy Collector of them; of which take a few Instances.

IT was a notable Remark he made of King *James IV.* the unfortunate King of *Scotland*, and the strange Neglect and unseemly Disregard of his dead Body, which tho' once a King, could not obtain a Monument; no, nor a Place of Burial. He was slain in the great Battle against the *English* in *Flodden-field*; and his dead Corpse was brought away into *England*, and interred in the Monastery of *Shene*: Since the Dissolution whereof, the Duke of *Suffolk* was lodged, and kept House there. But among the Ruins and Violences offered to this Religious House, the Bodies of the Dead could not rest in Quiet: For here, in an old waste Room, among old Timber, Lead, and other Rubbish, did Mr. *Stow's* Curiosity lead him to see the Body of that King thrown, and wrapt in Lead close to the Head and Body. And what became of the Body afterwards, who can tell? but for the Head, *Stow* traced it further, telling us, that some Workmen, for their Pleasure, struck it off. Afterward, one *Young*, a Glazier to Queen *Elizabeth*, smelling a sweet Savour come from thence, (by reason of its being embalmed) and seeing the same dried from all Moisture, and yet the Form remaining, with the Hair of the Head, and Beard red, brought it to LONDON, to his House in *Wood-street*, and kept it for some Time; and in the End, caused the Sexton to bury it, with other common Bones, taken out of the Charnel.

ONE Observation more, made by him, may be here mentioned, which is taken from *Buck's* History of King *Richard III.*; which Historian saith of *Stow*, That he was a Man indifferently inquisitive after the verbal Relations of the Persons of Princes, and curious in the Descriptions of their Features and Lineaments. And that in all his Enquiries, he could find no such Note of Deformity in King *Richard III.*, as Historians commonly relate; and that he acknowledged, *vi-va voce*, that he had spoken with some antient Men, who from their own Sight and Knowledge affirmed, That he was of bodily Shape, comely enough; only of low Stature.

HE was also a curious Observer of Manuscripts, and a diligent Procurer of them to himself, wheresoever he could. He was mightily delighted with the Sight of a large Vellum (the fairest that ever he saw) written by one *John Coke*, a Brother of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, at the Age of 68 Years. Which Book had belonged to the Library of the said Hospital, given to it, among other Books, by Sir *John Wakering*, Priest, Master of the House *Anno* 1463; and since the Spoil of that Library, came into the Custody of Mr. *Walter Cope*, *Stow's* worshipful Friend, where he had seen it.

HE had in his Possession a very valuable Manuscript, (both for the Writer and Subject of it) wrote by a remarkable Man, *Edmund Dudley*, Esq; a great Counsellor to King *Henry VII.*; but beheaded in the Beginning of *K. Henry VIII's* Reign, *Anno* 1509. It was called *The Tree of Commonwealth*, and treated of Politicks, intend-



ed for the Use and Service of his Royal Master King *Henry VIII*; but being a Prisoner at the Writing, never came to his Hand. A Copy of this Book *Stow* presented to *Robert* the great Earl of *Leicester*, sprung from the said *Dudley*; to whom it could not but be a very acceptable Gift: And he had his Thanks, but nothing else; as is observed before.

HE giveth us somewhere an exact Account of the Works and Manuscripts of *John Gower*, one of our antient Poets; and what were Printed, and what were not; some whereof he had in his Possession: And of the three Books lying under his Head in his Monument in *St. Saviour's Church*, viz. *Speculum Meditantis*, (which he tells us was writ in *French*) *Vox Clamantis*, wrote in *Latin*, and *Confessio Amantis*, which last only was printed. He spoke also of *Gower's Chronica Tripartita*; which, he saith, was never printed.

As for the *Speculum Meditantis*, he never saw it, but heard that it was somewhere in *Kent*.

THIS *Tripartite Chronicle* is (or some Time was) extant in the *Cotton Library*: It is writ in *Latin* Monks Verse, or at least some Part of it, as in one Place, where the Author compareth King *Richard II*, and his Successor King *Henry IV* together, in which Reigns *Gower* lived, preferring the latter to the former; Beginning

O! quam pensando, mores variosque notando,  
Si bene Scrutetur R. ab H. distare videtur? &c.

HE was also possess'd of *Leland's Commentaries*, being a Description of *Britain* (as was observed before) the Value of which, and the Author, are sufficiently known; and of many more *English* and *British* Historians, which he lent to *David Powel*, D. D. in the composing of the History of *Cambria*, viz. in written Hand, saith that Author to the Reader, I had *Gildas Sapiens*, alias *Nennius*, *Henry Huntington*, *William Malmesbury*, *Marianus Scotus*, *Ralph Cogsboll*, *John Eversden*, *Nicholas Trivet*, *Florentius Vigorniensis*, *Simon of Durham*, *Roger Hoveden*, and others; which, he said, remained in the Custody of *John Stow*, Citizen of *LONDON*. Adding, how he deserved Commendation for getting together the antient Writers of the Histories of this Land.

WE are also beholden in a great Measure to him, as is before-mentioned, for some of the Editions and Enlargements of another *English* Poet, viz. *Jefferey Chaucer*; whose Poems were first collected and printed by *William Caxton*, Mercer, he that first brought the Art of Printing into *England*, in the Reign of *Henry VI*. They were increased again, and published by *William Thynne*, Esq; in the Reign of *Henry VIII*; since corrected, and twice increased, (as he writes) through my own painful Labours, in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, to wit, in the Year 1561; and again beautified with Notes, by me collected out of divers Records and Monuments, which I delivered to my loving Friend *Thomas Speight*. And he having drawn the same into a good Form and Method; as also explained the old and obscure Words, published them Anno 1597.

HE affected likewise old printed Books, and was a great Collector of them, whether History, Divinity, Physick, &c. the Names of divers whereof are mentioned before Anno 1568; when, by Order of Council, his Study was searched for Superstitious Books.

A few more Words are now to be added, to shew that he was skilful in some Sorts of Learning, necessary to qualify him for an able Antiquary, besides what has been already said of his natural Love of Truth, his diligent Inquisitiveness into common Reports and Relations, his la-

borious Searches after old Manuscripts; to which may be subjoined his Journies, which he sometimes took, to be an Eye Witness, for his better Satisfaction. He had Knowledge in Heraldry and Genealogy, which he had made good Use of sometimes, for the enlightning and asserfing some Matters of History.

*Richard* Lord *Rich*, some Time Lord Chancellor of *England*, made a great Figure in *Stow's* Time, being in high Place and Favour with King *Henry VIII*, and some of the succeeding Princes. This Man was raised from the City, some of his Ancestors having been of the *Mercers Company*; *Stow* thought fit, for the Honour of the City, to take Notice of it, and shew'd us the Pedigree of this Lord in divers Descents, as far back as his Great Great Grandfather; he being the Son of *Thomas Rich*; and *Thomas* the Son of *John*; *John* the Son of *Richard*, Sheriff of *LONDON* Anno 1442, and buried in the Church of *St. Lawrence Jury*; and he the Son of *Richard Rich* of *LONDON*, Esq;

HE was particularly acquainted with *William Smith*, alias *Rouge Dragon*, who communicated several things to him, relating to Pedigrees and Descents; and *Stow* again communicated some Remarks of Armoury to him. He got a Sight of a fine Book of Genealogies from *Smith*: It was of all the whole Family of *Savoy*, compiled by one *Philibert Pingonio*, an *Italian*, Baron of *Guzani*; and because some denied that *Peter* of *Savoy*, who built *Savoy-House* in the *Strand*, was Earl of *Savoy*, (as he asserted) he proved it by this Book, that set down *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy's* Pedigree; and thence, he saith, he gathered this: That the said *Thomas* had Issue, by *Beatrice*, Daughter of *Aimon*, Earl of *Geneva*, nine Sons and three Daughters: That *Amadis* his first Son succeeded the Earl of *Savoy* in the Year 1253; *Peter* his second Son, (the Person he was speaking of) Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond* in the Year 1268; *Philip* his third Son, Earl of *Savoy* and *Burgundy* 1284; *Thomas* the fourth Earl of *Flanders*, and Prince of *Piemont*, &c. *Boniface* the Eighth, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Beatrice* his Daughter, married to *Regimund Berengarius* of *Aragon*, Earl of *Provence* and *Narbone*, who had Issue, and was Mother to five Queens. The first, *Margaret*, Wife to *Lewis* King of *France*; the second, *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry III*, King of *England*, &c. So fortunate an Issue from a small Prince, that *Stow* thought it worth the transcribing and entering into his *Survey*.

HE was also acquainted with another learned Herald, *William Segar*, alias *Portclove*, an Officer of Arms, with the Earl of *Leicester*, Governor of the *Low Countries*, who gave *Stow* a Relation of the Manner of keeping the Feast of *St. George* at *Utrecht*; having got from the said *Portclove*, a true and faithful Description of it. This Herald gave him also an Account of the *French King's* Investing with the Order of the Garter. The same *Portclove* told *Stow*, that *Martin Skinke*, a valiant *Dutch* Captain (who was Knighted by *Leicester* at the aforesaid Feast) had promised to shew him seventy Ensigns that he had won in the Field.

HIS firm Judgment was, that the Arms of the City of *LONDON*, was ever borne with a Sword in the first Quarter, which was the Sword of *St. Paul*, and that it was at first only the Red Cross, till the Dagger was added, upon *Walworth's* valiant killing *Jack Straw*, in honourable Memory thereof to the City, was all Fable, as shewed before.

AND he was of the same Opinion afterwards, when *Mr. Smith*, the abovesaid Pursuivant, had told him, that in our Lady Church of *Antwerp* he had seen in the Windows, the Picture of King *Edward III*, and of his Son; and also the Arms of diverse



divers Cities of *England*; and among the rest, a Coat with a red Cross, and the Letter L in the first Quarter; which he therefore thought might be the Bearing of the City of LONDON in those Times; Mr. *Stow* would not be so persuaded, but affirmed it to be always as it was. This Coat stood then in the uppermost North Window of that Church.

*Stow* was a true Antiquarian, in that he was not satisfied with Reports, or with the Credit of what he found in Print; but had Recourse to Originals. He knew how much Falshood is commonly thrust upon Readers, either by the Carelessness of Authors, or by taking up Things too credulously, and upon slight Grounds, or upon Hear-says, and the Credit of others. But *Stow* made Use of his own-Legs (for he could never ride) travelling on Foot to many Cathedral Churches, and other Places, where antient Records and Charters were, and with his own Eyes to read them. Wherein he seemed to be very expert, as appears by that Multitude of Quotations and Transcriptions out of Chartularies, Registers, Records, Instruments, Muniments belonging to Monasteries, that shew themselves in his History, especially in his *Survey*.

He seemed to have perused all the Monuments and their Inscriptions throughout all the Parishes of LONDON. He read Records of 400 Years before his own Time, which were occasionally once mentioned where he writeth of *Shoreditch*; which Place in his own Editions he always called *Soersditch*: And so he could prove it writ in Records for 400 Years, as he noted in his Margin. Where, by the Way, *A. M.* the Editor of his *Survey* after his Death, hath utterly falsified his Author. For where the true Reading of *Stow's* Margin was, *Soersditch*, so called more than 400 Years since, as I can prove by Record; the After-Editions read, *Shoreditch*, so called more than 400 Years since, &c. and so spoiling *Stow's* Sense and Meaning: And besides, every where those Editions read *Shoreditch*, where the former Editions set forth by *Stow* himself read *Soersditch*. Many such Errors crept into the last Editions of *Stow's Survey*, to the great Wronging of the accurate Author.

THERE is a Volume of these his Notes and Collections, which first came into the Possession of Sir *Simmonds d'Ews*, Knt. and afterwards was procured by the late Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and placed in his fine Library.

AND tho' he were a Citizen, and bred up to a Shop, and Calling there, it is not to be doubted but he understood *Latin* well, as many other Citizens have done, and at this Day do, otherwise he could not have made Use of those many antient Historians of *British* and *English* Affairs, which he often quoted, and made very judicious Use of in his History: And he tells us expressly of his reading a *Latin* Inscription on a Stone-cross, in the Church-yard, founded by Sir *Walter Manny* for Burial in a great Plague, which was this. *Anno Dom. 1349, regnante magna Pestilentia, consecratum fuit hoc Camiterium, in qua & infra septa presentis Monasterij, sepulta fuerunt Mortuorum Corpora plusquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa ab hinc usq; ad præsens; quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

IN fine, his great Diligence is to be commended in Collecting, Retrieving and Publishing so much of the *English* History to the Honour of his Country, and the Place where he was born; and besides his own Endeavours, he wished and excited others of Ability in his Days, to do their Part in so noble a Study, and at least not to be behind-hand with the Monks and the Monkish Times, which he could not but praise for their Industry in writing their own Histories, or of the Times before them.

VOL. I.

AND further, it is to be marked in *Stow*, to shew his Zeal for Historical Collections, the Remembrance he had, and the Record he made not only of Monks in former Times, but of such as in latter Days bestowed their Labour and Pains this Way. He nameth three such. The first is *John Shirley*, who deceased in 1456, and lies buried in the Church of St. *Bartholomew the Less*, and hath a Monumental Inscription, were *Stow* cannot forbear to give this Account of him; that among other his Labours, he collected the Works of *Jeffery Chaucer* and *John Lydgate*, and other learned Writers. Which Works were wrote in sundry Volumes to remain to Posterity; and added, that he had seen them, and partly did profess them. (Perhaps it should be read, partly did possess them,) unless this his professing them may mean his owning himself a Student in them, and such like antient Writings.

THE second is *Richard Arnold*, who lived Anno 1519, a Citizen of LONDON, and inflamed with a Fervency toward good Learning, travelled principally in observing Matters worthy to be remembered, &c.

THE third is Sir *John Wrist* [the same Name, supposed, as *Wryse* or *Wryley*] "who gathered "by Commandment, at the Suppression of Abbeys, Charters of the Foundations of divers "Abbeys, Colleges, &c. This Sir *John*, studious of *Britain's* Antiquities, left his Heirs, in "writing, divers excellent Monuments, who did "keep them (saith *Stow*) too long from the Sight "of the Learned." So that he seems to have been in the like Commission with *John Leland*. But these two last have been mentioned before.

AND finally, he somewhere giveth this Commendation of Chronicles and Histories of Things past, that they were, *Witnesses of the Times, Lights of the Truth, Encouragers of Virtue and Honesty, and Correctors of Vice and Wickedness*. So that it seems to have been some publick Spirit for the Common Good, that actuated him to follow so industriously these Studies.

AND yet notwithstanding all his Skill, Study, Exactness, and laborious Collections, he had the Misfortune to have his Pains and Faithfulness undervalued by some, and that partly, because of his Trade and Calling. Among these Detractors was Dr. *Sutcliff*, a Person of considerable Eminency in the Church, who seems too hastily and passionately to write thus of him in his Answer to *Parsons's Three Conversions*. When *Parsons* had alledged *Stow's* Chronicle, concerning *Will. Thomas's* Attempt to murder Queen *Mary*, for which he was executed, as a Traitor, *Sutcliff*, in Answer, makes *Stow* to be very partial in Queen *Mary's* Matters; and takes Occasion to speak contemptibly of him; "as in nothing of any Authority, being a silly and unlearned Botcher, "and abused by crafty Suggestors." And in another Place, Ironically, "a Worthy Chronicler to "set forth the noble Acts of Taylors and Botchers, of which Trade he was." But it is a Sign that Reverend Man knew little more of *Stow*, than that he was a Taylor.

NOW, as to Mr. *Stow's* Religion and moral Qualities, let us add something for a Conclusion. He was, no doubt, at first, a Favourer of the *Popish* Religion, and adhered rather to that than to the Reformed, as may appear from the Jealousy the State had of him, which occasioned the Order to *Grindall*, Bishop of LONDON, Anno 1568, mentioned before, to have his Library searched for superstitious Books, and from the Books that were found there: As a little Book of Homilies, by Bishop *Bonner*; Sermons by Dr. *Watson*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; a great printed Book, containing a List of the Saints [which seems to be the *Golden Legend*] A *Buckler of the Catholick Faith* by *Richard Smith*, some Time Publick

Professor



Professor of Divinity in Oxford, a zealous Papist; *A Defence of the Sacrifice of the Mass*; *The Assertion and Defence of the Sacrament of the Altar*; *A Confutation of a Book called, A Defence of the true and Catholick Doctrine*, &c. against the late Archbishop of Canterbury: All by the same Author: *The Displaying of Protestants*, by Miles Haggerd; *A Brief Shew of false Wares*, by Rastal; The Copy of a Challenge, taken out of the Confutation of Mr. Juell's Sermon; *The Trial of the Supremacy*: Wherein is set forth the Unity of Christ's Church; and that there ought to be one Head, Bishop, &c. These Popish Books, with divers more, which have been taken Notice of, besides a *Mass-Book*, were found in his House; a Catalogue whereof was taken, and sent to the Bishop; and he, according to Order, sent it to the Council: Whence we may conclude which Way Stow stood inclined.

AND his Religion was, perhaps, the Grounds of all the Troubles he underwent, either in the Ecclesiastical Commission Court, or Star Chamber, when his own Servant, and Brother, were his chief Accusers, and laid many dangerous Things to his Charge. It might render him the less affected to the Religion in his Time reformed, when he took Notice, how ignorantly; nay, how ridiculously some shewed their Zeal, who professed and preached it: Among which was Sir Stephen, the Curate before-mentioned, who preached against the Shaft belonging to this Church, and who informed against the poor Man hang'd at Stow's Door.

BUT he seemed, at length, to have a good Opinion of the Doctrine of the Church of England; for in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, he hath somewhere this Expression, *That Doctrine is more pure now, than it was in the Monkish World*.

BUT whatever Respect he might secretly have for the old Religion, he could not endure Priests that were vitious and unchaste; and was for severe Punishment to be laid upon them; and that by the Secular Hand, without staying for Justice from the Ordinary, or their Spiritual Superior, on Pretence of their Privilege of Exemption from the Temporal Magistrate: And he blamed them for their Covetousness and Partiality in pecuniary Commutations. Thus, in a certain Place of his *Survey*, he praised the City for their exemplary Punishment of Fornication, tho' they took the Office sometimes out of the Hand of the Bishops, who claimed the Cognizance thereof to belong to them: Shewing, How they put both lewd Women, and Priests too, into the Prison, called the *Tun* in Cornhill, who were Guilty in that Respect. And he praised a certain Way, antiently used in the City for Punishment of light Females, by causing their Heads to be shaven, after the Manner of Thieves, and to be led about the City with Trumpets and Pipes founding before them, that their Persons might be the more known. "Nor did they (addeth he) spare an unclean Priest, a whit the more, because of his Office, but used such as hardly; saying, That they abhorred the Negligence of their Prelates, and detested their Avarice; That for Money, omitted the Punishment limited by Law; and permitted those they found Guilty, to live favourably by their Fines: Wherefore they would themselves, they said, purge the City from such Filthiness, least through God's Vengeance, either Pestilence, or Sword, might happen to them; or that the Earth should swallow them up.

AND elsewhere he speaketh of the Punishment of a Chantry Priest, as his just Deserts, in St. Michael's Cornhill, that had twenty Nobles a Year, as the Salary of his Chantry, who was too familiar with a Shopkeeper's Wife there; a Woman too that seemed the holiest among a

Congregation. But the Husband once coming, made him leap out of Window, and afterwards caused him to be punished three Market Days, being conveyed through the High Streets and Markets of the City with a Paper on his Head wherein his Trespas was writ, and each Day rung with Basons, and Proclamation of his Fact, at the Turning of every Street, and also before Atwood's Stall (that was the Husband's Name) and the Church Door where he used to perform his Divine Service; and lastly, was deprived of the Benefit of his Chantry, and banished the City for ever. Thus Stow spared not to expose unclean Priests, and to applaud the Punishments of Shame executed on them.

AND indeed, on all Occasions he shewed great Dislike of all Immorality, Injustice, Wrongs, Frauds, Unfaithfulness, Falshood and Treachery, which shewed that Stow had an honest and good Mind.

AND this might be the Reason, why this good Man had the Mishap sometimes to fall under scurrilous and calumniating Tongues: One among the rest (whereof he was forced to make publick Complaint to the Magistrate) had intolerably abused him, even at his Shop-door, reflecting upon his Chronicles, nay, upon his Trade, as Taylor, and chiefly upon his Integrity and Truth in his Histories and Writings, as tho' they were but Lies; and besides abusive Language there was Assault and Battery added, together with all the Signs of Rage and Madness. All which after much Patience and Forbearance, able no longer to endure, he made his Complaint to the Magistrate. Which he drew up in this Manner:

"Pleaseth it your Worship to understand, how your poor Orator, John Stow, hath of late been more than too much abused by one William Ditcher, alias Tetford, and his Wife, &c." The Process whereof is too long to write; but briefly to touch Parts thereof. He spake much of this Man's railing at him, and of his Apprentice Fighting with Stow's Apprentice, and that he called him Prick-louse Knave, and beggarly Knave, and Rascal Knave, and said, that he made a Chronicle of Lies. That he said to the Parson of the Parish, and to the Deputy of the Ward, that there came nothing but Rogues and Rascals, and the vilest of the Land to Stow's House, which Rascals had him from Alehouse to Alehouse every Night and Morning. That Williams's Wife, before the Stall of the said John, railed against him more than a long Hour, but that he, John Stow, kept himself above Stairs, without any Answer making. That one Day the said William leap'd in his Face, and that he feared he would have torn out his Eyes, foully scratched him, drew Blood of him, and was pulled off by the Neighbours. That the said William threw Tilesheards and Stones at Stow's Apprentice, till he had driven him off the Stall from his Work. And then the said William came to John's Stall, and said, If he could catch the said Apprentice, he would cart him, and vowed he would accuse him to have killed the Man on the Mile's-End in Whitson Week [that it seems was found dead there.] He also said, That Stow's Wife had two Children by one Man, before she was married, to the great Slander of the said John Stow, and Hindrance of their Children, being four Daughters marriageable, and in Service with Right Worshipful Personages. Further, That he caused one John Sneyling, being drunk, to come to the Stall of the said Stow, and there to call him by such a Name, as himself better deserved; and at another Time called him the falsest Man in England, and threatned to cart him, if he could get him out of his Door, called him also



also Common Proctor, Common Barator, Common Drunkard, Rascal, Villain, &c.

IT is no wonder if this honest Man, for his Hatred of vicious and base Actions, and exposing them, might thus be served :

To give then some Instances hereof.

HE often took Occasion to rebuke such as were false to their Trusts, and neglected the Performance of the Wills and charitable Donations reposed in them ; which, by his Experience, were most wretchedly abused sometime by Executors putting the Money, Lands, or Houses, into their own Pockets, or converting them some other Ways ; among the Gifts given for the finishing *Guildhall*, LONDON, he mentioned *Nicholas Alwyn*, Grocer, some Time Mayor, who, by his last Will, about 1505, gave 73 l. 6 s. 8 d. for a Hanging of Tapestry, to serve for principal Days in *Guildhall* ; but how that Gift was performed, he had not heard : A modest Expression, importing that they, the Executors, had not performed it ; and then more roundly he speaks it out in general. *For the Executors of our Time, having no Conscience ( I speak of my own Knowledge ) prove more Testaments than they perform.*

AND before him, *Simon Eyre*, [or *L'eyre*, as he is written] a Draper, sometime Mayor, who built the Granary and Chapel in *Leadenhall*, and deceased 1459, gave by his last Will and Testament (which *Stow* said he had read) many most notable Charities, and, amongst the rest, he gave the Drapers 3000 Marks, on Condition to establish in his Chapel a Master or Warden, five Secular Priests, six Clerks, and two Queristers, to sing daily Divine Service. Also one Master with an Usher for Grammar, one Master for Writing, and the third for Song, with Housing there, newly built for them for ever, with certain Salaries to each. And in Case the Drapers performed this not, then the 3000 Marks to go to the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church*, with Condition as aforesaid, otherwise to be disposed by the Executors in Works of Charity. And then *Stow's* Conclusion bluntly and plainly follows. “ Thus much for his Testament not performed by establishing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or the Free Schools for Scholars ; neither, how the Stock of 3000 Marks, or rather 5000 Marks, was employed by his Executor, could I ever learn.

THE like Observation he makes of *Bernard Randolph*, some Time Common Serjeant of the City, who gave 1000 l. in Lands or Annuities, for the Relief of the Poor in the Wards of *Queenhithe* and *Castle Baynard* ( where probably his Habitation had been ) and in *Tisehurst* in *Suffex*, where he was born ; adding in his first Edition, ( left out afterwards ; ) *but that Money being left in Holdfast Hands, I have not heard how it was bestowed.* Having, very probably, made Enquiry after so large and notable a Legacy of that eminent Officer of the City.

AND of later Time, Alderman *Billingsly*, living in the Parish of *St. Catharine Coleman*, gave by his Will 200 l. to this Parish, for the Relief of the Poor ; which good Intent of his is observed not to be performed, and the Poor wronged : Tho' this indeed, is none of *Stow's* Observation, but of *A. M.* who set forth the *Survey* after *Stow's* Death.

AND therefore, as he writes in a certain Place in his *Survey*, having known these Legacies of Charity left in Trust with Executors, hardly, or never performed ; he wished Men to make their own Hands their Executors, and their Eyes their Overseers ; not forgetting the old Proverb :

Women be forgetful, Children be unkind,  
Executors be covetous, and take what they find.  
If any Body asks where the Dead's Goods became:  
They answer,  
He died a poor Man, so God me help and holy Dame.

NOR did he shrink at charging Corporations themselves, as well as private Persons for the Abuse of the Charities of the Deceased.

IN this [*Aldgate*] Ward, he giveth a List of many charitable Gifts of Sir *John Milbourn*, who was sometime Mayor, the Founder of the Alms-Houses in *Crutched-Fryars* ; and therein specifies a particular Number of Penny Loaves and Quantity of Coals to be distributed to the Parishes of *St. Edmund Lombard-street*, and *St. Michael's Cornhill*, for ever, and that he made the Company of Drapers of LONDON, Trustees ; and settled upon them, for Performance, Twenty-three Messuages and Tenements, and eighteen Garden Plats in the Parish of *St. Olave Hart-street* : Whereupon *Stow* makes this severe Note in the Margin of his first and second Edition, but left out in the After-Editions ; *That these Points were not performed ; and that the Drapers unlawfully sold these Tenements and Garden Plats, and the Poor were wronged.* But *Stow*, tho' otherwise most careful and exact, in this Matter was misinformed, there being no Mention in the Will of the said *Milbourn*, of such Bread or Coals given, or such Houses and Gardens assured to the Company : Yet hence may appear what a Dislike he had of those, who by such Practices wronged both the Dead that gave the Charities, and the Living who ought to enjoy them.

AGAIN, another Abuse he discovered in the Parish of *St. Michael's Cornhill*, where he was born ; and openly blamed the Executors and the Officers of the Parish ; the former for detaining, the others for being so slack in recovering : One *John Tolus*, Alderman, in the Year 1548, gave to the said Parish and Church-wardens his Tenement, with the Appurtenances in that Parish, towards the Reparation of the Church, and Relief of the Poor : But the Parish, ( as he writes ) never had the Gift, nor heard of it by the Space of 40 Years after. Such, saith he, was the Conscience of *G. Barne*, and other Executors, to conceal it to themselves ; and such the Negligence of the Parishioners, who being informed thereof, made no Claim thereunto.

THAT good Disposition that was in him towards Charity, made him preserve in his *Survey*, the charitable Gifts in many Parishes.

THIS Act also of his that follows, viz. in taking the poor Prisoners Part, will shew his Abhorrence of Oppression, as well as Debauchery. In the Year 1552, he was of a Jury of Inquest to make an Enquiry against a Sessions of Jail Delivery : In this Inquest he and his Jurymen found the Prisoners in *Bread-street* Compter, ( for then the Compter was there ) to be very hardly dealt withal in their Provisions, and otherwise, and that, notwithstanding many Warnings given the Keeper ( whose Name was *Husbands* ) by the Court of Aldermen, upon Complaint before. And moreover, they found that Thieves and Strumpets were lodged there four some Times in a Night ; whereby they might be safe from Searchers that were abroad a Nights. *Husbands*, was for these Crimes indicted at the Sessions, and made a Shift still to rub it out ; they removed the Prisoners away from him unto *Wood-street*, where the Compter is still kept.

THERE was another Sort of Men that this honest Heart rose against, that affected and strove to be Jurymen, who oftentimes for Reward were Perversers of Justice and Judgment. He called them the Ringleaders of Inquests making a gainful Occupation of it. Such as laboured to appear upon *Nisi Prius's* before they were warned, or procured to be warned, to come on by a *Tallis* ; and such as procured themselves to be Foremen, when they could, and then took upon them to over-rule the rest to their Opinion. Such a one should be laboured by Plaintiff and Defendant, not without Promise of Reward ; and therefore, said



said he, to be suspected of a bad Conscience: And he added how he knew one such that was carted and rung with Basons, and banished out of *Billingsgate* Ward: And yet afterward in *Aldgate* Ward made Constable, a Grand Juryman, and Foreman of their Wardmote-Inquest; and that he knew the like or worse of others.

CHEATS and Impostors there were in his Time, who pretended to Skill, which they had not, or some Ways or other amused the People to draw Money out of their Pockets; of these many counterfeited themselves Physicians, who at the same Time got poor Peoples Money, and endangered their Lives too. *Stow* was glad when Justice took hold of them, and brought them to Shame. Two of these he takes Occasion to speak of, with their Punishment; one in the Reign of King *Edward VI*, about the Year 1550, a Poulterer of *Surrey*, named *Grig*, who, by giving out that he would take no Money for his Cures, and by pretending to heal by Words and Prayers, was taken by the People for a Prophet, as well as a Physician. He was set on a Scaffold in *Croydon*, with a Paper on his Breast, on which was written his deceitful and Hypocritical Dealings, and afterwards set on the Pillory in *Southwark*, on *Lady-day* Fair; when the Mayor and Aldermen riding through the Fair, he asked them and all the Citizens Forgiveness. The other Cheat of a Doctor was long before, *viz. Ann. 1382*, who, as *Stow* relateth, was set upon an Horse with his Face to the Horse's Tail, and the Tail held in his Hand as a Bridle; a Collar of Jordans about his Neck, and a Whetstone on his Breast [to denote him a great Liar] and in that Fashion led through the City, and then banished; and hereupon he telleth that many such Deceivers still were, who being never trained up in Reading or Practice of Physick, or Chirurgery, boasted notwithstanding to do great Cures, especially upon Women, as in making them strait that before were crooked, in any Part of their Bodies. The Contrary whereunto, saith he, is true, and then makes this Conclusion. *That some had received Gold when they had better deserved the Whetstone.* And lastly, as a Disproof of these Pretenders he addeth an Apophthegm witty enough, *Not so easy to turn a crooked Body strait, as to turn a Mustard Quern. Nor one Leap out of a Docket maketh a Doctor.*

BUT above all, he hated that Inhumanity, Ingratitude, nay Sacrilege, that many, in his Time, shewed to the Dead, in breaking down their Monuments, tearing away, defacing, and purloining the Brasses and Inscriptions, or other Ornaments thereon, alienating their Vaults and Burying Places, and not suffering their Bones to rest in Quiet; though many of them were the Builders, or good Benefactors to the Churches where their Sepulchres were. Against these base Practices, too common in those Times, he often took Occasion to declaim; and spared not them who were guilty herein.

AND as it grieved him to see the Monuments in Churches so violated, so he was much more grieved at the Overthrow of Churches themselves, and so many noble venerable Structures of Religion: And he could not forbear sometimes to express his Admiration of these fine antient Works, the Effects of former Piety and Devotion; and, with as much Modesty as he could, to reprove such as pulled them down for their own Gain and Covetousness. With such a Touch he wiped the old Marquis of *Winchester*, who obtained the *Augustin* Fryars in *LONDON*, or some other; to which belonged a most curious spired Steeple, small, high, and strait, which *Stow* was mightily delighted with, and said, he had not seen the like. The small Spire of this Church had been overthrown by a Tempest of

Wind, *Anno 1362*, but raised anew to that Beauty in which he had seen it. *And so*, said he, *it might have stood, had not private Benefit (the only Devourer of Antiquity) pulled it down.* And then relating how the goodly Steeple, and all the East Part of the Church was taken down, and Houses for one Man's Commodity raised in the Place; *LONDON*, he said, had lost a goodly Monument; and Time hereafter might more talk of it.

ANOTHER good Quality of *Stow* was, his Pity and Compassion for the Poor, on whose Account he used to commend the antient Hospitality which afforded them Relief, by Food and Harbour. These Charities he observed to be much abated upon the Suppression of Religious Houses; many of those Helps and Succours of the Poor being sunk and lost, the Revenues falling into private Hands, and become the Possessions of such as were of a quite contrary Disposition to the former Owners. And where Houses were free for the charitable Entertainmet of poor People, even there (the Poor being turned out) Houses were sometimes erected for the Oppressions of the Poor, by hard Bargains made with the Workmen, and by racking the poor Tenants by advanced Rents. Upon this Occasion he would not forbear now and then to express his Mind; and particularly in *Shoreditch* Parish, where was a Place, called *Rotten-row*, consisting of small Houses with Gardens; which belonged to the Priory of *Haliwel*; who placed there a great many Poor, that dwelt there freely, only paying a Penny as an Acknowledgment to him at *Christmas*, who then feasted them all at the Priory with good Cheer. Afterwards, when that Priory was dissolved, these Houses, with the rest of the Revenues, were swallowed up; and came, at length, into the Hands of one *Russel*, who bought them a good Pennyworth, and new built them. And now was the Case quite altered; and there, where Charity and Relief was exercised, now became a Place of Rigour and Covetousness: For this Man made his Bargains so hardly with his Carpenters, Bricklayers, and other Workmen, that they were undone by it; and then so rented these Buildings, and took such large Fines of the Tenants, that it came to near as much as the Houses cost him: And yet the Place was now, from *Rotten-Row*, called *Russel-Row*, in Honour of his Name, as *Stow* smartly reproacheth him.

As he had a mighty Concern for the Reputation of the City, which it had obtained of antient Times, so he was uneasy at some Things in his Time that abated it, and made the Citizens degenerate. He observed how it bred warlike People, that delighted in manly and healthful Exercises and Sports, whereby they were fitted for War, and Defence of their City and Country; namely, Wrestling, Running at the *Quinten*, Shooting in the Long-Bow, Going to the Watches armed; which began now to be disused: Whereof that of Shooting was much laid by, because the common Grounds about the City began to be much inclosed; and so Room was wanted for that Exercise: Which Inclosures, for that Reason, as well as others, *Stow* disliked; and so instead of that, and the other becoming Recreations, the Sports that then took Place, were Creeping, he said, into Bowling-Allies, and Dicing-Houses, near Home; where, said he, *they have Room enough to hazard their Money at unlawful Games: And where I leave them to take their Pleasures.* And noted likewise the Pastimes in former Days, the younger Sort used to betake themselves to on Holidays after Evening Prayer; the young Men playing at Bucklers, and the Maids, in the Sight of their Masters and Mistresses, dancing for the Garland, hanging cross the



the Streets, (but were now suppressed) worse Practices, added he shortly, *within Doors were to be feared.*

AND thus we leave these Memorials of this honest good Citizen, to his lasting Praise, and for an Example to all the Natives of this most noble City, and proceed to the other Monuments in this Parish Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft.*

NEAR *Stow's* Monument lieth buried the Body of *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Wax-Chandler of LONDON, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish; who was three Times Master of his Company, and one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's* Hospital, and of the Common-Council of this Ward 29 Years. He had two Wives, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, and had Issue by *Elizabeth*, one Son and four Daughters. He deceased the 23d of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1593, being aged 85 Years. In whose Remembrance, his loving Daughter, *Alice Coldocke*, erected this Monument.

NEAR unto this Monument lieth the Body of *Alice Byng*, in a Vault with her Father *Simon Burton*: She had three Husbands, all Batchelors and Stationers. Her first was *Richard Waterson*; by him she had a Son. Next him was *Francis Coldocke*, by Birth a Gentleman; he bore all the Offices of his Company, and had Issue two Daughters, *Joane* and *Anne*, with whom she lived 40 Years. Lastly, *Isaac Byng*, Gent. who died Master of his Company. She died the 21st Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1616, aged 73 Years, five Months, and 25 Days.

NEAR unto this Monument lieth buried the Body of *Dorothy Greswolde*, the only Daughter of *Roger Greswolde*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON: Which *Roger* was the third Son of *Richard Greswolde* of *Solykull*, in the County of *Warwick*, Esq; She was first married to *John Weld*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, who was the second Son of *John Weld* of *Eaton*, in the County of *Chester*, Gent. by whom she had four Children, viz. *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Joane*, and *Dorothy*. After his Decease, she married *Hugh Offley*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, and by him had only one Daughter, named *Susannah*. After his Death she lived a Widow 16 Years, and being of the Age of 60 Years, died in the true Faith of CHRIST, and Hope of eternal Happiness, the 29th of *June*, 1610.

HERE before this Place lieth buried the Body of *Margery*, late the Wife of *Humphrey Turner*, Gent. who deceased the 10th Day of *December*, 1607, being of the Age of 56 Years. As also the Body of her first Husband, Master *Isaac Sutton*, late Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON; who deceased the 2d Day of *May*, 1589, by which Husband she had Issue, six Sons and six Daughters: All deceased at the Time of her Death, only *Joane* excepted, Daughter and Heir of the said *Isaac*, married unto *William Howpill*, Gent.

Tempus & Patientia.

IN this Church also lieth Sir *William Craven*, Knight and Alderman; and in the Year 1610, Lord Mayor of this City: Buried with great Pomp and Splendour; and yet without any Monument erected for him, though one of the wealthiest and most eminent Citizens of his Time; and from whom the Lord *Craven* descended.

DEATH hath added to the Ornaments of this Place, the blessed Memorial of,

VOL. I.

*Edward Warner*, Esq; a worthy Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who departed this mortal Life the 28th Day of *October* 1628. He was the second Son of *Francis Warner*, of *Parham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Edmund Rowse*, of the same County, Knight. Which *Francis Warner* was truly and lineally descended from the antient and generous Family of the *Warners*, who possessed a Place of their own Name at *Warner's Hall*, in *Great Waltham*, in the County of *Essex*.

HE died without Issue, and made *Francis Warner* of *Parham*, aforesaid, Esq; his Nephew, and next Heir in Blood, the Executor of his Will, and principal Heir to his Estate; who out of Duty and Affection to the Memory of his dear Uncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

HE had to his first Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of Mr. *Aylmer* of *Risden* in *Hertfordshire*; and to his second, *Margaret*, Daughter of Mr. *John Cheynie*.

AT the Entrance into the Choir, and before the Pulpit:

HERE lieth buried *Joane Cartwright*, the Wife of *Abraham Cartwright*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON; who had Issue by him four Sons and five Daughters: And died the 24th of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1609.

ON a fair Grave-Stone, lying in the same Isle, is thus written:

I. H. S.

Mors Christi, mihi Vita.

THE Memorial of Mrs. *Elizabeth Turner*; whose Body resteth here, in Expectation of her Saviour. She lived the sorrowful Widow of three Husbands, *Andrew White*, *Cuthbert Burby*, and *Humphry Turner*, Gent. and the most dear Mother of seven Children, being the Issue only of her second. Three of them buried her, *Edward Burby*, *Cuthbert*, and *Joane*; which inherit her Sorrow, to bewail their Loss. Her Dissolution happened in her great Climacterical, being on the tenth of the Calends of *August*, in the Year after her Saviour, 1630.

Refurgam.

In the Chancel are MONUMENTS for,

*Humphrey Brook*, Dr. of Physick, deceased ix of the Calends of *December* 1693, aged 76.

*John Jeffreys*, Esq; of an antient Family in the County of *Brecknock*, and in the Parish of *Llywel*, Merchant of LONDON, deceased Nov. 5, 1688.

*Bridget*, the third Daughter of Sir *Christopher Clitherow*, Knt. April 12, 1683.

*Anthony Abdy*, Alderman, and *Abigail*, his Wife.

Sir *Christopher Clitherow*, Knt. some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, deceased Nov. 2, 1642; and Dame *Mary*, his second Wife, 13 Dec. 1645; also *Mary*, second Wife to *James Clitherow*, 14 Sept. 1662, and her only Daughter lying by her.

*Charles Thorold*, of the antient Family of the *Thorolds* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; Nov. 30, 1691, aged 71.

*William Wight*, of the Company of Fishmongers, 29 July, 1672, and four of his Children.

*Abraham Sutton*, Merchant, lived in the City of *Ghent* 30, and there died. Buried here May 24, 1675.



*Proctor*, the Son of *Edward* and *Elizabeth Bourn*, 1688.

A great Monument in the North Wall for Sir *Hugh Hammerley*, Knt. Mayor of the City, 1627, a great and general Merchant, died 19 October, 1636, aged 71.

*John* and *William*, Sons of *William Hook*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife: Both 1673.

*Jane Abraham*, the Wife of *John Abraham*, Free-Mason of LONDON, and *Elizabeth*. *Jane* deceased 1608, and *Elizabeth* 1607.

*William Braynwood*, Citizen and Parish-Clerk, Fellow-Clerk, and Collegiate-Clerk of the City of LONDON; and was Parish-Clerk of this Parish of *St. Andrew's Undershaft* 68 Years. Buried 1586, with *Margery*, his Wife.

Upon a Monument fixt to the North Pillar in the Chancel, is an Inscription for Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, Alderman of this City.

M. S.

Juxta Sepultus jacet dict. *Galfridus Jeffreys*, Eques Auratus, & hujus Civitatis Aldermannus; Patruo suo moribus persimilis. Ob. Oct. xxvito. A. D. CCCCXIX. Æt. LVII.

Upon another Monument fix'd in the same Pillar on the South Side.

M. S.

Juxta situs est *Johannes Jeffreys*, Armiger, de *Sheen* de Agro *Surreyensi*, *Johannis Jeffreys* prope sepulti, Nepos haud degener, Pauperibus propter Munificentiam, Amicis propter Beneficia, omnibus propter Hospitium, bene notus. Ob. xx. Octobris, Anno Dom. CCCCXV. Ætat. LVIII.

THESE two Monuments are placed beneath their Uncles.

A Grave Stone near the South Corner of the Communion Table Rails, covers the Body of *Peter Van Sittart*, Esq; some Time an eminent Merchant and Citizen of LONDON. His disconsolate Widow caused a Monument to be erected for him on the South Pillar of the Chancel, in the Year of our Lord, 1706.

UPON a Monument fix'd to the fourth Pillar at the South Side of the Church is an Inscription for *Henry Sykes*, Apothecary, with his Wife *Margaret*, two Sons, and as many Grandchildren.

Pharmacopœus æque probus ac peritus, & vere Opifer. Societatis suæ Decus, Olim Præfectus, & tandem Pater.

He was born in *Asby de la Zouch*, in *Leicestershire*, where he was a good Benefactor, died April. 22, 1710, aged 83; and *Margaret* his Wife, died Decemb. 31, 1694, aged 61. His Son and two Daughters erected this Monument for them.

AGAINST the South Wall, is a Monument for Mrs *Catharine Heames*, Widow, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Chamberlan*, some Time Governor of the *East-India Company*. She died the 13th of December, 1716.

God's BLESSINGS by Christian Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish.

Mr. *Stephen Woodroffe*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 20th of April, 1576, gave 100*l.* in Money, to the Use of the Poor of this Parish; with which Sum, and 20*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* more, laid out by the said Parish, they purchased

a House, called by the Name of the *White Horse* in *Holywell-street*, in the Parish of *St. Leonard* in *Shoreditch*, in the County of *Middlesex*. Out of which, is and hath been given to the Poor of the said Parish, every Sabbath since his Death, 2*s.* in Bread, and so shall continue for ever, 5*l.* 4*s.* per Annum.

Mr. *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, by his Deed indented, dated the 14th of January 1579, hath appointed 32*s.* to be given yearly for ever to eight poor Widows, or poor Householders of the said Parish; to be issuing out of all that Mesuage or Tenement, situate, and being in the said Parish, late in the Tenure or Occupation of *Peter Hewes*, and *Edward Hyde*; to be paid to the Church-wardens of the said Parish, for the Use of the Poor aforesaid, every Quarter 8*s.* or within 40 Days after every Quarter for ever, quarterly, to every of the said Persons, 12*d.* a-piece.

ALSO he gave unto *St. Thomas's Hospital* two Closes of Land or Meadow-Ground, lying in the Parish of *Shoreditch*; upon Condition, that the Governors of the said Hospital, or their Assigns, shall give unto 30 poor Persons of the said Parish (whereof the Minister, Clerk, and Sexton to be three of them) on the 21st, 22d, and 23d Days of December, yearly, for ever, the Sum of 26*s.* whereof 20*s.* to be paid amongst the 30 Poor; by 8*d.* a-piece, and the other 6*s.* for a Sermon yearly to be made for ever in Lent.

Mr. *Hugh Offley*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, by his Last Will and Testament, dated the 2d Day of October 1594, and by an Indenture of the same Date explaining his Mind, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish, and their Successors for ever, an Annuity or Rent Charge of 4*l.* to be issuing out of his Mesuages, or Tenements in *Line-street*, LONDON, and within the said Parish, then or lately in the several Tenures of *Thomas Offley* his Son, *John Norman*, *James Boomer*, *Susanna Garret*, Widow, *Thomas Blomesfield*, and Widow *Allison*, or their Assigns; to be paid yearly, at the Feast of the Birth of our Lord God, and the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, or within fourteen Days next ensuing either of the said Feasts, by even Portions; with a Distress for Non-Payment thereof; to the End and Intent, that on the first Sunday in every Month, monthly, for ever, there shall be given to twelve of the poorest Persons inhabiting in the said Parish, to be named and appointed by the Parson and Church-wardens, for the Time being, receiving the Communion in the said Church, if any be there celebrated, each of them 3*d.* in Money; and a Penny Loaf, being the Advantage of the 12*d.*

ALSO he gave 5*s.* a Year for ever, yearly, to be paid to such Parson or Curate, as shall monthly minister the Communion to the said poor People; and to a learned Preacher for four several Sermons, to be made in the said Parish-Church at four several Days yearly for ever, 5*s.* for every Sermon.

Mr. *William Hanbury*, Citizen, and White Baker of LONDON, by a Surrender, bearing Date, August 11, 1595, did give unto his Daughter, Mrs. *Elizabeth Spearing*, Wife of Mr. *George Spearing*, Merchant, certain Copyhold Land, lying and being in *Stebunheath* and *Ratcliffe*, in the County of *Middlesex*, upon Condition that she, her Heirs or Assigns shall pay to the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish, for the Use of the poor People there, 52*s.* yearly, for ever, at the Birth of our Lord God, and the Purification of our Lady the Virgin, which (by Consent of the Parish) is bestowed among the Poor abroad on Wednesday, weekly, 12*d.*

Mrs.



Mrs. *Alice Hanbury*, Widow, by her Last Will and Testament, dated *December 3, 1595*, did give unto the said Mr. *George Spearing*, one Tenement in the said Parish, wherein *William Bridges*, Taylor, then dwelt; upon Condition, that the said *George*, his Heirs or Assigns, shall pay to the Church-wardens of the said Parish and their Successors, to the Use of the poor and impotent People there, 13 s. 4 d. yearly, for ever, at the Feasts of the Annunciation of our Lady, and St. *Michael* the Archangel, by even Portions, or else to assure to the said Parish the like Value in some other Place. Which Sum by Consent of the Parish is given in Coals amongst the Poor, yearly, at *Christmas*.

Mr. *Ralph Carter*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, by his Deed indented, dated the 22d of *October 1576*, hath given to divers Feoffees, between the Parishes of *Albhallows* in *Lombard-street*, and St. *Andrew Undershaft*, after the Decease of *Alice*, his Wife, one Messuage with a Garden, called the *Half-Moon* in *East-Smithfield*, in the Parish of St. *Botolph's without Aldgate*, to the end, that there should be distributed to the Poor in either Parish, in Bread, every Sunday, weekly, for ever, 1 s. and 30 s. in Coals to either Parish, between *Midsummer* and *Christmas* for ever.

Mrs. *Margaret Moore*, Widow, late Wife of *William Moore*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, by her Deed indented, dated the 10th Day of *May, 1583*, hath given to divers Feoffees of the said Parish, one Messuage, which she had by the Gift of her said Husband, and situate in the Parish, now in the Occupation of *Thomas Fitall*, to the End that there should be distributed to the Poor there, yearly, for ever, 20 s. at the Discretion of the Parson and Church-wardens; and to a Preacher to make four Sermons, quarterly, every Year for ever, 20 s.

DAME *Mary Ramsey*, late Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Knt. Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, by her Testament and Last Will, dated the 19th of *January, 1596*, gave to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, one Messuage or Tenement, situate in the Parish of St. *Peter the Poor* in *Broad-street* Ward, LONDON, then or late in the Occupation of *Richard Hull*, Citizen and Draper; to the end, that they should yearly (after her Decease) pay to the Parson and Church-wardens of this Parish 40 s. to be distributed among the Poor of the said Parish, at the Discretion of the Parson and the Church-wardens then being; and by Direction and Allowance of two of the chief Parishioners; and to the like Use for ever, 20 s. more, yearly, for ever, after Decease of one *Elizabeth Worley* in the County of *Northampton*, to be paid and distributed in like Manner.

Mr. *John Hide*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, by his Last Will and Testament, dated the 8th Day of *September, 1604*, did give unto the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish and their Successors, a yearly Rent of Coals, to be issuing out of all and every his Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the Precinct of the *Minories without Aldgate*, LONDON, to be paid yearly at the Feast of the Nativity of St. *John Baptist* for ever, or within 30 Days next ensuing, with Distress for Non-payment thereof; to the Intent that there should be bestowed, yearly, in old Cleft Charcoals, 30 s. thereof, and one other, 12 d. yearly, given to some trusty Body to see the due Measuring thereof; and the same Coals to be delivered to the Poor of the same Parish always two Days before St. *Michael* the Archangel, yearly, by Advice of the Parson and Church-wardens for the Time being, and three or four Antients of the said Parish.

Mr. *Edmond Hull*, Citizen, and Draper of LONDON, by his Testament and Last Will, dated the 5th Day of *August, 1609*, did give and bequeath to the Church-wardens and Parishioners of this Parish, the Sum of 52 l. to be employed by the Parishioners, as a Stock for ever, and the Benefit thereby arising, to be given Weekly to the Poor in Bread.

Mr. *Lawrence Overton*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, by his Testament and Last Will, dated the third Day of *September 1612*, did give and bequeath to the Poor of the said Parish, the Sum of 20 l. to be distributed at the Discretion of the Church-wardens for the Time being, and his Executors.

THE charitable Donations belonging to this Parish of St. *Andrew Undershaft*, as they stand at present, may appear by this following Account of them, and some other Things relating to the Minister and Parish, as it was given in at the Parochial Visitation in the Year 1693.

GIFTS to the Poor, in Bread, Coals, and Money, and to the Minister and Clerk, by yearly Revenue, as followeth:

Donors.	Annuities.		
	l.	s.	d.
Mr. <i>Woodroffe</i>	05	05	04
Mr. <i>Burton</i>	02	18	00
Mr. <i>Offley</i>	04	00	00
Mr. <i>Handbury</i> , and Mrs. <i>Handbury</i>	02	12	00
Mr. <i>Carter</i>	04	02	00
Mrs. <i>Moor</i>	04	10	00
Lady <i>Ramsay</i>	03	00	00
Mr. <i>Hyde</i>	02	00	00
Robert <i>Buck</i> , and <i>Clare</i> his Wife	12	00	00
Sir <i>Henry Lee</i>	03	18	00
The Parishioners	05	05	04
Mr. <i>Coventrie</i>	10	00	00
Mr. <i>Parker</i>	10	00	00
Sir <i>William Craven</i>	02	11	00
Mr. <i>Thomas Rich</i>	09	00	00
Sir <i>Christopher Clitheroe</i>	04	00	00

THESE several Gifts, are some out of Houses, some out of Rent Charges, and settled, according to the Will and Intent of the Donors, either in the Parson and Church-wardens, or in certain Feoffees nominated according to the Donor's Directions.

THERE hath also been given to the Church and Parish-Stock, by yearly Revenue, as followeth:

St. *Mary-Axe* Glebe, being 15 l. which us'd to be paid by Mr. *Speed*, Schoolmaster of St. *Mary-Axe*.

Paid by Mr. *Sykes* 10 l.  
 Paid by Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys* 8 l.  
 Given, and purchased by the Parishioners, and paid by Mr. *Colman*, 14 l. 14 s. 8 d.  
 Paid by Mr. *Skinner* 9 l. 14 s. 8 d.

THE Minister receives for Sermons to be preached on several Occasions, 10 l. 1 s.

AND there is a Memorial, or Register, kept in the Church, of the Names of the Benefactors, and a Particular of the Sums by them given; and a Table of the same made Anno 1676.

FURTHER Particulars of the Benefactors to this Parish of St. *Andrew's Undershaft*, as communicated to Mr. *Strype*, by the Reverend Dr. *Brabant*, at that Time Incumbent, and Mr. *Waylet*, a worthy Inhabitant of the said Parish, and Deputy of the Ward.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* united the Parish of St. *Mary at Axe* to this Parish, and confirmed the same



Church, and one House of *St. Mary at Axe*, with other Appurtenances, towards the Repair of the Church, by her Letters Patents, dated *April 12*, in the fourth of her Reign.

Mr. *Buckford* gave 8*l.* for the Poor, to be distributed at *Christmas* yearly.

*Edmond Hill*, Mr. *Overton*, *Cuthbert Martin*, Mr. *Tarbox*, and Mr. *Clitherow*, gave several Sums of Money for several charitable Uses. These Sums, together with other Gifts of Mr. *Pierse*, Mr. *Balthasar*, Mr. *Spering*, and two Persons unknown, and the Poor's Stock, viz. 17*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* (in all 100*l.*) were given for the Corner House over the Church Porch: The Rent whereof is disposed as followeth:

For Mr. *Hill's* Gift every *Friday* in Bread, 12*d.*

EVERY *Good Friday* to the Poor, by Order of Vestry, 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* which is to answer the Gifts aforefaid.

*Robert Gayer* gave 50*l.* to the Church-wardens, as an Increase of Stock, upon Trust to deliver to the Poor of this Parish 50*s.* or so much as the said 50*l.* shall yearly produce, or Sea Coals at *St. Thomas's Day*, yearly, for ever, by Will, dated *January 15*, 1648.

*Peter Cully* gave to the Poor 5*l.* and to the Parish 15*l.* to buy a large and handsome Candle-Branch, to hang in the Body of the Church, by Will, dated *May 21*, 1666.

*Sir Thomas Rich* gave 400*l.* to purchase Lands, to maintain an Orthodox Minister, and provide Necessaries for Prayers and Service of the Church of *England*, every Week Day in the Morning, at six in the Summer, and seven in the Winter; whereof 20 Marks to be paid to the Minister, by a Codicil, dated *Oct. 14*, 1667, annexed to his Will, dated *May 16*, 1666.

*Hester Acton*, Widow of *Richard Acton*, gave 10*l.* per Ann. for one to be appointed by the Rector to read Prayers in the Church every Night at six o'Clock, according to the Service of the Church of *England*; and settled the same by a Deed under her Hand and Seal, bearing Date the 12th of *April 1706*.

THE Widow of Mr. *Van Sittart*, in the Year 1706, gave to the Parish 200*l.* the Interest whereof to be employed to put two Parish-Children yearly Apprentices. She gave also a Branch Candlestick for the Church upon its Repair the said Year: For which the Parish gratified her with a Pew for herself and Family.

1706, Mr. *Joseph Chamberlain*, Merchant, gave 121*l.* 1*s.*

1709, *William Van Sittart*, Gent. gave 50*l.*

Some of the GIFT-SERMONS appointed to be preached in this Parish.

A Sermon on some Sunday in *Lent*, 6*s.* the Donor, *Simon Burton*, 1593.

FOUR Sermons on Sunday Mornings, when the Poor shall receive the Communion, 20*s.* And to administer the Communion the first Sunday in *January*, 5*s.* The Donor, Mr. *Offley*, 1594.

A Sermon the next Sunday before *Christmas-day*, 10*s.* given by *Sir Henry Lee*, 1619.

ON the 5th of *November*; and on some Sunday between the 20th of *July* and 8th of *August*, for Thanksgiving for Deliverance from the *Spanish* Invasion, 10*s.* each Sermon, given by Mr. *Buck*.

ON *New-year's-day*, and on the third *Tuesday* in *September*, in thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy in saving the Donor's Tenement in the dreadful Fire, 20*s.* for each Sermon; given by Mr. *Thomas Rich*, 1672.

EIGHT Sermons, 4*l.* given by Mr. *Parker*.

THERE was once an eminent School kept in *St. Mary Axe*, with this Inscription over the

Door, *Seminarium Ecclesie & Reipublice*; but it is now put to other Uses.

THIS Parish is a Rectory in the Gift of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of LONDON, worth about 250*l.* per Annum, and rated in the King's Books at 25*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* and *St. Mary Axe* at 5*l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Berriman*, who has lately erected a very handsome Parsonage-House, adjoining to the Church, at his own Expence.

THE Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *John Withers*.

HERE are Prayers at six o'Clock every Morning from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, and at seven from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*.

THE Vestry is general.

<i>The Parish-Officers are,</i>	<i>The Ward-Officers are,</i>
2 Church-wardens,	2 Common Council-
4 Overseers of the	Men.
Poor.	

THE whole Parish contains about 210 Houses.

THE Places of the Parish of *St. Andrew's Undershaft*, which belong to this Ward are; Part of *Leadenhall-street*, *St. Mary Axe*, *Jessey's-square*, *Greyhound-alley*, *Bury-court*; Part of *Lime-street*, *Riche's-court*, *Lime-street-square*, and *Billiter-square*.

IN *St. Mary Axe* are several very handsome Houses for Merchants, likewise the *Fletchers Hall*, which has nothing remarkable in it to be described.

IN this Street stood the Parish-Church of *St. Mary*, before-mentioned, commonly called *St. Mary at Axe*. Then come you to the *Papey*, a House wherein was some Time kept a Fraternity, or Brotherhood, of *St. Charity* and *St. John Evangelist*, called the *Papey* for poor impotent Priests, (for in some Languages Priests are called *Papes*) founded in the Year 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie*, and *John Stafford*, Chaplains, or Chantry Priests in LONDON, for a Master, two Wardens, &c. Chaplains, Chantry Priests, Conducts, and other Brethren and Sisters, that should be admitted into the Church of *St. Augustine Papey* in the Wall. The Brethren of this House becoming lame, or otherwise into great Poverty, were here relieved, as to have Chambers, with certain Allowance of Bread, Drink, and Coals, and one old Man and his Wife to see them served, and to keep the House clean.

THESE poor Priests of the *Papey* (as also the Brotherhood of the threescore Priests, and the Company of Clerks that were skilled in singing *Diriges*, and Church Offices) commonly attended at solemn Funerals. Dame *Jane Milbourn*, Widow of *Sir John Milbourn*, in her Last Will, Anno 1543, willed to be buried in *St. Edmund Lombard-street*, and bequeathed to the Brotherhood of *Papey* to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, 10*s.* and likewise to the Brotherhood of Threescore Priests in LONDON, to come to her Burial, and to pray for her Soul, 10*s.* and to the Brotherhood of Clerks, to come to her Burial, and pray for her Soul, 10*s.* and likewise to *Bartholomew Lynsted*, some Time Prior of *St. Mary Overies*, to come, &c. 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

THEY that please may read more of this Church and Brotherhood in *Lime-street Ward*, and also in a MS in the *Cotton Library*, where an Account is given of the Foundation and Statutes of the Fraternity, in Honour of *Holy Charity*, and *St. John Evangelist*, for the Aid and Maintenance of poor Priests in the Church or Chapel of *St. Augustine de Papey*, within *Bishopsgate*,



gate, made at various Times, with the Charter of the Donation of the *Papey Church*, and other Things belonging to that Fraternity; also the Names of the Masters and Wardens, from the Year 1442, *Anno 20, Henry VI*, to *Anno 1548, Anno 2, Edward VI*, when it was dissolved.

THIS Brotherhood (amongst others) was suppressed in the Reign of *Edward VI*. Since which Time in this House hath been lodged Mr. *Morris*, of *Essex*, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, Mr. *Barret*, of *Essex*, &c.

NEXT to this was one great House, with handsome Courts and Garden Plats, some Time pertaining to the *Bassets*, since that to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, and, therefore called *Buries Mark*, corruptly *Bevis Marks*. And since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage*, the Father, and Sir *Thomas Heneage* the Son.

THIS House and Ground is now increased into many Tenements, and, amongst the rest, the Jews of LONDON have built themselves a large Synagogue here, wainscotted round. It stands East and West, like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the West; near to which West End is a long Desk upon an Ascent somewhat raised from the rest of the Floor, where the Law is read. The East Wall is in Part railed in, and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a Key, where their Law seems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the *Ten Commandments*, or some Part of them, inscribed in Golden Hebrew Letters without Points. There are seven great Branched Candlesticks of Brass, hanging down from the Top; and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them that run along from West to East, and the Galleries above, for the Women to sit in, have Lettices before them.

NEXT to this, coming up again towards *Aldgate*, was the dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, before spoken of.

THE second Way from *Aldgate*, more towards the South, from the Pump, lieth *Fenchurch-street*, on the Right Hand whereof, near the End of *Billiter-lane*, is Ironmongers Hall, an old Building not worth describing; but of the Company we shall speak hereafter. On the Left Hand, or South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, runneth a Lane down towards *Tower-hill*, called *Woodroffe-lane*, and out of this Lane, toward the West, a Street called *Hart-street*.

The House of the Crossed or Crutched-Fryars.

IN this Street, at the South East Corner thereof, some Time stood a House of *Crouched* (or *Crossed*) Fryars, founded by *Ralph Hosier*, and *William Sabernes*, about the Year 1298. *Stephen*, the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON, granted three Tenements for 13 s. 8 d. by the Year, unto the said *Ralph Hosier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became Fryars of *St. Cross*: *Adam* was the first Prior of that House. These Friars founded their House in the Place of certain Tenements, purchased of *Richard Wimbury*, the twelfth Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Year 1319, which was confirmed by *Edward III*, the 17th of his Reign, valued at 52 l. 13 s. 4 d. surrendered the 12th of November, 30 *Henry VIII*.

ONE *Andrew de Bures* gave to this House, 5 *Edward III*, one Messuage and 28 Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow in *Aketon*; and one Messuage and 60 Acres of Land in *Waldingfield* in the County of *Suffolk*.

THERE was a Licence granted, 23 *Edward III*, to the Prior of the *Holy Cross*, to get Lands in *Oxon*: And likewise the Prior obtained a Grant for a Tenement in *Synedene-lane*, the same with that now called *Seething-lane*.

THE very Ruins of this Religious House are not now to be seen, and nothing of it remains, only it

N<sup>o</sup>. 23. VOL. I.

gives Name to the Street, being more commonly called *Crutched-Fryars* than *Hart-street*; but in the Place thereof now stands the *Navy-Office*, a noble Structure; and within the Compass of it many other fine Buildings.

AT a Common-Council, not long before the Beginning of *Henry VIII*'s Reign, an Act passed for granting unto the Prior and Convent of the *Crossed Fryars*, beside the Tower of LONDON, (to the Intent that they should pray for the good Estate of the City) some common Ground of the said City, for the Enlargement of their Church, viz. in Breadth from the East End of their Church, from the main Wall thereof on the North Part, into the High Street there, five Feet of Assize; and at the West End of their Church, in Breadth four Feet and a half, stretching in Length from the East toward the West Part, seven Score and eight Feet and an half.

AFTERWARDS, at a Common-Council, holden on *Tuesday, September 25, Anno 12, Henry VIII*, the said Prior and Convent petitioned for Succour, towards the edifying and Maintenance of their new Church; and to take upon them, and the whole City, to be their second Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that several Exhortations should be made in Writing, to every Fellowship in LONDON, to see what they would do for their Devotions towards the same; and such Sums to be certified to the Mayor and Aldermen, to the Intent it may be known to what it will amount.

A Prior of this House in *Henry VIII*'s Time, was not so observant as he should be of the Rules of his Order; who on a *Friday* (a Day of somewhat more Mortification and Devotion than others) was found at 11 o'Clock, in Bed with a Whore, and taken by *Barthelot*, and others, appointed Visitors by Order of *Cromwell*, the Vicar General. For the concealing of this Incontinency, the surprized Prior distributed 30 l. presently among them, and promised 30 l. more. All which was certified to *Cromwell*, in a Letter wrote by the said *Barthelot*. These scandalous Crimes hastened the Dissolution of these Monasteries.

IN this House was buried Mr. *John Tirres*.

*Nicholas*, the Son of *William Kyriell*, Esq;

Sir *Thomas de Mollinton*, Baron of *Wemese*; who bequeathed by Will, dated 1408, his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *St. Mary*, within the College of the Fryars of *St. Crucis*, LONDON; and Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Botelar*, Baron of *Wome*, according to her Last Will, *Anno 1410*.

*Rob. Mollinton*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferreis* of *Ousley*.

*Henry Lovell*, Son to *William Lord Lovell*.

Dame *Isabel*, Wife to *William Edwards*, Mayor of LONDON, 1471.

*William Narborough*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*William Narborough*, and Dame *Beatrix* his Wife.

*William Brosked*, Esq;

*William Bowes*.

*Lionel Mollinton*, Esq; Son of *Rob. Mollinton*.

*Nicholas Couderow*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *John Stratford*, Knight.

Sir *Thomas Affeldey*, Knight, Clerk of the Crown, Sub-Marshal of *England*, and Justice of the Shire of *Middlesex*:

*John Rest*, Grocer, Mayor of LONDON 1516.

Sir *John Skevington*, Knight, Merchant-Taylor, Sheriff 1520.

Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, Mayor in the Year 1521, was buried there; but removed since to *St. Edmond's* in *Lombard-street*.

4 Q

Sir



Sir Rice Griffith, beheaded on the Tower-hill 1531.

Sir John Milbourn aforesaid, was a Benefactor to this House of the Crutched-fryars: He set up his Tomb in their Church in his Life-time, and appointed a solemn *Obit* to be kept there, during the Life of himself, and his Wife Dame Johan; and, after his Decease, to be also kept in the said Church by the said Fryars, for their Souls.

AND his thirteen Bedesmen, dwelling in his Alms-House hard by, were to come daily unto this Church, where they should, in some convenient Place, near unto the said Tomb, abide and continue while the Service of God, or, at the least, until such Time as the whole Mass, which daily should be begun in the said Church by the Hour of eight o'Clock in the Morning, or thereabouts, should be sung, or said, for evermore, at the Altar called *Our Lady's Altar*, in the Middle-Isle of the said Church, founded by the said Sir John Milbourn: To the Intent that the said thirteen poor Bedesmen, afore the Beginning of the said Mass, one of them standing right over-against the other, about, and encompassing the same Tomb, or Burial-place, of Sir John Milbourn, shall severally, two and two of them together, say, the Psalm of *de Profundis*, and a *Pater-Noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*, with the Collect thereunto belonging: And such of them as could not say the Psalm of *de Profundis*, were to say a *Pater-Noster*, *Ave*, and *Creed*. Which Prayers, as the Will directs, they should especially say for the good and prosperous Estate of the said Sir John, and Dame Johan, their Children, and Friends now living; and after their Decease, for the Souls of the said Sir John, and Dame Johan, and Margaret his first Wife, their Fathers and Mothers, Children, and Friends Souls, and all Christian Souls.

Two FRATERNITIES of Dutchmen, which Nation seem'd chiefly to inhabit hereabouts, were founded in the Church of these Fryars. The FOUNDATIONS and ORDINANCES whereof follow:

IN the Name of God that is Almighty, and of our Lady Seynt Mary his Moder, and for the blisfed Blode of hir Sone Ihu Cryst, which is by all Cristen People worshipped *ad Wilsuak* in Saxon, and opynly called, *The Holy Blode of Wilsuak*, and of all the Seynts of Heveyn the xiiij Day of April, the Yere of our Lord God M. CCCC. lix, and the Yere of Kyng Henry the Sixt xxxvij, a Fraternite in the special Honour of the seid Holy Blode of *Wilsuak*, and of all the Holy Seynts of Heveyn, is ordeyned, founded, and devised in the Chirche of the *Crossed Freres* of LONDON, for to nourish, encrease, and engender Love and Peas amonge gode Cristen People, in the Fourme sewing, that is to weten:

First, Hit is ordeyned, That no maner of Person shall come in the same Fraternite, but with good Will of all the Brethren, as well of the most as of the lest, and shall pay at his Entre xx d. to the Use of the same Fraternite; and he shall be of good Conditions and Conversations.

Also if any Brother, or Sister, of the same Fraternite, have any Action ageyn any Brother and Sister of the foreseid Fraternite, the Pleyntiff shall complayne hym to the Masters of the same Fraternite, beyng for the Time, and they shall make an Ende, Reste, and Peas, between them, as good Fay and Conscience asken; and who that will nought stonde to the Accorde and Warde of the same Maysters, shall pay a Pound of Wex, for to be awarded of him by the same Maysters, to the Use of the same Fraternite. And who that will nought do so, shall be put

oute of the same Bretherhede, and never have no manner Good longyng ther to.

Also what Maner Brother, or Sister, disklaundreth, or defameth other of the same Bretherhede in Wourdis of Malice, or otherwise, in unhoneft Manner, that hit be proved and verified on him, with good and trew Men, withoute Frande, or Maleengyne, shall pay ij l. Wex, to be awarded of him to the Use of the same Bretherhede, withing xv Days sewyng, without any longer Respite; and he that will not pay so, if he be funde gilte in the Maner aforesayd, shall be put oute of the Bretherhede for evermore.

Also yf any Brother or Sister of the same Bretherhede, Defese, Greve, or Disklaunder other on the Day of the Bretherhede, holden of the seid holy Blode of *Wilsuak*, which shall be yerely on *Holyrode-day*, which is the iij d Day of May, by any grevousse Wurds, what they be founde in Defaute, shall make amendes hey and lowe, after the Awarde and Jugement of the Mestris, beyng that Tyme upon the Payne of ij l. Wex, or else to be pute oute, as it is aforesayd.

Also, yf any of the same Bretherhede greve, or decesse with grevousse and evil Words the Mestris, when they go about to gadyr Money and Dewttis, longyng to the Bretherhede, what may be founde in Default, shall pay a l. Wex within xv Days sewyng,

Also by oon Assent of all the Brethern of the same Bretherhede, every Yere, shall be chosyn ij or iij sufficiaunt and honest Men of the same Bretherhede, for to be Mastris for the Yere sewyng, for to rule and governe all Manner of Constitutions and Ordainments to the same Bretherhede belonging, and for to yelde and geve at the Yere's Ende, good and trewe Rekenyng, and Acomptes of all Manner of Receytes and Paymentes by them ydo during theyr Yere; and all the Bretherne shall be at the same Rekenyng; and who that will not come thereto, and be weanid, shall pay at every Time at his Absence a l. Wex, but if he maye reasonable excuse him.

Also when any Brother or Sister of the same Bretherhede, is dede, he or she shall have iiij Torchys of Wex of the Bretherhede, to bryng the Body in Erthe: And every Brother and Sister shall come to his Masse of *Requiem* and offer i d. and abide still in to the Tyme the Body be buried, uppon Paine of a l. Wex, yf he or she be within the Cite, but yf he or she can resonable excuse them.

Also yf any Brother or Sister of the same Fraternite, by Fortune, shall (fall) yn Natural Sekeness by Visitation of God, so that he, nor she, nought Laboure and Travel to helpe themselfe, the same, seke by warnyng to the Mastris fro the Tyme beyng the same Day of the Sekeness comyng, or on the Morow at fortheft, shall have xx d. every Wike sewyng unto, the same seke be recovered of the Sekeness, and that trewly be paid at every Wikes Ende without any longer Delay.

Also every Brother and Sister of the same Fraternite shall have every Yere a Hode of Lyverey, the which shall be kept ij Yere sewyng: And every Brother and Sister, when any of the same Bretherhede be dede, shall be there in his Hode of Lyverey to bring him in Erthe, as it is aforesayd: And every Brother and Sister shall kepe his Hode the first Yere after it be ordeyned for Holy Days; and who that wurketh in his Hode the Worke-Dayes, or worke, having on the same of the same Yere, shall pay ij l. Wex: And what Brother or Sister of the same Fraternite, that is behind unpaid of the Quarterage by iiij d. ob. shall not optyne the Right of Guylde, without Amends making bithe Discretions of the Mastris for Tyme being.

Also, ther shall no Brother ne Sister go oute of the Bretherhede withoute special Licence of all



all the Fraternite, and to pay iij s. iiij d. for the Licence to be hadde.

Also every Brother and Suster of the same Bretherhede shall be sworn to be goode and trewe, and to perfourme and to fulfill to his Power all Manner of good Conditions and Ordinaunces longyng, to encrease and profit of the same Bretherhede: And thereupon an Instrumente shall be made, and every Brother's Name entered in Record of a Notari, for to fulfill the Conditions aforeseyd: And that every Brother and Suster shall be of good Conversation and good Conditions.

THERE was also another Guild of *Dutchmen* in this Church, who had the following Establishment:

The Fraternity  
of St. Catharine  
in Crutched-  
Fryars.

IN the Name of God, Amen. We *Richard Blodywell*, Doctor of Lawe, and Commissary of LONDON. To all Cristene Peopill to whom this presente Wryting shall come, or shall hereof know, send greting in our Lord: And whereas it is so, that of late the Rulers and Wardens of the Bretherhede of the Fraternite of St. *Catharyn*, founded and ordenyd by *Duychmenne*, fourscore Years passid in the *Crosse Fryars*, in the Cite of LONDON: And the Brothers of the same Fraternite, that is to say, *Rolland Johnson* and *Henry Percy*, nowe being Rewlers and Wardens of the said Fraternite *Gerard Wygarson*, *Jamys Edward*, *Cornelys Walter*, *Cornelys Jamys*, *John Cornelys*, *John Johnson*, *Peter Andrew*, *Petyr Johnson*, *Thomas Herryes*, *Henry Wyssyll*, *Peter Arnoldson*, *John Harryson*, *Gilbard Arnoldson*, *Reynolde Frederykson*, *William Williamson*, *Jamys Lambert*, *Poles Husman*, *John Baton*, *Peter Bell*, *Leonard Herryes*, *John Tomson*, *John Vansanton*, *Cornelys Knysvard*, *John Godfrey*, *Leonard Higbarson*, *Matthew Johnson*, *John Johnson*, *Deryck Bruer*, *Rayntyn Egbarson*, *Barnard Egbarson*, *John Cleve*, *John Arnoldson*, *Gyles Clayson*, *Matthew Godfrey*, and *John Kyrckinson*: Being all, or the more Parte Doble of the Fraternite afore said; Have with good Mynd, and thentent of good Rule to be had and kept in the said Fraternite in Tyme comyng with grete Instancis had in this Party presented unto us, all suche the Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis within written; mekely besechinand desiring us the Commissary afore said to ratify, stabelishe, auctorise and conferme the said Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis: We therfor *Richard Blodywell*, Commissary afore said considering that the said beseeching and desire, being resonable and consonant to good Lawe and Consciens with the Consent of the said Rulers, Wardens and Bretherne, ratify, stabelishe, auctorize and conferme, as fer as is in us, all and singuler Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis within written: Effectually charging the said Rulers, Masters and Bretherne, all and eche of theme, that they and eche of theme doo dewly and truly obbey, observe and kepe all the saide Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis, as it to theme and eyther of theme concernyth, and to theme perteyneth, under payne of the Grete Curse and other Paynes expressid in the same Statutis, Ordinaunces and Rewlis: And for the more Feyth and Credence to be gevyn to this presente Wrytyng, we the said Commissary have put to this Wryting, Rules, Ordinaunces and Statutis, our Seale of Office the xxvth Day of the Monyth of *Octob.* the Yere of our Lord God M,CCCC,lxxxv.

Anno 1495

The Rules and  
Orders of this  
Fraternity.

First, that no manner of Persone nor Persones fro hensforth be admitted or recyvid unto the said Fraternite, but with the good Will of all the Bretherne of the same Fraternite, or of the Senior or Sainor Parte of theme, and that he or they soo admitted and receyvid, pay at the Entre ij l. of Wex to the encrease of the Light of the saide

Fraternite; and opynly to be sworn to kepe and observe the Ordinaunces, Statutis, Determinationis hereafter folowing.

Also, that no Brother nor Sistr of the said Fraternite from hensforth fray not, unslay, ne Pyke bare, nor quarrel one with another, nor have any slaunderous or rebukfull Wordis or Difamation one ageynst another; uppon payne that he or she that is proud in the Defaute, and will not abyde the Rules, Sayings and Awarde in that Behalf of the Governors for the Tyme being, forfeit as often xl. of Wex, or ellis give for every Pound vi d. of Money, to be leved and applyed half thereof to the Use and Behoof of the Werks of *Paules*, and that other half to the Use of the saide Fraternite.

Also, that every Broder of the said Fraternite from hensforth faythfully and trewly pay theyr Quartages and Dewtis longyng to the said Fraternite; as of olde Tyme accustomed it hath benne used, and he that is behynde by iiij d. and will not pay it within the Space of vij Days after that, he is therto lawfully required, forfeit as often ij l. of Wex, to be leved and applyed to the Uses, Manner and Form abovesaid.

Also, that every Person and Persons of the said Fraternite for the Tyme being, from hensforth honestly, as well in theyr Wordis, as in theyr Dedis, demeane and behave themselff amonst the Rulers and Governours of the said Fraternite for the Tyme being, whanne they go about to gadder Quartagis, Fyns and other Dewtis longyng to the said Bretherhede; uppon Payne that he or they that doo the contrary forfeit as often v l. of Wex, to be levid and applyed to the Uses afore said.

Also, whereas often tymes at the Assemblies and Drinking togidders of the said Bretherne, and specyally uppon Saint *Katheryns* Day certeyne misavyfed and evill dispond Bretherne of the said Fraternite brall and chyde togidders, with gret revylis and rebukefull Wordis; and sum whylle the same misavyfed Persones rebuke the Rulers for the Tyme being, and other sadd and well avyfed Personnes of the said Bretherhede; whereby grete Wrath, Ire and Devysion have benne often provoked among the saide Bretherne to the great Grudge and Trowbill of all the good Folks of the said Fraternite. Therefor to kepe a good Order and Rule among theme, by Way of Penaltys for Reformation and Scilence of all such froward and seducious Peopill; it is ordeyned, that what Person or Persons of the said Fraternite, that from hensforwardis at any such Assemblies or Drinkyns, or uppon St. *Katheryn* Day, that so ungoodly demeane and behave themselff, and at the Commandments and Biddings of the Rulers and Governours of the said Fraternite, for the Tyme being, woll not keep Silence, nor be in Peas, forfeit for the first Tyme v l. of Wex, for the ij Tyme xl. of Wex, for the iij Time xv l. of Wex, and for the iiij Time xx l. of Wex: And so as often as the said Rebellis of their mallicious Frowardness disobbay the said Commandments and Biddings of the said Rebellis to be leved withoute Redemption and applyed to the Uses afore said.

Also that no Persone or Persones being y Bretherne of the said Fraternite from hensforwardis mayte nor support ne bere out in Worde or Dede, eny of the saide Rebellis or Trangressours in theyr ungoodly Demenours ayenste the said Rulers and Governours for the Tyme being, or ayenste eny good Brother of the said Fraternite, being of good and honest Demeanours, uppon Paine that he or they that soo doone forfeit as often xl. of Wex to be leved and applyed to th Uses afore said.

Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the said Fraternite for the Tyme being shall every Year from henceforth xiiij Days afore the Feste of St. *Katherine*, the Virgin and Martyr, call unto theme



theme the iij old Bretherne of the saide Fraternite, that were Rulers and Governours in the Yere next before passid; and they all vi togidders with one Will and Consent within the said xiiij Days shall chosse betwix theme selfe of the Fellowship of the saide Fraternite, iij new Rulers Bretherne, to governe the same Feolashipp for the Yere following. The which iij new Rulers Bretherne, soo chosen uppon the Day of Saint *Katheryn*, shall be openly presented and shewed unto all the Bretherne ther and thenne being, they shall be sworn, discretly to rule the said Bretherhede in good Love, Peas, and Condition to theyr Powers, and to make Levey of the Fyns, Quartagis and Dewtis growing and longing to the same Bretherhede for the yere following: And in Case be that iij or v of the said vi Persones in chosing of the said new Rulers agre to gidder; and other ij or i of theme of his or theyr Obstynacy and Frowardness, woll not consent to the same Agreement, that thenne those ij Persones, or that one Person that soo of his or theyr Willfulness disagre, shall eyther of theme, or that one, forfeit and pay v*l.* of Wex, to be levyd and applyd to Use aforesaid: And yet those iij Bretherne which the said iij or v chosyn in new Rulers and Governours, shall stand in forse and Strength for said Yere: And over that, in case be, that the said iij old Rulers and Governours that were in the Yere passid as afore is sayde, or eny of theme, refuse and will not come to the said Election whanne they there to benne required and called in forme abovesaid, that thenne they or such of theme as so refusith and will not come, shall pay and forfeit every of theme, as often v*l.* of Wex, to be levid and appyd to the Uses abovesaid, without a lawfull Impediment, or Canfes provid.

Also, that the olde Rulers and Governours of the said Fraternite, which for the Yere passid, all way have benne within xxi Dayes after the Presentation, and shewing of newe Rulers and Governours, in Forme abovesaid, to be elected and presented, shall gyve unto the same newe Rulers and Governours, a lawful Rekenyng and Accompt for theyr Time; that is to say, what they have receyvid and taken upp, and what they have paid or geveyn out: And in all things what remayneth to the Use of the said Fraternite, as trew and seythfull Governours ought to do, without conceylyng or hyding eny Point thereof, uppon Payne that every of the said olde Rulers and Governours forfeit xx*l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyd to the Uses aforesaid.

Also, that all other Ordenaunces, Actis, Constitutions, and Rules made among the saide Bretherhede by theyr own free Willis and Consentions, specyfyed and declared in *Duych Tong*, whereof a Copy in a Seducle indented to these Presentis is annexed by the said Rulers and Governours, and theyr Successors for the Tyme being, and by all the Bretherne and Suiterne of the saide Fraternite, that now benne, and all those that hereafter shall be, and everych of theme, from this Tyme forwardis, be saythfully holden, kepte, performed, and inviolably observed, uppon the Paynes therein comprised and written, to be leved and applyd half thereof to the Use of the said Werkis of *Paules*, and that other half to the Use of the Fraternite.

Also, that the Rulers and Governours of the said Fraternite for the Tyme being, from henceforth trewly presente, without Favour or Excuse, unto the Judge Ordinary of my Lord Bishop of LONDON, for the Tyme being, the Names of all Manner of Persones, Trangressours, and Rebellis, being Bretherne of the said Fraternite, that offend in eny Point or Article of the Premises, and woll not be reformed by the Rulers and Governours within the Space of xv Dayes after theyr Offencis and Trespasses committed,

und no Manne spare contrary to Truth. And yf the said Rulers and Governours, or any of theme, for eny Mede, Favour, or Love, lere spare, or woll not truly presente such Transgressours and Rebellis, and say trowth in that Behalf, forfeit, he, and every of theme, as often as he, or they, be founden in Faute, x*l.* of Wex, to be leved and applyd to the Uses aforesaid.

PROVIDED always, that yf eny of the said Transgressours, being Bretherne of the said Fraternite, fortune to be of such Poverty and Insufficientnes, that he is not able to pay the saide hool Fyns and Forsetures, or ellis yf eny other Consideration, or Remorse of Consciens, or Pitty, canne be thought in such Losses and Forseturs, that Consciens and Pitty wolde not that they shulde not be hool leved, That thenne by the Advyse of the said Ordinary Judge, and of the saide Rulers and Governours of the saide Fraternite, for the Tyme being, the said Fyns and Forsetures, by Grace, shall be mittigated and lessid, as the Case shall require, after theyr Dischrecious.

IN *Stow's* Time, the Place where this Church stood was made a Carpenter's Yard, and a Tennis-Court, and the Fryars-Hall a Glas-House; which House, in the Year 1575, on the 4th of September, burst out in a terrible Fire, and having in it about 40,000 Billets of Wood, was consumed to the Stone Walls, which were so thick, that they prevented the Fire spreading any farther.

*The Fryars Hall made a Glas-House.*

ADJOINING to this Fryars Church, by the East End thereof, in *Woodroffe-lane*, towards *Tower-hill*, are certain Alms-Houses, fourteen in Number, built of Brick and Timber, founded by Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, some Time Mayor, 1521.

AND over the Gate towards the Street, the old Inscription, on a four square Stone, is still remaining, with the Figure of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady, supported by six Angels, in a Cloud of Glory. The Inscription is, *Ad laudem Dei & gloriose Virginis MARIE, hoc Opus crexit Dominus JOHANNES MILBOURN, Miles & Alderman. hujus Civitatis, A. D. 1535.* This Inscription, formerly obscure or defaced, is lately refreshed, for the better remembering the Founder of this Alms-House.

WHEREIN are placed thirteen aged poor Men, and their Wives, if they have Wives: These have their Dwellings, Rent free, and 2*s.* 4*d.* a-piece, the first Day of every Month, for ever.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper, Mayor, about the eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave 19*l.* 14*s.* per Annum, to thirteen poor Alms-Men at *Tower-hill*: On whom Sir *John Milbourn*, Draper, and Founder, had settled the like Maintenance of 19*l.* 14*s.* before.

CONCERNING this Gift of Sir *John Milbourn*, it appears by *Dolphin's* Will, That he built 13 Alms-Houses in his Life-time on a Plat of Ground in the Parish of St. *Olave's*, near the *Tower*, in *Aldgate* Ward, next adjoining on the South Part of the Choir, or Chancel of the Conventual Church of the Priory of *Crossed Fryars* of *London*, and the Convent of the said Place, within the Precinct some Time of their House. Which Plat, or Parcel of Ground, contained in the East Part thereof from North to South, that is to say, from the South East Corner of the said Church along by the Highway there, unto the new House of one *John Martin*, 115 Feet and one Inch of Assize: And in Breadth from East to West, that is to say, from the aforesaid Way to the Convent Garden, 16 Feet and six Inches of Assize, &c. and so it goes, on setting out the Dimensions. The said 13 Tenements, or Cottages, contained about the



the eighth Part of an Acre, with the Appurtenances. This Sir *John Milbourn* had of *Edmund Strettham*, Prior of the *Crossed Fryars*, and the Convent; recovered 26 *Henry VIII.* as in the Hustens of LONDON appeareth of Record.

OF these said 13 Tenements, or Cottages, the said *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*, his Wife, made a Gift in Trust unto one *William Dolphin*, Citizen and Draper; as also of 11 other Messuages in several Parishes in LONDON: which were bought with the Money and Goods of the said Sir *John Milbourn* and Dame *Johan*.

THE Houses were these: Five Messuages in *Thames-street*, in the Parish of *St. Laurence Pountney*: Two Messuages with their Appurtenances in the Parish of *St. Nicholas near Newgate*: Two Messuages with their Appurtenances in *St. Martin's the Great*, some Time belonging to the Reverend Father in Christ, *John*, Archbishop of *Thebes*, and Commendatory perpetual of *Carlisle*: Two Messuages or Tenements and Gardens, some Time *John Chester's*, afterwards Dame *Johan*, his late Wife, married to Sir *John Milbourn*, lying in the Parish of our Blessed Lady of *Aldermary*: Eleven in all.

ALL these 11 Messuages, with the said 13 Cottages, the said *William Dolphin*, by his Last Will, bearing Date the 8th Day of *December*, 36 *Henry VIII.* devised and bequeathed to the Master and Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of *Drapers*; to have and to hold to them and their Successors for ever, for these Uses, viz. with Part of the Rents and Issues, to dispose and distribute 32 s. 10 d. *Sterling*, at 12 Times of the Year, to 13 poor People, Householders, either wedded Persons or unmarried, Brethren or Sisters, of the same Fraternity of *Drapers*, as should be admitted to the 13 Rooms: That is, 7 d. a Week a-piece, on every first Day of the Month, beginning the first Day of *May* in the Year 1536.

AND in case there should not be found within the Company of *Drapers* so many poor Householders as would receive the same Alms, then there should be named, to supply the same Number of Alms-men, other Householders of the Parish of *St. Edmund's in Lombard-street*, and *St. Bartholomew the Little*, to receive the said Alms.

THESE poor People were to be thus qualified, viz. to be of honest Conversation, and not detected of any open Crime; and after their Admission, should be restant and abiding upon the same; and not to keep any common Selling of Ale, Beer, or Wine, or any other Thing concerning Tippling, or any petty Ostrey.

THEY were to be nominated, and put in, by Sir *John Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan* his Wife, during their Mortal Lives; and after their Deceases, by their Executors: And then by the Master and Wardens and Assistants of the *Drapers* for ever: And the said Bedesmen, or Alms-Men, were daily to come unto the Church of the *Crossed Fryars*, in some Place near to the Tomb of the said *Milbourn*, and Dame *Johan*; and there to abide and continue while the Service of God was said.

THIS Allowance to the Poor of this Alms-House, the Worshipful Company of *Drapers* do faithfully pay; and have doubled it, and increased the Number of the poor Folks, from 13 to 15.

NEXT to the Alms-Houses was the House of the Lord *Lumley*, built in the Time of *Hen. VIII.* by Sir *Thomas Wiat*, the Father, upon a Piece of Ground that belonged to the *Crossed Fryars*, which is the farthest Part of *Aldgate Ward*.

ON the South Side of *Fenchurch-street*, over-against the Pump, among other large and handsome Houses, was one, some Time belonging to the Prior of *Monte Jovis*, or *Monastrie Cornute*

(*Hornchurch*) in *Essex*. It was the Prior's Inn, when he came to LONDON.

THEN there is a Lane which leadeth down to *Northumberland-place*, in the Parish of *St. Catharine Coleman*: Here was formerly a House, which belonged to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 33d of *Henry VI.* but being left by the Earls, the Gardens thereof were turned into Bowling-alleys and Dicing-houses; but is now all built upon.

AT the West End of this Lane, in the Way from *Aldgate* to *Crutched-Fryars*, of old Time, were certain Tenements called the *Poor-Jury*, from *Jews* inhabiting there.

### The PARISH of St. CATHARINE COLEMAN.

NEXT to this *Northumberland-place*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Catharine*, called *Coleman*; which Addition of *Coleman* was taken from a great Haw-yard, or Garden, of old Time, called *Coleman-Haw*, in the Parish of the *Trinity*.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1620. In the Year 1624, their Vestry was built, and a Gallery new made for the Poor of the Parish to sit in; and having escaped the Flames in 1666, was again repaired in 1703. As to its Foundation, tho' the exact Time of its first Building cannot be justly ascertained, yet it is very probable 'twas built in, or before, the Year 1182, which was the Reign of *Richard I.* because that Date is carved on a Pew in the Church near the Chancel.

THE Building is partly *Gothick*, and partly of the *Tuscan Order*: And as to Ornaments, there is at the West End of the Church, a small Gallery, in the Front of which are several Figures of Cherubs, &c. done in *Basso Relievo*, and towards the South End hereof these Words:

*Let thine Eye be upon this House Day and Night.*

AT the North End of this Front, these Words:

*This is the House of GOD, and the Gate of Heaven.*

AND in the Middle, these Words:

*Be Swift to Hear, be Slow to Speak.*

THE Pews and Pulpit are plain, but neat; and, as a farther Ornament, here is the Portraiture of King *Charles I.* at his Devotion; in his Left Hand holding a Scrole, on which are these Words, *Christo Tracto*; under his Feet,

*Carolus* ΩΝΟΤΚΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΣ ΟΚΟΣΜΟΣ.  
Heb. xi. 38.

*Ecce Spectaculum dignum ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus.*

*Vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus.*

Sen. de Provid. Cap. 2.

THE Altar-piece consists of the *Commandments*, done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Black Letters upon Gold; over the *Lord's Prayer*, are these Words, *When ye pray say*: And over the *Creed* these Words, *Hold fast the Form of sound Words*. All which are in a strong Quadrangular Frame, adorned with a Seraphim and two Cherubims painted, as are these Words in large Characters, *The Law was given by Moses, but Grace and Truth came by JESUS CHRIST.*

HERE is also in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Arms of *England* and *France* Quarterly, with this Motto, *Semper Eadem*. Under which are these Words, *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *England*,



land, France, &c. came to the Crown November 1558; reigned 44 Years, slept in the Lord, March 24, 1602.

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou surmountest them all. MEMORIA IMMORTALIS.

MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS, in Memory of Persons here buried.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, a Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

'Here lieth the Body buried of *Elizabeth*, late Wife of *Henry Billingsley*, one of the Queen's Majesty's Customers in the Port of LONDON, who died the 22d of July, 1577. With several Latin Verses, setting forth her Piety, &c. too long here to insert.

ON a painted Table, by the North East Corner of the Church, are these Words:

Georgij Christopheri Georgij Sebastiani ab Osterhausen Equitis Thuringij ex antiqua & Nobilissima Osterhanorum Familia Oriundi, &c.  
Obiit 11 Kal. Decemb. Anno Sal. 1638.  
Arms: Gules, a Bend Argent.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, a Monument, adorned with her Effigies, and two Babes weeping, &c. carved in Marble, is this Inscription:

D. O. M.

In an assured Hope to awake in the Resurrection of the Just at the last Day, to be Partaker with her Soul, of Life and Glory everlasting: Near unto this Place resteth the Body of Dame *Mary*, late the godly, virtuous, and loving Wife of Sir *Richard Heigham*, of *East-Ham* in the County of *Essex*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners in Ordinary Attendants to our Sovereign Lord King *Charles*, and Daughter of *John Colt* of *Rickmansworth*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; She had Issue by her said Husband one Son named *Francis*, and three Daughters, namely, *Mary*, *Susannah*, and *Anne*; and having lived graciously and godly the Term of 33 Years and two Months, she yielded up her Soul into the Hands of God that gave it, the 27th of October, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, 1634. To whose Memory the above-named Sir *Richard Heigham*, her sorrowful Husband, hath consecrated this small Monument.

Here these Arms appear, tho' somewhat obscurely: Two Coats impaled, one Sable, a Fess Chequy Or and Argent, between three Horse-heads, erased of the third.

Two Ermin, a Fess between 3 Colts Saliant, Sable.

OVER the South End of the Altar-piece, on a Table, this Inscription:

Near unto this Place lieth interred *Robert Thacker*, Citizen and Freeman of LONDON. He was a Man very expert in Military Discipline, which he gain'd in the *Low Countries*, and *Irish Wars*, wherein he spent seven Years Service; and afterwards, coming into *England*, was sworn Servant to three Princes, King *James* of Blessed Memory, Prince *Henry*, and our Royal King *Charles*, when he was Prince, and since he came to the Crown, in the Office of the Armoury.

He took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Stephen Clopton* of *Wykoreh*, in the County of *Bedfordshire*, Gent. by whom he had five Sons

and two Daughters. They lived together very lovingly 39 Years, in the Conjugal Tye of Wedlock; 38 Years whereof in this Parish, wherein he did bear all Offices; and being of the Age of 62 Years, he assigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer, the 17th of June, 1642.

To whose Memory, his dutiful and obedient Son, *John Thacker*, hath erected this Monument.

Here are these Arms: Gules, on a Fess between 3 Lozenges Ermin, a Trefoil entre two Eagle's Heads erased, of the first.

2d. Azure, a Bend Ermin, between two Cottises Dauncette Or.

Sir *Henry Billingsley* was also here buried.

ON a large painted Table, at the South East Corner of the Church, this Inscription:

Hic situs est *Jonas a Weely*, *Amsterdamensis* Natus Anno 1606, Denatus Anno (*August*) 1630.

Dulcis amor rapuit me Anglorum visere terram,  
Proq; Anglo Angelicam gratis mihi visere turbam,  
E Cælo Omnipotens, donat Cæliq; Colonos  
Vix navi egressus, vix terram ingressus, & ecce  
Pallida me arripuit mors, vix mea morbida membra.  
Attraho deficiunt vires & spiritus, artus  
Deserit interea Christus mihi Patria tutus  
Portus, vita Salus, Statio Placidissima, lucrum.  
Christe viæ & Gressus mihi Dux qui huc usq; fuisti  
Auspiciis Meritisque tuis das scandere Cælum.

In Debitæ observantiæ signum Fratres & propinqui mœsti posuere.

Here are these Arms: 4 Coats Quarterly.

1. Argent on a Chevron Gules, 3 Escallop Shells Or.
2. Azure a Fess between two Roses in Chief Gules, and a Falcon peached in Base proper.
3. Argent 6 Flowers-de-lis, 3, 2, and 1 Gules.
4. Or 2 Hammers, Chevron-wise, Sable.

ON the North Side of the Church, near the Pulpit, is a spacious Marble Monument, adorned with several Heads, Cartouches, &c. carved, and this Inscription in large Characters.

PIETATI SACRUM.

Lucas Lucius insignis Mercator. Dum vixit tam Cæli quam Terræ, non procul ab hoc Marmore sepultus Jacet:

Fessus hic negotiando,  
Ad Emporium Cæleste trajecit

Octobris 14, Anno Christi 1663, Ætatis vero suæ 52.

CHRISTUS LUCRUM.

*Jacobus* Frater, Hræs sed tamen mœstus posuit, huic simul ac Matri charissimæ *Annæ Johannis* (qui & ipse Mercator) Relictæ, qui sex Masculos dualq; Feminas Enixa.

Obiit Junij 10, Anno 1653, Ætat. 65. Abi, Christiane Lector, & pro teipso Lacrymas & Preces funde.

HERE are these Arms, Sable a Cressent Argent.

ON the North Side of the Church, as you go up into the Pulpit, is this Inscription, upon a Monument, by Way of Epitaph, on the Death of the Noble Virtuous and Charitable Gentlewoman Mrs. *Barnes*.

In antient Times, the Friends surviving gave,  
Some rich Memorial to the dead Friend's Grave;

Gold,



Gold, Pearls, or Gems, which Custom did intend,  
Our Riches ought to wait upon our Friend,  
In Life and Death. O blessed Ages! when  
Men parted Fortunes, and not Fortunes Men!  
But now perverted are our present Ends,  
That, for Wealth, sell the Fame of living Friends.  
The Dead we live by, now can Scant afford  
The Rites and Sacrifice of one good Word:  
Of which, lest I be one, though I can bring,  
For worthy Obsequie, no precious Thing;  
My Gratitude presents unto her Hearse,  
My Tears for Balme; for Offering my sad Verse.  
Give leave, then, Grief, let my drown'd Muse declare  
What she that's dead was, unto them that are,  
The Rule and Index to find all the Good  
That ever Heaven dealt upon Womanhood:  
For if we but anatomize her Life,  
We find both a good Woman, and good Wife:  
First she lov'd God, not like the Pharisee,  
In Ostentation and Hypocrisie;  
But even with all her Heart and all her Soul,  
She secretly did raging Sin controul:  
For she, for Goodness sake, was innocent,  
And not for Glory, or Fear of Punishment.  
Next, to her Neighbour, did her Love extend,  
Ready to help at Need, and to be a Friend.  
The Poor, and those that never could repay,  
But with their Prayers at the latter Day:  
The Remnant of her Love she did bestow  
Upon her Husband not in outward Show,  
Or else in feign'd adulterate Flattery;  
But in sound Truth, and deep Sincerity.  
Thus did she live, divided in her Love  
From this unworthy World and Nature then,  
Which had but lent her, took her back agen.  
Here let us live in Peace, and let us try,  
To live like her, that we like her may die.  
Come hither, Women, leave your Vanities,  
Your Lust, your Scorns, your Pride, your Fooleries:  
For hither you must all. The Dust and Grave  
All your adored Braveries must have:  
And all those Beauties, that are now afraid  
Of Air, of Sun, must in the Ground be laid.  
Then deck your Souls, unto whose Quintessence,  
Nor Time, nor Death, nor Grave can bring Offence.  
For so you may for ever beautifie  
Your selves as Angels, in Eternity.

ON a Tomb, in the Southerly Part of this Church-yard is this Inscription.

This Vault was purchased, *Anno Dom.* 1674, for Mrs. *Mary Wefenham*, Daughter to *Robert Wefenham* of *Totenhill*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and for her Mother and Father, and for their Relations.

Lodg'd and retir'd, here does lye  
A Virgin who had learnt to dye;  
Betimes her virtuous Race begun,  
And to our Grief too soon 'twas done;  
Nothing below could court her Love,  
Espous'd she is in Heaven above:  
A joyful Festival to keep,  
While with this Marble we must weep.  
We'll in our Hearts engrave her spotless Name,  
Which shall eternize *Mary Wefenham*.

ARMS; here are a *Fess Dauncette*, between three *Mullets*. The Colours not expressed.

AT the South Door of the Church is a Grave Stone, whereon is a Brass Plate with this Inscription, in an old Church Text Character.

I-humbly do require all which pass this Way,  
For *Henry Webb*, Esq; his Soul devoutly pray;  
Which Gentleman Usher was to King *Henry VIII.*  
And now lieth here buried with *Barbara* his Wife,  
Which the 5th of *Feb.* 1552, departed this Life,  
And the last Day of *March*, in like Sort did he,  
The 1000 Year of our Lord God Five hundred Fifty three.  
On whose Soul, &c.

THEIR Effigies are both in Brass.

Concerning CHARITY to the Poor of this Parish.

A. D.	Donors.	Annuities.		
		l.	s.	d.
1569	Dame <i>Margaret Dean</i>	5	00	0
1590	<i>Thomasin Evans</i> , Widow	4	00	0
1605	<i>Laurence Ripley</i> to the Minister and Church-wardens	1	00	0

Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Knt. and Alderman, about the Year 1586, having taken to Farm part of the Church-yard, of the Minister and Parishioners, at the yearly Rent of 4 s. to the Minister, and 4 s. to the Church-wardens; on the 6th of *August* 1606, made his Will, and gave to the Poor of the Parish the yearly Profits of 200 l. when laid out, for ever, upon Condition that his Heirs and Assigns should peaceably hold and enjoy the said Part of the Church-yard, whereon then he had erected a Coach-House, and part of his Dwelling-house.

THIS the Parish thought fit to enter in their Table of Benefactors in this Manner, as on Record, viz.

1603	Dame <i>Elizabeth</i> ,	} <i>Billingsley</i> , did will to the Poor 1 s. per Week for ever, and 200 l. which their Heirs, &c. have not paid.
1606	Sir <i>Henry</i>	
1607	Sir <i>James Dean</i> , Knt.	5 04 0
	which was 2 s. weekly in Bread, for ever, to be distributed every Friday	
1620	<i>Richard Isaacson</i>	2 12 0
1630	<i>Bernard Hyde</i> , Esq; every tenth Year	4 10 0
	Alderman <i>Stiles</i> , and Mr. <i>Lambert</i> , every 14th Year	1 00 0
1664	<i>John Delabar</i> , Merchant	11 10 0
1688	<i>Jacob Lucy</i> gave for a Parish Stock, 100 l. besides 5 l. to the Poor for present Relief	
1696	<i>Henry Dixon</i>	2 00 0
1701	<i>Thomas Papillon</i> , Esq; gave 5 l. to the Poor of the Parish, and 6 l. for present Relief	
1730	<i>Will. Cole</i> , Esq; gave an House, and 100 l. to the Parish to set the Poor to work	

THE Minister hath an House for his Residence, standing upon his Glebe, and a Ground Rent of 7 l. per Annum for another House adjoining, let by Lease for about 16 l. per Annum; there belongs also to him another small Tenement, for which he receives 6 l. per Ann. as it was given in by the Church-wardens in a Parochial Visitation, *Anno* 1693.

*This Stone is out of y<sup>e</sup> Chance. 12 foot deep in y<sup>e</sup> 1700. & placed at South Door*



IT is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON; the Value about 100 *l.* per *Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Charmhurst*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Herringham*.

PRAYERS are on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holydays*, at 11 o'Clock. There is no Organ, but four Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, and consists of those who have served the Office of Church-wardens.

The Parish Officers are:

2 Church-wardens;  
and they are Collectors  
for the Poor.

The Ward Officers are:

2 Common Council  
Men,  
2 Constables.  
2 Inquests.  
2 Scavengers.

HERE is a Parish Workhouse.

THIS Parish begins on the East Side of *Billiter-lane*, against *Smith's* Buildings, and extends Southward to *Fenchurch-street*, and from thence on the North Side of that Street Eastward to *Angel-alley*, and *Sugar-loaf-alley*, and takes in Part of *Angel-alley*. On the South Side of *Fenchurch-street* it extends from the *George* Westward, to within about seven Houses of *Mark-lane*, and in that Compass takes in *Northumberland-place*, *Magpye-alley*, and *French-ordinary-court*, except one House; and in *Poor-jury-lane*, it extends on the West Side from the Sign of the *Horse-shoe* Southward, to within four Doors of the Pump in *Crutched-fryars*, and takes in *Cock-alley*, *Three-crown-court*, and *Ball-court*.

THE Number of House, 180.

IN this Parish was the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, now corruptly called *Blind-chapel-court*: It belonged to Sir *Thomas Roos* of *Hamelake*, Knt. the 7th of *Richard II.* standing at the North East Corner of *Mark-lane*. In the 3d of *Edward IV.* all Basket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were permitted to have Shops in the Manor of *Blanch-apleton*, and no where else, within the City or Suburbs.

As to the present State of the whole Ward it stands thus:

IT first begins with *Aldgate-street*, which is broad, but short, and very well inhabited by Tradesmen, and, by giving Passage through the Gate, to and from the adjacent Parts, is a very great Thorough-fare. This Street begins at the Gate, and runs Westward to the Pump, where it divides itself into two Streets; one falling into *Leadenhall-street*, and the other into *Fenchurch-street*. Next the Gate is the chief, but narrow Entrance into *Duke's-place*, which is large, and for the most Part inhabited by Jews.

In this Place are several Courts, some of which are very large; as, where the Church of *St. James Duke's Place* stands. This Church did pretend to a Privilege above others, especially in Marrying without Licenses, which was, not many Years ago, taken away, by Act of Parliament, as well as from the *Minories*, and others, by laying very heavy Pecuniary Mulcts upon all Persons whatsoever who marry without Banns, or License. Out of this Court, where the Church stands, is a Passage under an Arch into another large one, called *Duke's Place Court*; and to these two Courts, there are two Out-lets into that Part of *Duke's Place* which fronteth *London-Wall*, along which is a narrow Lane, called commonly *Duke's Place*, which turning South leads to *Aldgate*, and North West to *Bevis Marks*, a Place generally taken up by Shoemaker's Shops. Here is a small Place, called *Vine Court*, which is but ordinary. Likewise out of *Duke's-place-court* is a Street which

leadeth to another, and both called *Duke's Place*. In this Place, in a large upper Room, was the old *Jews Synagogue*: From this Part is *Henage-lane*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Bevis Marks*, which comes out of *Duke's Place* by *London-wall*, and falls into *Camomile-street*, which runs along by the Wall as far as *St. Mary-axe*: But neither this nor *Bevis Marks* are Places of great Account. On the South Side here is *Plough-yard*, which is pretty large, but chiefly taken up for Stabling and Coach-houses, but towards the upper End hath one handsome House, with a Garden before it; and near this Yard is *Berry-street*, which is very handsome and cleanly kept, with good uniform Buildings on both Sides, which are well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of Repute, who dwell privately, without Shops: This Street falls into one Part of *Duke's-place*, where there is a narrow Passage into *St. Mary-axe*, called *Greyhound-alley*, which is but ordinary.

*St. Mary-axe*, a Street that comes out of *Bevis Marks* by *London-wall*, and runneth up South to *Leadenhall-street* against *Lime-street*. And this Street, especially the East Side, (which is only in this Ward) is generally taken up by Merchants, there being divers large and handsome Buildings seated backwards, with good Entrances to them shut up by Gates; and many of them have Gardens behind them.

At the North End of *St. Mary-axe*, is *Fletcher's Hall*, and at the South Corner the Parish Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*.

*Leadenhall-street*, a Place of great Trade, well inhabited, and a great Thorough-fare. In this Street are these Places; *Pewter-pot-Inn*; *Allen's-court* hath one large House that fronts the Street, being some Time the Seat of Sir *Thomas Allen*, and therefore so called; *Wheat-sheaf-alley*, hath a dark Entrance, and is but ordinary; *Axe-alley*, hath several Turnings, and leads into *Bucker's-gardens*, and so into *Duke's-place*, by the *Jews Synagogue*; the *Crown Tavern*, large and of a good Trade; the *Royal African House*, a large House, being the Place for the Management of the Affairs of that Company; *Sugar-loaf-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited; *Black-raven-alley*, small and ordinary; *Little Duke's-place*, also mean and small.

*Lime-street*, on the South Side of *Leadenhall-street*, leads into *Fenchurch-street*, and is for the generality taken up by Merchants, and Persons of Repute. The West Side of this Street lieth in *Lime-street Ward*; some Part in *Langborn Ward*; there being in this Ward but the East Side, from *Leadenhall-street* Corner unto a late built Street, called *Cullum-street*, from the Builder: And in this Part is *Axe-yard*, which is but indifferent; *Lime-street-alley*, by some called *Billiter-alley*, as leading into *Billiter-square*, and through that Square East into *Billiter-lane*; betwixt this Alley an *Axe-yard* is a new Court built out of some Houses pulled down.

EAST of *Lime-street* is *Billiter-lane*, which goes out of *Leadenhall-street*, and falls into *Fenchurch-street* against the End of *Mark-lane*. This Lane is of very little Account, the Buildings being very old Timber Houses, which much want pulling down and new building, and the Inhabitants being as inconsiderable; as small Brokers, Chandlers, and such like: And 'tis great Pity that a Place so well seated should be so mean: But the chief Ornament of this Place is *Billiter-square*, on the West Side; which is a very handsome, open, and airy Place, graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited; and out of this Square is a handsome Free-Stone Passage, called *Smith's Rents*, which leadeth to *Fenchurch-*



*Fenchurch-street*; in this Street or Lane is *Billet-court*, which is both small and ordinary.

*Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, entering into which, on the Left Hand, there is a large, open, square Place, with a Passage to it for Carts, called *Blanch-ableton-court*: It hath a turning Passage on the South Side, by an Alley, which encompasseth some of the Houses. More South is *Pick-axe-alley*, very small and ordinary, with a dark Entrance into it. This Lane is very long, falling into *Tower-street*; but the Part in this Ward is but small, viz. the East Side from the Corner of *Fenchurch-street*, to *Pick-axe-alley*, the greatest Part being in *Tower-street* Ward, with some Part in *Langborn* Ward.

*Fenchurch-street* is long, reaching from the Pump within *Aldgate* to *Gracechurch-street*, and, for the generality, well inhabited, and amongst the Inhabitants divers Merchants: But of this Street, there is in this Ward no more than from *Billiter-lane* to *Aldgate-street*, on the North Side, and a little beyond *Mark-lane* to *Aldgate-street*, on the South Side; the rest being in *Langborn* Ward. Between *Mark-lane* and *St. Catharine Coleman Church*, is a new Street lately built, with very handsome Houses in it, called *London-street*, at the Corner of which, in *Fenchurch-street*, is a large House, called the *London-Tavern*, which for elegant Entertainment is scarcely exceeded by any Tavern in the City, not even *Pontack's*, or the *Rummer* in *Queen-street*. Overagainst *St. Catharine Coleman Church* is a magnificent House now Building for two Jews, Brothers, whose Names are *Franco*. Adjoining to this Church, Westward, is *Magpye-alley*, which hath a narrow Passage into *French-Ordinary-court*, and so into *Crutched-fryars*. *Sugarloaf-alley* hath a Passage, with Free-stone Pavement, into *Leadenhall-street*. *Northumberland-alley*, which is where *Northumberland-house* once stood, but now converted into other Buildings, is very long, which, with several turning Passages, falls into *Crutched-fryars*; and for the generality is but an ordinary Place, as well for Houses as Inhabitants, yet not without some few that are good.

*Crutched*, *Crouched*, or *Crossed-fryars*, begins in the West at *Hart-street*, and runs Eastward, taking in Part of the *Navy-Office*, and then turning Northwards falls into *Aldgate*; but that Part that runs Northward is called *Poor-jury-lane*, which is but ordinary. This *Crutched-fryars-street* hath several good Buildings and Places of Name, viz. on the North Side, *French-Ordinary-court*, already mentioned, being a large open Place, with good Buildings, especially on

the East Side; having Pallisado Pales, with Trees before the Court-Yards of the Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement between the Houses. Out of this Court is a Passage down Steps into *Fenchurch-street*.

THE *Navy-Office*, on the South Side of the Street, hath some Part in this Ward, viz. almost all the first Court, with the Side Buildings, and some small Part of the Office itself; the other Part, viz. the back Part being in *Tower-street* Ward, where it is before spoken of.

*Bunt's-Yard* seated not far from the *Navy-Office* Eastward, a pretty large Place, but only for Stabling. *Allam-yard*, taken up for Warehouses. *River-street*, a good large open Place, with Brick Buildings, well inhabited, leads to *Great Tower-hill*. Out of this Street, on the East Side, is *Colchester-street*; it hath good Brick Buildings, and falls into *Woodroffe-lane*, which begins at *Crutched-fryars*, and so leads to *Tower-hill*, in which Lane is a Mixture of Brick and Timber Houses pretty well built and inhabited. In this Lane is *Chain-alley*, which hath one good House and Garden to it. At the upper End of this Lane, and fronting *Crutched-fryars*, are good Brick Buildings, called *Gold-square*, well inhabited. *Gunpowder-alley*, hath at the Upper-End ten Alms-Houses for Men and their Wives, being the Gift of the Lord *Banning*, and now called *Oxford's Alms-Houses*, the Earl marrying an Heiress of the *Bannings*; these have but small Allowances. *Northumberland-alley* comes out here into *Poor-jury-lane*, where is a large Brew-house. *Black-horse-yard*, for Stabling, with some Dwelling-Houses in it. *Flower-de-lis-court*, but small. *Three-crown-court*, a handsome open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Holfey's Rents*, very small and ordinary. *Car-penter's-yard*, a good handsome Court, very well inhabited. *George-alley*, long and narrow, with a Passage to *Aldgate*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Council-Men, six Constables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men for Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 5 l.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, besides the Constable and Beadle, 34 Watchmen; and for the Liberty of *Duke's-place* 10; in all 44.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest, are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *January*.

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Micajah Perry*, Esq;

## C H A P. IV.

### L I M E - S T R E E T W A R D.

THE next is *Lime-street* Ward, which Street it is supposed had first its Name from making or selling *Lime* there. The East Side of this *Lime-street*, from the North Corner thereof, to the midst, is of *Aldgate* Ward, as is said before: The West Side, for the most Part from the North Corner Southward, is of this *Lime-street* Ward: The South End on both Sides is of *Langborn* Ward.

MONUMENTS, or Places of Note in this Ward are these: In *Lime-street* are several handsome Houses for Merchants and others: There was some Time a Mansion House of the King's, called *The King's Artirce*, whereof there was a Record in the 14th of *Edward I.* but now grown

out of Knowledge. There was another great House on the West Side of *Lime-street*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the West, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*, which Garden was afterwards called the *Green-yard* of the *Leadenhall*.

AT the North West Corner of *Lime-street*, was, of old Time, a great Messuage, called *Ben-bridge's Inn*: *Raphe Holland*, Draper, about the Year 1542, gave it to *John Gill*, Master, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linnen Armorers of *St. John Baptist* in LONDON, and to their Successors for ever. They set up in the Place of it a large Frame of Timber, containing in the High Street one great House,



and before it, to the Corner of *Lime-street*, three other Tenements, the Corner House being the largest: And then down *Lime-street* several Tenements, all which the Merchant-Tailors, in the Reign of *Edward VI*, sold to *Stephen Kyrton*, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman. He gave with his Daughter *Grifild*, to *Nicholas Woodroffe*, the said great House, with two Tenements before it, in lieu of an hundred Pounds: Next to this in the High-street was the Lord *Zouch's* Mesuage, or Tenement, and others. In the Place of which, *Richard Wetkel*, Merchant-Taylor, built a handsome House, with a high Tower, the second in Number, and first of Timber, that had ever been built, to overlook Neighbours in the City.

NEXT to this, was another handsome House, built by *Stephen Kyrton*, Alderman; afterwards rebuilt by Alderman *Lee*; but, when *Monday's* Edition of *Stow* came out, in the Possession of Sir *William Craven*.

THEN was there a good House, of old Time, called the *Green-gate*, with a Tenement and nine Shops, which *Richard II*, in the 15th Year of his Reign, gave to *Roger Crophull*, and *Thomas Bromeflet*, Esqrs; by the Name of the *Green-gate*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Lime-street* Ward: Since which Time, *Philip Malpas*, some Time Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs, dwelled therein, and was there robbed of his Goods, to a great Value, by *Jack Cade*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1449.

AFTERWARDS, in the Reign of *Henry VII*, it was seized into the King's Hands; and then granted first unto *John Alston*, after that, unto *William de la Rivers*, and since by *Henry VIII*, to *John Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his House many *Frenchmen*, that calendred Worsted, and did other Things, contrary to the Franchises of the Citizens. Wherefore on *Evil May-day*, which was in the Year 1517; the Apprentices and others spoiled his House, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have struck off his Head. Sir *Peter Mutas*, Son to the said *John Mutas*, sold this House to *David Woodroffe*, Alderman, whose Son Sir *Nicholas Woodroffe*, Alderman, sold to *John Moore*, Alderman, that next possessed it.

NEXT was a House, called the *Leaden-porch*, divided into two Tenements, whereof one was a Tavern, the other House for a Merchant, likewise called the *Leaden-porch*.

NEAR this was a handsome House, wherein divers Mayoralties had been kept, whereof two in the Remembrance of *Stow*, to wit, Sir *William Bowyer*, and Sir *Henry Huberthorne*.

THE next was the *Leadenhall*, which in the Year 1309, belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevill*, Knt. and the Lady *Alice*, his Widow, made a Feoffment thereof, by the Name of *Leadenhall*, with the Advowsons of the Church of *St. Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard Earl of Arundel* and *Surrey*, 1362.

MORE, in the Year 1380, *Alice Nevill*, Widow to Sir *John Nevill*, Knt. of *Essex*, conformed to *Thomas Cogshall*, and others, the said Manor of *Leadenhall*, and the Advowsons, &c.

IN the Year 1384, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, had the said Manor. And in the Year 1408, *Robert Rikeden* of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the said Manor of *Leadenhall*, with the Appurtenances, the Advowson of *St. Peter's* Church, *St. Margaret Pattens*, &c.

AND in the Year 1411, the said *Whittington* and others confirmed the same to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, whereby it came to the Possession of the City.

THEN in the Year 1443, the 21st of *Henry VI*, *John Hatberly*, Mayor, purchased Licence

of the said King to take up 200 Fodder of Lead, for the building of Water Conduits, a common Granary, and the Cross in *West Cheap*, more richly for the Honour of the City.

IN the Year next following, the Parson and Parish of *St. Dunstan in the East* of *London*, seeing the famous and mighty Man (for the Words be in the Grant, *Cum nobilis & potens vir*,) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his Works of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a certain Granary, upon the Soil of the same City at *Leadenhall*, at his own Charges, for the common Utility of the said City; to the amplifying and enlarging of the said Granary, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty and their Successors, for ever, all their Tenements, with the Appurtenances, sometime called the *Horse Mill* in *Grass-street*, for the annual Rent of four Pounds, &c.

ALSO, certain Evidences (of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horse Mill*, adjoining to the said *Leadenhall* in *Grass-street*, given by *William Kingstone*, Fishmonger, unto the Parish Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*) do specify the said Granary, to be built by the said honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre*, sometime an Upholster, and then a Draper, in the Year 1419. He built it of squared Stone in the Form as now it sheweth, with a large Chapel in the East Side of the Quadrant, over the Porch of which he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, The Lord's Right Hand exalted me.

WITHIN the said Chapel on the North Wall was written, *Honorandus famosus Mercator*. *Simon Eyre, hujus Operis*, &c. The honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre*, Founder of this Work, (once Mayor of this City,) Citizen and Draper of the same, departed out of this Life the 18th Day of *September*, the Year from the Incarnation of Christ 1459, and the 38th Year of the Reign of *Henry VI*. He was buried in his Parish Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-street*: He gave by his Testament somewhat to be distributed to all Prisons in *LONDON*, or within a Mile of that City to relieve them.

MORE, he gave 2000 Marks upon a Condition, which not performed, was then to be distributed to Maids Marriages, and other Deeds of Charity: He also gave 3000 Marks to the Company of Drapers, upon Condition, that they should, within one Year after his Decease, establish perpetually a Master or Warden, five Secular Priests, six Clerks, and two Choristers, to sing daily Divine Service by Note, for ever, in his Chapel of the *Leadenhall*: Also three School-Masters, with an Usher, to wit, one Master with an Usher for Grammar, one Master for Writing, and the third for Singing, with Housing there newly built for them, for ever: The Master to have a Salary of 10*l.* and every other Priest 8*l.* every other Clerk 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and every other Chorister, five Marks; and if the Drapers refused this to do, within one Year after his decease, then the three thousand Marks to remain to the Prior and Convent of *Christ's* Church in *LONDON*, with Condition to establish as is aforesaid, within two Years after his Decease: And if they refused, then the 3000 Marks to be disposed by his Executors, as they best could devise in Works of Charity.

THUS much for his Testament, not performed, by establishing of Divine Service in his Chapel, or Free-Schools for Scholars; neither how the Stock of 3000 Marks, or rather 5000 Marks, were employed by his Executors, was ever known. He left Issue, *Thomas*, who had Issue, *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that in the Year 1464, the 3d of *Edward IV*, it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *LONDON*, that notwithstanding the King's Letters Patent, lately before granted to them, touching the Tro-



nage, or Weighing of Wares, to be held at the *Leadenhall*; yet Suit should be made to the King for new Letters Patent, to be granted to the Mayor, of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wools to be held there, and Order to be taken at the Discretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Mayor, the Counsel of the City, *Jeffrey Fielding*, then Mayor of the Staple at *Westminster*, and of the King's Council, what should be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for Laying and Housing of the Wool there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

As to the Chapel there, in the Year 1466, by Licence obtained of King *Edward IV.* in the 6th of his Reign, a Fraternity of the *Trinity* of sixty Priests, besides other Brethren and Sisters, in the same Chapel, was founded by *William Rouse*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Ashby*, Priests.

SOME of the which sixty Priests, every Market Day in the Forenoon, did celebrate Divine Service there, to such Market-People that repaired to Prayer: And once, every Year, they met all together, and had solemn Service, with Procession of all the Brethren and Sisters. This Foundation was in the Year 1512, by a Common-Council, confirmed to the sixty *Trinity* Priests, and to their Successors, at the Will of the Mayor and Commonalty.

IN the Year 1484, a great Fire happened upon the *Leadenhall*; many Houses were there destroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other Provision belonging to the City, which was a great Loss, and no less Charge to be repaired by them.

IN the Year 1503, the 18th of *Henry VII.* a Request was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the Usage of the said *Leadenhall*, in Form as followeth:

*Please it the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to enact,*

“ **T**HAT all *Frenchmen*, bringing Canvas, Linnen Cloth, and other Wares to be sold, and all Foreigns bringing Wolstens, Says, Stamins, Riverings, Nails, Iron-work, or any other Wares, and also all Manner of Foreigns, bringing Lead to the City to be sold, shall bring all such their Wares aforesaid, to the open Market of the *Leadenhall* there, and no where else, to be shewed, sold, and uttered, like as of old Time it hath been used, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all the said Wares, shewed, or sold, in any other Place than aforesaid. The Shew of the said Wares to be made three Days in a Week; that is to say, *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*. It is also thought reasonable that the Common Beam be kept, from henceforth in the *Leadenhall*; and the Farmer to pay therefore, reasonable Rent to the Chamber: For better it is, that the Chamber have Advantage than a Foreign Person. And also the said *Leadenhall*, which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, shall better bear out the Charges thereof. Also the Common Beam for Wool, at *Leadenhall*, may pay yearly a Rent to the Chamber of *LONDON*, toward the Supportation and Charges of the same Place; for Reason it is, that a common Office occupied upon a common Ground, bear a Charge to the Use of the Commonalty. Also that Foreigns bringing Wools, or any other Merchandizes, or Wares, to *Leadenhall*, to be kept there for the Sale and Market, may pay more largely for keeping of their Goods than Freemen.

THUS much for the Request of the Commons at this Time.

Now to set down some Proofs that the same hath been employed and used as a Granary for Corn and Grain, (as the same was first appointed) leaving all former Examples, this one may suffice;

*Roger Achley*, Mayor of *LONDON* in the Year 1512, the 3d of *Henry VIII.* when the said Mayor entered his Mayoralty, there was not found one hundred Quarters of Wheat in all the Garners of this City, either within the Liberties, or near adjoining: Through which Scarcity, when the Carts of *Stratford* came laden with Bread to the City (as they had been accustomed) there was such Prefs about them, that one Man was ready to destroy another, in striving to be served for their Money: But this Scarcity lasted not long; for the Mayor (in short Time) made such Provision of Wheat, that the Bakers both of *LONDON* and *Stratford* were weary of taking it up, and were forced to take much more than they would: And for the rest, the Mayor laid out the Money, and stowed it up in *Leadenhall*, and other Garners of the City. This Mayor also kept the Market so well, that he would be at the *Leadenhall* by four o'Clock in the Summer Mornings, and from thence he went to other Markets, to the great Comfort of the Citizens.

MOREOVER, in the Year 1528, the 20th of *Henry VIII.* Surveyors were appointed to view the Garners of the City; namely, the *Bridge-house*, and *Leadenhall*, how they were stored with Grain, for the Service of the City.

THE Bread Carts, before mentioned, were certain long Carts, which the Bakers of *Stratford* were allowed to bring daily, except on the *Sabbath*, and principal Holidays, laden with Bread, two Ounces in the Penny Wheat Loaf, heavier than the Penny Wheat Loaf baked in the City; the same to be sold in the *Cheap*, three, or four, Carts standing there, between *Guthe-ran's-lane* and *Fauster's-lane* End; one Cart on *Cornhill*, by the Conduit, and one other in *Grass-street*. In the fourth Year of *Edward II.* *Richard Reffham* being Mayor, a Baker, named *John* of *Stratford*, for making Bread less than the Assize, was, with a Fool's-Hood on his Head, and Loaves of Bread about his Neck, drawn on a Hurdle through the Streets of the City.

MOREOVER, in the 44th Year of *Edw. III.* *John Chichester* being Mayor of *LONDON*, “ There was a faithful Commune, (as *Stow* quotes it, from a Book called, *The Visions of Pierce Plowman*) when no Cart came to Town with baked Bread from *Stratford*; tho'gan Beggars weepe, and Workemen were agast, a little this will be thought long in the Date of our Dirte, in a dry Averell, a thousand and three hundred, twice thirty and ten, &c.

IN the twentieth of *Henry VIII.* Sir *James Spencer* being Mayor, six Bakers of *Stratford* were merced in the *Guildhall* of *LONDON*, for baking under the Assize appointed.

IN the first Edition of *Stow's Survey*, which was in the Year 1598, the Ceasing of these *Stratford* Bread-Carts was said to be thirty Years before, which must then be about the Year 1568.

IN the Year 1519, the 10th of *Henry VIII.* a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common-Council, and was then allowed, concerning the *Leadenhall*, how they would have it used; which Petition was in the Form following:

*To the Right Honourable the MAYOR, and his Worshipful Brethren the ALDERMEN, and to the discreet COMMONERS, in this Common-Council assembled:*

“ **M**EEKLY beseeching, sheweth unto your good Lordship, and Master-ships, divers and many Citizens of this City, which with your Favours (under Correction) think, that the great Place called the *Leadenhall*, should, nor ought not to be letten to Farm, to any Person or Persons, and in especial, to any Fellowship or Company incorporate, to have



“ have and hold the same Hall for Term of  
 “ Years, for such Inconveniences as thereby may  
 “ ensue, and come to the Hurt of the common  
 “ Weal of the said City in Time to come, as  
 “ somewhat more largely may appear in the Ar-  
 “ ticles hereafter following:

“ *First*, If any Assembly, or hasty Gathering of  
 “ the Commons of the said City, for Oppressing  
 “ or Subduing of mis-ruled People within the said  
 “ City, hereafter shall happen to be called or  
 “ commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and  
 “ other Governors and Counsellors of the said  
 “ City for the Time being; there is none so con-  
 “ venient, meet, and necessary a Place to assem-  
 “ ble them in, within the said City, as the said  
 “ *Leadenhall*, both for Largeness of Room, and  
 “ for their sure Defence in Time of their counsel-  
 “ ling together about the Premises. Also, in  
 “ that Place hath been used the Artillery Guns,  
 “ and other common Armours of the said City, to  
 “ be safely kept in Readiness, for the Safeguard,  
 “ Wealth and Defence of the said City, to be  
 “ had and occupied at Times, when Need requi-  
 “ red. As also the Store of Timber, for the ne-  
 “ cessary Reparations of the Tenements belonging  
 “ to the Chamber of the said City, there com-  
 “ monly hath been kept.

“ *Item*, If any Triumph or Noblesse were to  
 “ be done, or shewed by the Commonalty of the  
 “ said City, for the Honour of our Sovereign Lord  
 “ the King, and Realm, and for the Worship of  
 “ the City, the said *Leadenhall* is the most meet  
 “ and convenient Place, to prepare and order the  
 “ said Triumph therein, and from thence to issue  
 “ forth to the Places therefore appointed.

“ *Item*, At any Largess or Dole of any Money,  
 “ made unto the poor People of this City; by  
 “ or after the Death of any worshipful Person  
 “ within the said City, it hath been used, to be  
 “ done and given in the said *Leadenhall*, for that  
 “ the said Place is most meet therefore.

“ *Item*, The honourable Father, that was Maker  
 “ of the said Hall, had a special Will, Intent and  
 “ Mind, (as it is commonly said) that the Market  
 “ Men and Women, that came to the City with  
 “ Victuals and other Things, should have their  
 “ free Standing within the said *Leadenhall*, in wet  
 “ Weather, to keep themselves and their Wares  
 “ dry; and thereby to encourage them, and all  
 “ others, to have the better Will and Desire, the  
 “ more plenteously to resort to the said City, to  
 “ victual the same: And if the said Hall should  
 “ be let to Farm, the Will of the said Honour-  
 “ able Father should never be fulfilled, nor take  
 “ Effect.

“ *Item*, If the said Place, which is the chief  
 “ Fortrefs and most necessary Place within all the  
 “ City, for the Tuition and Safeguard of the  
 “ same, should be let to Farm, out of the  
 “ Hands of the chief Heads of the same City,  
 “ and especially to any other Body Politick, it  
 “ might at length (by Likelihood) be Occasion of  
 “ Discord and Debate between the said Bodies  
 “ Politick. *Which God defend.*

“ For these and many other great and reason-  
 “ able Causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to  
 “ this Honourable Court, your said Befeechers  
 “ think it much necessary, that the said Hall be  
 “ still in the Hands of this City, and to be surely  
 “ kept by sad and discreet Officers in such wise,  
 “ that it may always be ready to be used and oc-  
 “ cupied, for the Common Weal of the said  
 “ City when Need shall require, and in no Wise  
 “ to be let to any Body Politick. ” Thus  
 “ much for the Petition.

ABOUT the Year 1534, great Endeavours  
 were used to have the said *Leadenhall* made a  
 Burse, for the Assembly of Merchants, as they had  
 been accustomed in *Lombard-street*. Many Com-

mon Councils were called to that End; but in  
 the Year 1535, *John Champneis* being Mayor, it  
 was fully concluded, that the Burse should re-  
 main in *Lombard-street*, as before, and no Men-  
 tion to be made of *Leadenhall*, on this Account.

IN the Year 1546, when King *Henry's* Corpse  
 lay in State in his Chapel at *Westminster*, in the  
 Month of *February*, about 12 Days, here at  
*Leadenhall*, *Heath Bishop of Worcester*, the King's  
 Almoner, and other his Ministers and Assistants,  
 did daily distribute to poor People of the City  
 great Plenty of Money, as well as at *Westminster*,  
 and divers other Places in the several Wards, both  
 in open Doles and by Way of Proclamation.

THE Use made of *Leadenhall*, *Stow* says, in his  
 Youth, was thus: In a Part of the North Qua-  
 drant, on the East Side of the North Gate, were  
 the common Beams for Weighing of Wool and  
 other Wares, as had been accustomed: On the  
 West Side of the Gate, were the Scales to weigh  
 Meal: The other three Sides were reserved (for  
 the most Part) to the Making and Resting of the  
 Pageants shewed at *Midsummer*, in the Watch:  
 The Remnant of the Sides and Quadrants were  
 employed for the Stowage of Woollacks, but not  
 closed up: The Lofts above, were partly used by  
 the Painters, in working for the Decking of Pa-  
 geants and other Devices, for beautifying of the  
 Watch and Watchmen; the Residue of the  
 Lofts were let out to Merchants, the Wool-  
 winders and Packers therein, to wind and pack  
 their Wools. Part of this Hall is employed  
 as Warehouses for *Colchester*, *Bocking* and *Brain-  
 tree* Bays, which are open every *Thursday* and  
*Friday*, from nine to eleven in the Morning, and  
 from two to four in the Afternoon, when there  
 is a great Market for that Commodity, and also  
 for Sheeps Wool and Leather; and the rest of  
 it as Warehouses for the *East-India* Company.  
*Tuesdays* and *Fridays* are Market-days for vast  
 Quantities of green Hides, and *Mondays*, *Wed-  
 nesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays* for Flesh and  
 other Food: And thus much for *Leaden-  
 hall*.

NOW, on the North of *Lime-street* Ward, are  
 many handsome Houses for Merchants, and proper  
 Tenements for Artificers, with an Alley, called  
*Shaft-alley*, from the Shaft or May-pole, some  
 Time lying over the Gate of it, as mentioned in  
 the last Chapter, treating of *Aldgate* Ward.

IN the Year 1576, partly at the Charges of the  
 Parish of *St. Andrew*, and partly at the Charges  
 of the Chamber of *London*, a Water Pump was  
 raised in this high Street of *Lime-street* Ward,  
 near unto *Lime-street* Corner. For the placing of  
 which Pump, having broken up the Ground,  
 they were forced to dig more than two Fathoms  
 deep, before they came to any main Ground;  
 where they found an Hearth made of *British*, or  
*Roman* Tile, every Tile half a Yard square, and  
 about two Inches thick: They found Coal lying  
 there also (for that lying whole will never con-  
 sume.) Then digging one Fathom into the Main,  
 they found Water sufficient, made their Prall,  
 and set up the Pump.

IN *St. Mary's-street* there was, of old Time,  
 a Parish Church of *St. Mary the Virgin*, *St.  
 Ursula*, and the 11000 Virgins; which Church  
 was commonly called *St. Mary at the Axe*, from  
 the Sign of an Axe, over-against the East End  
 thereof, or *St. Mary Pellipar*, of a Plat of Ground  
 lying on the North Side thereof, pertaining to  
 the Skinners in *London*. This Parish, about the  
 Year 1565, was united to the Parish-Church of  
*St. Andrew Undershaft*. And so was *St. Mary  
 at the Axe* suppressed, and let out to be a Ware-  
 house for Merchants. Here was afterwards a  
 Free-School kept. Against the East End of this  
 Church was some Time a Wall, now turned to a  
 Pump.

Also



Also against the North End of this St. *Mary's-street*, was some Time another Parish Church of St. *Augustine*, called St. *Augustine in the Wall*, because it stood adjoining to the Wall of the City, and otherwise called St. *Augustine's Papey*, or the *Poor*.

IN this Parish an Earl of *Oxford* had a House, and the last Will of *Agnes Lady Bardolph*, Anno 1403, was dated from hence in these Words, *Hospitio, &c.* from the Inn of the Habitation of the Lord, the Earl of *Oxford*, in the Parish of St. *Augustine de Papey*, LONDON.

ABOUT the Year 1430, in the Reign of *Henry VI*, the same Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the House of poor Priests, spoken of before in *Aldgate Ward*.

*The Copy of the Donation of this Parish Church, about 1430, with the Church-yard, a Messuage, and Garden thereunto belonging, is now in the incomparable Library of the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Oxford, and seems to have some Time belonged to John Stow; it is as followeth:*

“ BE it known unto all Men by these Pre-  
“ fents, That I *Richard Wodehouse*,  
“ Parson of *All-Saints Church* in the Wall of  
“ LONDON, in *Broad-street Ward*, by  
“ Assent and License of *William*, Prior of the  
“ *Trinity-House within Aldgate*, and the Con-  
“ vent of the same, being Patrons of *All-Saints*  
“ Church, and of the Chapel, late the Parish  
“ Church, called *Papey Church*, late in the Pa-  
“ rish of *All-Saints* aforesaid, in *Aldgate Ward*,  
“ situate at *Beaufmarkes*, next *London-wall*:  
“ Also, by Consent, Assent, and Licence of  
“ the Reverend Father in Christ *William*, by  
“ God's Grace, Bishop of LONDON, Or-  
“ dinary of the same, have confirmed to R. the  
“ aforesaid Chapel, late the Parish Church, cal-  
“ led *Papey Church*, with the Church-yard, to-  
“ gether with a certain Tenement, or Messuage,  
“ and Garden adjoining to the said Chapel,  
“ with all things else that ought of Right to  
“ to pertain to the said Chapel: Which Chapel,  
“ Church-yard, Messuage, and Garden, are  
“ jointly situate in the aforesaid Parish of *All-*  
“ *Saints*; and containeth in Length, in the  
“ South Side, by the King's Highway, from the  
“ Garden which pertaineth to the Chamber in  
“ *Guildhall* of LONDON, and is now in  
“ the Tenure of *Richard Wymarke*, toward the  
“ West, unto the King's Way toward the East,  
“ 57 Roods and one Foot of Assize; in Length,  
“ in the North Part next LONDON, from  
“ the aforesaid Garden toward the West unto the  
“ King's said Highway toward the East, 60 Roods  
“ of Assize: And in Breadth in the West End  
“ toward the said Garden unto the King's High-  
“ way, eight Roods of Assize. *William East-*  
“ *field*, then Mayor of LONDON, *William*  
“ *Rush*, *Ralph Holand*, Sheriffs, and *Stephen*  
“ *Brown*, then Alderman of *Aldgate Ward*.

ON the other Side is an Instrument, shewing the Foundation of this Hospital, the Founder thereof, and the Cause; to wit, out of Compassion to poor decayed Priests, and for their Relief and Subsistence. The Instrument is as follows:

“ To all the Sons of our Holy Mother the  
“ Church, to whom and to whose Knowledge  
“ these Letters, or the Contents of them shall  
“ come, and those whom the Writing underneath  
“ do touch, or shall hereafter touch. *Thomas*  
“ *Symineffon*, Parson of the Parish-Church of  
“ *All Saints* at the Wall of the City of LON-  
“ DON, together with the Church of St. *Au-*  
“ *gustines Papey* of the same City, by ordinary

VOL. I.

“ Authority, and for true, lawful, and honest  
“ Causes, joined, annexed, and incorporated to  
“ the same Church of *All Saints*, and *William*  
“ *Cleve*, Chaplain of the Chantry, founded at  
“ the Altar of St. *John Baptist*, in the Church of  
“ the Blessed *Mary of Aldermay* Church of  
“ LONDON, and *William Barnaby*, one of  
“ the Chantry of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*  
“ in LONDON, and *John Stafford*, Chaplain  
“ of the City of LONDON, send Greeting in  
“ our Lord everlasting.

“ KNOW ye all, by these Presents, that the  
“ most excellent Prince in Christ, and our Lord  
“ and Master, the famous *Henry VI*, King of  
“ *England and France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, of  
“ his especial Grace, sure Knowledge, and mere  
“ Motion, by Advice and Assent of his great  
“ Council, by his Letters Patents, the Tenor of  
“ which are underwritten. To us and to others,  
“ hath graciously granted and given Licence for  
“ him and his Heirs, as much as in him is. That  
“ we three, or any two of us, begin, make, found,  
“ ordain, unite, and establish, in the Honour of  
“ St. *Charity* and St. *John Evangelist*, a certain  
“ perpetual Fraternity, or Brotherhood, as of  
“ ourselves and other Chaplains of Chantries,  
“ and Hirelings, as of other honest Men who so-  
“ ever, in some Place convenient, and honest of  
“ the same City, which we shall provide for that  
“ Purpose, for the Relief and Sustenance of  
“ such poor Priests, decayed through Poverty and  
“ detained by Diseases, as have nothing to live  
“ on, but (as well to the great Dishonour of  
“ God, as the Reproach of the Clergy and Shame  
“ to the Holy Church) do miserably beg; to  
“ pray devoutly, as well for the good State and  
“ Prosperity of the aforesaid King and Kingdom  
“ of *England*, and the Nobility and Peers there-  
“ of, as for the Brethren and Sisters of the said  
“ Fraternity, and Brotherhood, as now plainly  
“ and fully appeareth in the aforesaid Letters Pa-  
“ tents, here inserted, unto which we refer you.

“ WHEREUPON we, *William Cleve*, *Wil-*  
“ *liam Barnaby*, and *John Stafford*, the Chap-  
“ lains aforesaid, considering that the Premises  
“ are good, godly, and meritorious, and minding  
“ effectually and surely to establish the said Fra-  
“ ternity in the Name of the Holy and Undivided  
“ Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy  
“ Ghost, the glorious Virgin *Mary*, St. *Charity*,  
“ and St. *John Evangelist*, in whose Honour the  
“ aforesaid Fraternity, by the King's Licence  
“ given, and granted, as is said, is founded, and  
“ adjoined, we begin and proceed after this Or-  
“ der, &c.” And then follows the Instrument of  
the Donation of the *Papey Church*, as before.

THE Parishioners of this Church were appoint-  
ed to the Parish-Church of *Albhallows* in the Wall,  
which is in *Broad-street Ward*. This Brother-  
hood, called *Papey*, being suppressed, the Church  
of *Augustine* was pulled down, and in the Place  
thereof one *Grey* an Apothecary, built a Stable  
and Hayloft. The two Parish-Churches, lying in  
*Lime-street Ward*, being both suppressed, there  
is not any one Place of Divine Service in this  
Ward, but the Inhabitants repair to Churches out  
of their Ward, namely to St. *Peter's* in *Cornhill*,  
in *Cornhill Ward*, St. *Andrew's*, in *Aldgate*  
Ward, *Albhallows in the Wall*, in *Broad-street*  
Ward, and some to St. *Dennis's* in *Langborn Ward*.

THERE having been some Dispute, about  
what Ward this Church or Chapel of St. *Augustine*  
*Papey* should of right belong, for the same was  
challenged by *Aldgate Ward*, and without Rea-  
son taken into *Bishopsgate Ward*, Mr. *Stow* endea-  
voured to vindicate the Right of his own [*Lime-*  
*street*] Ward.

ABOUT 30 Years since, saith he, the Cham-  
ber of LONDON granted a Lease of Ground  
(in these Words) *Lying near London-wall, in the*

4 T

Ward



Ward of Lime-street, from the West of the said Church or Chapel of St. Augustine Papey, towards Bishopsgate, &c. On which Plat of Ground, the Lessee built three Tenements, and placed Tenants there; these were charged to bear Scot and Lot, and some of them to bear Office in Lime-street Ward; all which they did willingly without grudging: And when any suspected or disordered Persons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of Lime-street Ward fetched them out of their Houses, committed them to ward, procured their due Punishments, and banished them from thence. Whereby in short Time that Place was reformed, and brought into good Order; which Thing being noted by them of Aldgate Ward, they moved their Alderman, Sir Thomas Offley, to call in those Houses to be of his Ward. But I, myself, shewing a fair Ledger Book, some Time pertaining to the late dissolved Priory of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, wherein were set down the just Bounds of Aldgate Ward, before Sir Thomas Offley, Sir Rowland Hayward, the Common Council, and Wardmote Inquest of the said Lime-street Ward; Sir Thomas Offley gave over his Challenge, and so the Matter rested in good Quiet, until the Year 1579, that Sir Richard Pype (being Mayor and Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward) challenged those Houses to be of his Ward, whereunto (without Reason shewed) Sir Rowland Hayward yielded; and thus is that Side of the Street, from the North Corner of St. Mary's-street, almost to Bishopsgate, (wherein is one Plat of Ground, letten by the Chamberlain of LONDON to the Parish of St. Martin Oteswich, to be a Church-yard or Burying-place for the Dead of that Parish, &c.) unjustly drawn from the Ward of Lime-street.

SEVERAL other Proofs might have been set down, but this one following may suffice. The Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON made a Grant to the Fraternity of the Papey, in these Words:

"BE it remembered, that where now of late  
 "the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of  
 "the Papey have made a Brick Wall, closing in  
 "the Chapel of St. Augustine, called Papey Chapel, situate in the Parish of All Saints in the  
 "Wall, in the Ward of Lime-street, of the City  
 "of LONDON, from the South East Corner  
 "of the which Brick Wall, is a Scutcheon of 21  
 "Foot of Assize from the said Corner Eastward:  
 "And from the same Scutcheon there to a Messuage of 55 Foot and an half Westward: The  
 "said Scutcheon breaketh out of Lineright Southward, betwixt the Measures aforesaid, three  
 "Foot and five Inches of Assize, upon the common Ground of the City aforesaid: Ralph Verney, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the same  
 "City, the 22d Day of October, the 6th Year of  
 "Edward IV, granted to John Hod, Priest, Mr. John Bolt, and Tho. Pachet, Priests, Wardens of the Fraternity of Papey aforesaid, and  
 "to their Successors for ever, &c. yielding 4d. Sterling, yearly at Michaelmas: And this is inrolled in the Guildhall of LONDON; which is a sufficient Proof, that the same Plat of Ground is of Lime-street Ward.

ON the South Side of this Street, stretching West from St. Mary's-street, towards Bishopsgate-street, there was (of old Time) one large Messuage built of Stone and Timber in the Parish of St. Augustine in the Wall, now in the Parish of Alhallowes in the same Wall, belonging to the Earl of Oxford, (for Richard de Vere, Earl of Oxford, possessed it in the 4th of Henry V.) but in Process of Time, the Lands of the Earl fell to Females; amongst which, one being married to Wingfield of Suffolk, this House with the Appurtenances fell to his Lot, and was by his Heir, Sir

Robert Wingfield, sold to Mr. Edward Coke, at that Time the Queen's Attorney-General.

It was ordered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at a Court holden on Thursday the 24th of April, in the 4th Year of Edward VI, that the Chamberlain of LONDON should yearly pay unto the Scavenger of Lime-street Ward, 20 s. by even Portions, out of the Profit coming by the Butchers Stalls in Leadenhall, toward the Cleaning and sweet Keeping of the same Ward.

ONE Note more of this Ward; in the Year 1371, the 45th of Edward III, a great Subsidy of 100,000 l. was granted towards the King's Wars in France. Whereof the Clergy paid 50,000 l. and the Laity 50,000 l. to be levied in 39 Shires of England, containing Parishes 8600. Of every Parish, 5 l. 16 s. the Greater to help the Less. This City (as one of the Shires) then containing 24 Wards, and in them 110 Parishes, was therefore assessed to 635 l. 12 s. whereof Lime-street Ward did bear 34 s. and no more; so small a Ward it was, and so accounted, as having no one whole Parish therein, but small Portions only of two Parishes in that Ward.

NOW to describe the modern State of this Ward, we must begin with Leadenhall-street, which is spacious, populous, and well inhabited; but the Houses escaping the great Fire Anno 1666, are not so tightly and uniform. In this Street are these Places; Sharp's-alley, seated against the East India House, indifferent good. Token-house-yard, but small, hath a Passage into Leadenhall. The King's-Arms-Inn, on the North of the Street, near to St. Mary-Axe, of a good Trade for Stage Coaches and Waggons out of Essex. The East India House, on the South Side of the Street, stands where Sir William Craven's House formerly was; this House was rebuilt in the Year 1726, the Front next the Street is very magnificent, being a strong Stone Building, with Pilasters and Entablature of the Dorick Order, the rest of it is very spacious, having large Rooms for the Directors, and Offices for the Clerks. It hath a large Hall and Courtyard, for the Reception of People who have Business here, to attend on the Company on their Court Days, which are every Wednesday. There belongs to it also a Garden, with Warehouses in the back Part towards Lime-street, into which there is a back Gate for the Entrance of Carts, to bring in their Goods. These Warehouses were rebuilt in a very handsome Manner, in the Year 1725; the Company have likewise Warehouses in Seething-lane, the Steel-yard, and the Royal-Exchange, under the last of which they have Cellars entirely for Pepper.

WHILE this new House was building, the Company transacted their Business in the old Custom-house in Fenchurch-street.

THE first East-India Company was established by Charter, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and since confirmed several Times, called, The Governor and Company of Merchants Trading into the East-Indies.

HERE was first subscribed 739,782 l. 10 s. and a Year, or more, afterwards, by the additional Subscription of 834,826 l. the Stock was made up 1,574,608 l. 10 s.

IN 1698, another Company was established by Act of Parliament, called, The English Company of Merchants Trading to the East-Indies, who, upon their Settlement, advanced to the Government 2,000,000 l. Sterling; for which they had Interest given them at 8 per Cent. per Annum; of these two Millions the Members of the old Company subscribed 315,000 l. which with 40 per Cent. more advanced, made up their Share of 2,000,000 l. upon the Union. Subscribers of 500 l. and upwards, have a Vote for choosing Directors



Directors, but none have more than one; none of which Directors are to have less than 2000 l. in the Capital Stock of the Company.

ALL Goods imported by the Company, are to be sold openly by Inch of Candle, on pain of Forfeiture, one half to the King, and the other to the Prosecutor.

THE Stock to be esteemed, in Law, Personal Estate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes.

No Member shall in respect of his Stock only, be judged a Bankrupt.

IN the Year 1702, July the 22d, for the mutual Advantage and Satisfaction of both Companies, an Expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a Charter of Union was granted them. The new Company joined 15 l. per Cent. with as much of the old Company, which, with several Sums paid in afterwards, the Stock of the united Companies amounted to 170 l. per Share; and upon the Return of the Effects of both Companies, the united Stock was to augment until they became one entire Company, which was to be in seven Years after the Union.

*The following is a LIST of the DIRECTORS of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, Elected for the Year 1733.*

Abraham Addams, Esq;	John Gould, Esq;
Mr. Miles Barne.	John Gould, Jun. Esq;
Dodding Braddyll, Esq;	Capt. Robert Hudson.
Mr. Richard Blount.	Benjamin Lethiculler, Esq;
Capt. Richard Boulton.	Sir John Lock.
Sir Francis Child, Knt. and Alderman.	Baltzar Lyell, Esq;
John Cooke, Esq;	Matthew Martin, Esq;
Dr. Caleb Cotefworth.	Mr. William Rous.
John Drummond, Esq;	John Savage, Esq;
Mr. John Eccleston.	Jofias Wordsworth, Esq;
Samuel Feake, Esq;	Jofias Wordsworth, Jun. Esq;
William Goffelin, Esq;	
Capt. Harry Gough.	

*Leadenhall* is a very large Building of Free-Stone, containing within it three large Courts, or Yards, all encompassed with Buildings, wherein is kept a Market, one of the greatest, the best, and the most general, for all Provisions, in the City of LONDON, nay, of the Kingdom, and it may be, of all Europe. The Building hath flat Battlements leaded at the Top. And for the Conveniency of Peoples coming to this great Market (which is kept every Day of the Week, except *Sundays*, for one thing or other) besides the principal Entrance out of *Leadenhall-street*, there are several others, out of *Lime-street*, and *Gracechurch-street*.

OF the three Courts, or Yards, that it consists of, the first is that at the North East Corner of *Gracechurch-street*, and opens into *Leadenhall-street*. This Court, or Yard, contains in Length, from North to South, 164 Feet, and in Breadth, from East to West, 80 Feet: Within this Court, or Yard, round about the same, are about 100 Standing-stalls for Butchers, for the selling only of Beef, and therefore this Court is called the *Beef Market*, many of which Stalls are 8, 10, or 12 Feet long, and 4, 5, or 6 Feet broad, with Racks, Hooks, Blocks, and all other Conveniences for the Sale of their Meat: All which Stalls are either under Warehouses above-head, or sheltered from the Weather by Roofs over

them. This Yard is on *Tuesdays* a Market for Leather, to which Tanners do resort. On *Thursdays* the Waggon from *Colchester*, and other Parts, come with Bays, &c. and also the Felmongers with their Wool; and on *Fridays*, it is a Market for Raw-Hides, besides *Saturdays* for Beef, as also other Provisions.

THE second Market Yard is called the *Green-yard*, having been once a green Plat of Ground; afterwards it was the Cities Store-yard for Materials for Building, and the like, but now a Market only for Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c. This Yard is 170 Feet in Length, from East to West, and 90 Feet Broad from North to South. It hath in it above 140 Stalls for the Butchers, covered over, and of the Bigness of those in the *Beef-Market*. In the Middle of this *Green-yard Market*, North to South, is a Row of Shops, with Rooms over them for Fishmongers; and also on the South Side and West End, are Houses and Shops for Fishmongers. Towards the East End of this Yard is erected a handsome Market-House, standing upon Columns, with Vaults underneath, and Rooms above, with a Bell Tower, and a Clock, and under it are Butchers Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard, are, for the most Part inhabited by Cooks, Victuallers, and such like; and in the Passage leading out of the Streets into this Market, are Fishmongers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, and such like Traders for Provision.

THE third Market belonging to *Leadenhall*, was called the *Herb Market*, because Herbs, Roots, Fruit, &c. were only sold there; but being rebuilt in the Year 1730, is now called the *New Market* or *Nashe's Reits*; and hath Shops in it chiefly for Butchers, and a new Passage into *Lime-street*. This Part of it is about 140 Feet Square; the West, East, and North Sides, have Walks round them, cover'd over for Shelter, and standing upon Columns; in which Walks there are Stalls for Gardiners, with Cellars under them. There is also in this Yard, one Range of Stalls, covered over, for such as sell Tripe, Neat-Feet, Sheeps-Trotters, &c. And on the South Side the Tenements, are taken up by Victuallers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, Butchers, and such like. Beyond this are likewise some new Shops, built in the Year 1730, in that Part called the old *Bacon Market*, which are chiefly occupied by Poulterers and such as deal in Bacon: And for the regular ordering of this Market, and those Number of People that Resort thither with their Goods, see the Chapter of Civil Government.

THE general Conflagration of this City in 1666, terminated in that Part of the City near adjoining to this Hall, all the Houses about it, and within the Yards belonging to it, being destroyed, there did (of this Fabrick) only remain the Stone-work, since which, the Courts and Yards belonging to this Building, and some other adjacent Grounds, purchased by the City, are wholly converted into a Market for the City's Use; the Place for the Reception of Country Butchers, and others, who brought Provisions before to the City, being then only in *Leadenhall-street*, between *Gracechurch-street* and *Lime-street*, which was very incommodious, to the Market-People, as well as to the Passengers.

*Lime-street*, a Place well inhabited by Merchants, and others of Repute: At the End towards *Fenchurch-street* is *Pewterers Hall*, a handsome Building with a large Hall, Parlour, and Court Room adorned with Fret Work, Wainscot and Hangings, also the Picture of Mr. William Smallwood, Master in the 2d of King Henry VII, who gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Pewterers, LONDON, and



and their Successors for ever, their Common Hall with a Garden and six Tenements thereto adjacent, by Will dated August 23, 1487. Near this Hall is a Passage into *Leadenhall Market*; a little more South is a good House, formerly the Seat of Sir Robert Jeffreys, Knt. and Alderman, over-against which is *Cullum-street*, made a Street since the Fire, which with a turning Passage falls into *Fenchurch-street*, which Street being the greatest Part in *Langborn Ward* is there treated of. About the Middle of the Street is a Place called *Queen's-Square*, or *Queen's-Square Passage*, leading into *Leadenhall Market*, a well built Place with a Free Stone Pavement; on the Ground on which this Place is built, was a large House, the Habitation of a Merchant, and antiently supposed to belong to the Kings and Queens of *England*.

St. Mary Axe goes out of *Leadenhall-street*, and runs Northwards to *Camomile-street* by *London-wall*. It is a Street graced with good Buildings, and much inhabited by eminent Merchants. Out of this Street, and almost over-against St.

Andrew's Undershaft Church, is a Passage into Great St. Helen's; and toward the End is *Soper's-yard*, a mean Place, opposite to which is *Fletchers Hall*.

*Camomile-street*, hath but a small Part in this Ward, not above 200 Feet from St. Mary-axe; the rest is in *Aldgate Ward*.

To this Ward belongeth an Alderman and his Deputy, four Common-Council Men, four Constables, two Scavengers, 16 for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen, at 1 l. 19 s. 2 d. ob. q.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night a Constable, the Beadle, and 11 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of November.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir Richard Hopkins, Knt.

## CHAP. V.

### BISHOPSGATE WARD.

THE next is *Bishopsgate Ward*, whereof a Part is without the Gate; and of the Suburbs, from the Bars by St. Mary Spital to *Bishopsgate*, and a Part of *Houndsditch*, almost half thereof, also without the Wall, is of the same Ward.

THEN within the Gate is *Bishopsgate-street*, so called from the Gate, to a Pump, where was in old Time, a Well with two Buckets, by the East End of the Parish-Church of St. Martin Outwich, and then winding by the West Corner of *Leadenhall*, down *Gracechurch-street*, to the Corner over-against St. Bennet's *Gracechurch*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward.

AMONG the Buildings, &c. most to be noted in this Ward, is the Parish-Church of St. Botolph without *Bishopsgate*.

#### The PARISH of St. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE.

THIS Church stands in a handsome Church-yard, which of old Time adjoined to the Town Ditch, upon the very Bank thereof, and was inclosed with a Brick Wall, repaired by Sir William Allen, (Lord Mayor in 1571) because he was born in this Parish, where also he was buried.

THE North Wall of the old Church with the Roof thereof, and the middle Roof likewise were new built, and the Church begun to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1617, Mr. Stephen Goffson, then being Parson.

THE Repair of it in Pewing the Church throughout, painting, altering, adding and ordering to its greater Convenience and Beauty continued to the Year 1620, in which it was fully finished.

THE Charge of it amounting to 600 l. and upwards.

THIS was wholly taken down in the Year 1726, when it was began to be rebuilt, and was finished in the Year 1729, at the Charge of the Parishioners. It is a very strong and beautiful Piece of Architecture: The first Storey, fronting

the Street, is adorned with Pilasters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick Order*; over the Pediment is a handsome Clock Dial-plate, against the Steeple; the 2d Storey of which is square and adorned with Pilasters of the *Ionick Order*, and at every Corner has an Urn with a gilt Flame coming out of it. The third Storey is round, having a Ballustrade about it, and is adorned with small Pillars of the *Corinthian Order*, and four Balls gilt with Gold; and at the Top of all the Steeple is an Urn with a gilt Flame issuing from it.

The antient MONUMENTS in the Church of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, were:

*Johannes Threll*, Armig. nobili familia *Suffexia* ortus, hic jacet. Vixit usque ad annum sexagesimum tertium: Mortuus est sexto die Octobris, Anno Domini 1609.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus *Johannis Reydman*, quondam hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris bene meriti: qui ab hac luce migravit tertio die Julii, Anno Domini 1523.

Hic jacet *Johannes Picking*, Magister Artium, nuper Rector istius Ecclesiae, qui obiit 6 die Septem. Anno Dom. 1490.

At the Entrance into the Choir of the Middle Isle.

Hereunder lieth the Body of *Joan Wood*, Wife of *Robert Wood*, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON; who had Issue, two Sons, and three Daughters; viz. *John*, *Richard*, *Joan*, *Anne*, and *Frances*. She deceased the 25th Day of November, Anno Domini 1600. She gave large Gifts and Legacies to this Parish, as hereunder is expressed.

A Monument on the South Side of the Middle Isle.

*Hugo Wicksteed*, Filius *Hugonis Wicksteed*, nuper Civis Mercatoris Scissoris LONDON, & *Aliciae Uxoris ejus*: Hoc Monumentum, & Lapidem



pidem inferius positum, Parentibus suis, & sibi ipsi dicatum ultimo Testamento suo curavit fieri : Fuit Juvenis egregiæ indolis, mira suavitate morum præditus, erga Deum & Parentes summe pius, Flore Juventutis suæ arreptus, magnum dolorem amicis reliquit.

Quis non, qui novit Juvenem,  
Sua funera deflet ?  
Terra tegit Corpus,  
Spiritus astra tenet.

Obiit vicesimo septimo die *Augusti*, *An. Dom.* 1625, & *Ætatis suæ*, vicesimo primo.

*Gualterus Stonus*, hanc Inscriptionem amici sui dilectissimi *Memoriæ* consecravit.

NORTH Side of the Communion-Table, a Monument for Sir *Paul Pindar*, his Majesty's Ambassador to the *Turkish* Emperor, *An. Dom.* 1611, and nine Years Resident there. A Benefactor to this Parish. Deceased *Aug. 22*, 1650, aged 84.

*Thomas Worrall*, D. D. some Time Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, and Incumbent of this Parish, *Novemb. 22*, 1639.

*Mary Rogers*, Daughter of ----- *Rogers*, Rector of this Church, 1642.

*John Tutchin*, Merchant, Son of *William Tutchin*, Deputy of this Ward, *August 25*, 1658.

*Mary Dasbwood*, late Wife of *Francis Dasbwood*, *February 6*, 1693-4: And two Sons by her, *Francis* and *Lewis*.

A Child of Sir *Samuel Dasbwood*.

UPON a Pillar in the lower Part of the Church, is a Memorial for *Andrew Willaw*, Esq; *June 10*, 1700. By his Will he devised, and gave to the Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and their Successors for ever, all his Messuages, Tenements, and Ground in *Garland-alley*, in this Parish, to Cloath 12 poor Men, and 12 poor Women of the same Parish, on the first of *January*, yearly, for ever. The Overplus of the Rents to be divided among such poor People.

Also *Elizabeth* his first Wife; and *Anne* his second.

IN the Chancel, *George Dasbwood*, Esq; *March 8*, 1682; aged 65.

*Francis Dasbwood*, Esq; *April 23*, 1683; aged 79.

*Anne* and *Mary*, Daughters of *Thomas Pittis*, D. D. Rector of this Parish, *Annis* 1681-2, and 1682.

*Thomas Isham* 1692; *Elizabeth Isham* 1693; Children of *Zach. Isham*, D. D. Rector of this Parish.

SOUTH-ISLE, Lady *Anne Gibbs*, Daughter of Sir *Ralph Gibbs* of *Huntington*, in the County of *Warwick*, Knt. late Wife of Sir *Henry Gibbs*, late of *Faulkland*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Bart. deceased. She died *May 30*, 1658.

ON a Grave Stone in the Church-yard, over-against the Alms-Houses, an Inscription for *Miriam Taylor*, Daughter of *Richard Taylor*, and *Agnes* his Wife. Departed *June 30*, 1705, aged 17; and for *John Taylor*, who was unfortunately killed by a Blow with a Stick on *Holy-*  
N<sup>o</sup>. 24. VOL. I.

*Thursday*, *Anno* 1710, in the 15th Year of his Age.

All you that Chahce this Tomb of mine to see;  
Pray stop and read, and Warning take by me;  
With Care observe your Parents found Advice,  
Your Safety in your just Obedience lies.  
If you their wise Commands once disobey,  
Like me, to sudden Death you'll fall a Prey.

Now for the Christian Charities and Gifts bestowed on this Place.

THE aforesaid *Joan Wood* gave as followeth :  
At her Burial she appointed to be given 10 *l.* to the Poor.

SHE gave 10 *s.* yearly, for a Sermon on *Midsummer-Day*.

FOR a Friendly Meeting among the Neighbours, 40 *s.*

IN Bread, Weekly, to the Poor, for ever, 2 *s.*  
Also four Loads of Charcoal, yearly, to the Poor, for ever.

To the Parson of the Parish, yearly, for ever, 10 *s.*

To the two Church-wardens, 10 *s.* to each, in like manner.

To the Clerk, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and to the Sexton 5 *s.* yearly, for ever.

FOR a Frendly Meeting of the Parson and Parishioners, accompanying him, yearly, in walking the Rounds of the Parish 30 *s.*

To the Poor of the Parish, in Money, yearly, for ever, to be distributed 7 *l.*

AND the Remainder of the yearly Rents for the *Half-Moon*, and *Half-moon-alley*, to remain in the Church Stock, toward the Repairing of the Church.

OVER and beside the memorable Charity of this worthy Widow Mrs. *Wood*, God hath raised divers other good Benefactors to the Poor in the same Parish, as appeareth by this small Recordation.

*John Styward*, Citizen, and Alderman of LONDON, had his Last Will and Testament enrolled in the Court of *Hustings*, in the *Guild-hall* of LONDON, on *Monday* next before the Feast of *St. Cuthbert* the Bishop, in the 13th Year of *Edward IV*, after the Conquest.

WHEREIN he gave to the poor People of this Parish, 25 Quarters of Charcoal, Yearly, to be delivered by the Company of Tallow-chandlers, betwixt the Feast of *All Saints*, and the Nativity of our blessed Saviour, with a Penalty of the Forfeiture of 20 *s.* for the first Quarter, if they be not delivered as aforesaid; and 40 *s.* for the second Quarter, 4 *l.* for the third Quarter, and 8 *l.* for the whole Year, if they be not delivered, and so double still from Quarter to Quarter, if Defect of Payment herein be made.

*John Bricket*, Citizen and Tooth-drawer of LONDON (by his Last Will and Testament, dated the eleventh Day of *February* 1554) gave, for ever, at the Feast of *Easter*, 12 Sacks of Charcoal to the Poor of this Parish, out of two Tenements joining together at the South Side of *Bell-alley* Gate in this Parish.

THE Parish receive by the Gift of Mrs. *Mary Wilkinson*, deceased, out of two Houses in *St. Mary Spital*, four Load of Coals out of each House, 30 Quarters being two Load. The first 30 Quarters to be given to the Poor of this Parish in the Month of *November*, for ever: The next 30 Quarters to be likewise given to the Poor of this Parish, in *December*, for ever. Provided, That out of each Load, the Overseers of the Precinct of *Norton Falgate*, shall have 10 Sacks to be by them given to the Poor of that Precinct.

LIKEWISE is paid, Yearly, by the Company of Ironmongers, the Sum of 30 *s.* per Ann.  
4 U of



of the Gift of Sir *William Allen*, to be distributed among the Poor in Bread.

ALSO of the Company of Vintners, the Sum of 20 s. yearly, for ever, of the Gift of Sir *Stephen Scudamore*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON.

ALSO of Mrs. *Wood*, the Relict of Mr. *Thomas Wood*, late of St. *Botolph without Aldgate*, the Sum of 10 s. yearly, for ever, to be received on St. *Thomas's* Day, issuing out of certain Tenements in *Catharine-wheel-alley* in this Parish, of the Gift of *Mary Webster*, Widow.

Mrs. *Price*, in the Time of her Widowhood, did at her own Charge new build the Pulpit, in the Year of our Lord, 1614; and shortly after did likewise send (to furnish the same) fair and rich Ornaments for the said Pulpit, as also for the Communion Table. For the Pulpit a costly Cloth of Crimson Velvet, edg'd at the Bottom with a deep Gold Fringe, and laced about with a handsome Gold Lace.

LIKEWISE a Cushion suitable to the same, with a very fine Border to adorn the upper Part of the Pulpit, edged likewise with a deep Gold Fringe.

AND for the Communion Table a large Carpet of Crimson Velvet, edged with a deep Gold Fringe, also a Table-Cloth of fine Cambrick, to be used upon the Communion Days, with a Cambrick Cloth laced, to cover the Bread upon the Table: Also a fair Surplice of Cambricks for the Parson's Use: All which were, with a new Hair Brush kept in a Sarcenet Case, to be locked up in a new Wainscot Chest, by her bought for the same Purpose, and so carefully kept for their several Uses. To the which Chest was set two Locks, with two several Keys, whereof the one to be kept by the Parson of the Parish, the other by the Church-warden of the same Parish, for the safe keeping thereof.

As for the King's-Arms embroidered upon the said Pulpit Cloth, it was made, set on, and freely given by *Humphrey Swan*, of this Parish, Embroiderer, in Remembrance of God's great Mercy extended towards him, in the Year of the great Visitation, 1625. For in that Year he had buried his Wife, with divers of his Family, himself also lying a long while under the Lord's heavy Hand, without all Hope of Recovery. By God's gracious Providence, he was at last restored to his former Health: In regard whereof, and to express his further Thankfulness to Almighty God, he adorned the said Pulpit Cloth, as now it is.

MOREOVER, in the same Parish Church of St. *Botolph*, among other Benevolences given thereto, must not be omitted the bountiful Gift of Mr. *William Hobby*, Citizen and Ale-Brewer of LONDON, viz. the Tenor Bell in the Steeple, bearing his own Name, and called *Hobby*, which he caused to be founded at his own Cost and Charges, and afterwards to be re-cast two several Times, only to make it tuneable with the other Bells in the Steeple, which was performed accordingly; and they are now as perfect and pleasing a Ring of Bells, as can be wished.

WHEN he gave this Bell to the Parish, he enjoined this Condition, that at what Time soever any Man deceased, that had borne any Place of Eminence and Office in this Parish, and afterward happened (by any Cross or Misadventure) to fall into Decay, that yet he should have the Benefit of the Bell's Service freely bestowed on him at his Burial, not paying any Costs or Duties therefore to the Church. No doubt but this Man had an honest Meaning and most charitable Mind, both in the Promise (which was in Merri-ment, and when he expected not Place of Degree or Office to fall on him) and likewise in the Performance, wherein he shewed himself no way

slack, but as forward as any Man could be. Let his worthy Example incite others to the like good Inclination (one Way or other) towards the Church.

Mr. *Ralph Pindar*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, Alderman's Deputy of this Ward, who was buried the 28th of May, 1622, gave to the Poor of this Parish in Money, 60 l. for which is given to 13 poor People every Sunday in the Year, for ever, 2 d. a-piece in good Wheaten Bread.

IN the Year 1626, *Nicholas Reive*, Scrivener in *Cornhill* (whose Father was Clerk of this Parish) gave by his Last Will and Testament the Sum of 406 l. 5 s. to the said Parish, to buy so much Land as the said Monies will extend to, and the Rents and Profits thereof to be given and distributed to the Comfort of such poor People within this Parish. With which Monies was purchased certain Lands lying at *Stratford Bow*, the Rent of which Lands is 25 l. per Annum.

IN the Year 1628, the 20th of June, *William* Earl of *Devonshire*, died at *Devonshire House*, without *Bishopsgate*, and gave 100 l. for ever, to the Use of the Poor of this Parish. For which the Church-wardens do give every Sunday in the Year to 15 poor People of this Parish 2 d. a-piece in good Wheaten Bread.

“ WHEREAS the 6th Day of November last  
“ past, *T. C.* Citizen and Armourer of LON-  
“ DON, humbly petitioned unto the Court that  
“ they would be pleased to receive into the Cham-  
“ ber of LONDON, the Sum of 100 l. pre-  
“ sently to be paid in, allowing, and paying  
“ therefore, Yearly, from the Birth of our Lord  
“ God 1629, for ever, to the Relief and Comfort  
“ of five aged poor Widows of the Parish of St.  
“ *Botolph without Bishopsgate*, LONDON,  
“ the Sum of 5 l. to be given and equally distri-  
“ buted to and amongst them, 18 Days before  
“ *Christmas*, Yearly, as of the free Gift and Be-  
“ nevolence of him the said *T. C.* at the Over-  
“ sight and Discretion of the Parson and Church-  
“ wardens for the Time being of that Parish.  
“ Whereupon, in Furtherance of that pious and  
“ charitable Work, this Court was pleased to  
“ accept of the said 100 l. and to grant Perform-  
“ ance of that his Petition, as by an Order in  
“ that Behalf made, it may and doth appear.  
“ Which said 100 l. was the 13th Day of the  
“ said Month of November last, accordingly paid  
“ and delivered by the said *T. C.* into the Cham-  
“ ber of LONDON, to and for the Intent  
“ and Purpose aforesaid. Now the said *T. C.* in  
“ further Declaration of his Mind and Intent,  
“ concerning the Distribution of the said 5 l.  
“ Yearly, and for ever, as aforesaid, he hath ex-  
“ pressed and declared, that the same shall be  
“ done and performed in this Manner, viz. that  
“ of and with the same 5 l. Yearly, and for ever  
“ there should be bought and provided by the said  
“ *T. C.* during his Life, and after his Decease,  
“ by the Parson and Church-wardens, of the said  
“ Parish of St. *Botolph without Bishopsgate* afore-  
“ said, for the Time being, and their Successor,  
“ five Waistcoats and five Kirtles, ready made up  
“ of good Kersey or Cloth, the Kersey or Cloth  
“ of every Waistcoat and Kirtle to be worth 15 s.  
“ at the least, and five Pair of Stockings, and five  
“ Pair of Shoes, every Pair of the same Stockings  
“ to be worth 18 d. at the least, and every Pair  
“ of the said Shoes to be worth 2 s. at the least;  
“ which Waistcoats, Kirtles, Stockings, and Shoes  
“ shall be, Yearly, and for ever, delivered on the  
“ Feast Day of St. *Thomas* the Apostle, as the free  
“ Gift of the said *T. C.* After in the Parish Church  
“ of St. *Botolph without Bishopsgate* aforesaid, un-  
“ to five aged poor Widows within the same Pa-  
“ rish, being known or reputed to be of honest  
“ Life and Conversation, and past their Labour.

“ That



“ That is to say, to every of the same five poor  
 “ Widows, a Waistcoat and Kirtle, a Pair of  
 “ Stockings and a Pair of Shoes: And that the  
 “ same five poor Widows shall be, Yearly, nomi-  
 “ nated and appointed by the said T. C. during  
 “ his Life; and after his Decease, the same five  
 “ poor Widows shall be at the Nomination and  
 “ Appointment of the Parson and Church-war-  
 “ dens of the said Parish of St. Botolph without  
 “ Bishopsgate, aforesaid, for the Time being, and  
 “ their Successors, Yearly, and for ever, Wherein  
 “ the Meaning and Desire of the said T. C. is,  
 “ that those five poor Widows, or so many of  
 “ them, which shall be living at the Time of his  
 “ Decease, that shall be nominated by him in  
 “ his Life-time, for to have and receive the  
 “ Gifts and Benevolences aforesaid, shall and  
 “ may every one of them, Yearly, during their  
 “ Lives respectively, have and receive one Waist-  
 “ coat and Kirtle, a Pair of Stockings, and a  
 “ Pair of Shoes, of the Gift aforesaid. Provided  
 “ that they and either of them be of good Life  
 “ and Conversation.

SINCE the Church has been new built, there  
 are four Tables of the Benefactors Names placed  
 in different Parts of it; the first is on the Right  
 Hand of the Communion-Table, and is thus in-  
 scribed:

BENEFACTORS to the POOR of this  
 Parish.

	l.	s.	d.
Sir William Allen, Knt. and Alderman, Anno 1568, gave in Bread to the Poor, 6l. per Ann. for ever.			
Mr. Robert Ripley, Citizen and Brewer, gave Anno 1568, 3 l. per Ann. for ever.			
Mrs. Mary Wilkinson gave Anno 1582, 20 Quarters of Charcoal per Ann. for ever.			
Mr. Vincent Goddard gave Anno 1582, 20 Quarters of Charcoal, for ever.			
Mrs. Jane Wood gave Anno 1600, payable out of Sir Paul Pindar's House, and several other Tenements per Annum.	31	10	8
Morgan Thomas, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave Anno 1603, in Bread per Annum, for ever	5	00	0
Edward Allen, Esq; gave towards, An. 1626, the Maintenance of 2 poor Men, one Woman, and 3 Boys, in his College at Dulwich, and in his four Alms-Houses, that he built in this Parish, allowed for 10 Members per Annum, for ever	13	00	0
And for the said Members for Gowns every second Year	10	00	0
He gave more to be disposed of every first Sunday in September	2	00	0
Mr. Thomas Curson, Citizen and Armourer, gave Anno 1628, for Cloathing the Poor, per Ann. for ever.	12	00	0
Mr. Richard Reeve, Citizen and Scrivener, gave Anno 1628, toward purchasing Lands for the Use of the Poor	406	05	0
Mr. Bernard Hide, Citizen and Salter, gave Anno 1631, every 10th Year, for 18 Maids or Widows, for ever	4	00	0

	l.	s.	d.
Sir Paul Pindar, Knt. gave Anno 1633, in Plate for the Communion Service, worth	113	14	0
He gave more to purchase Lands for the Use of the Poor	300	00	0
Mrs. Susan Ibel gave Anno 1633, per Annum, for ever	5	00	0
Mr. John Stewart gave Anno 1633, per Annum, for ever	2	00	0
Mrs. Dean, Widow, gave Anno 1634, per Annum, for ever	00	08	0
Mr. Peter Collet gave Anno 1634, per Annum, for ever	2	05	0
Mr. Anthony Bayley gave 1642, per Annum, for ever	4	00	0

THE second Table is at the North West Corner of the Church under the Gallery, and thus inscribed:

	l.	s.	d.
Mrs. Jane Ford gave, Anno 1644, certain Tenements for the Use of the Poor, per Annum, for ever	21	14	0
Mrs. Mary Paradine gave Anno 1649	100	00	0
Mr. John Quince, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, gave Anno 1654, 60 l. the Interest whereof to be disposed of on the 5th of November, yearly			
Mr. Andrew Partridge gave Anno 1655, per Annum, for ever	00	08	0
Mrs. Webster, Widow, gave Anno 1634, per Annum, for ever	00	10	0
Sir John Fenner, Knt. gave Anno 1655, the tenth Part of Lands in Suffolk, let at 84 l. per Ann. to buy Bibles, Yearly, and the Overplus to the Poor			
He gave more in Money	40	00	0
Mr. Edward Underwood, Citizen and Apothecary, Anno 1655, built eight Alms-Houses in the Church-yard near his Tomb for poor People			
The said Mr. Underwood and Jane, his Widow, Anno 1663, purchased the Lands near the Pest-house, let at 18 l. per Ann. for the said poor People, which Purchase cost	212	10	0
Mr. John Marshall, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave Anno 1658, 50 l. the Interest thereof for Bread for the poor People, per Annum, for ever.			
Mr. Deputy Tutchin gave Anno 1659, per Annum, for ever	5	00	0
Mr. Alexander Jones, Merchant, gave Anno 1660, 100 l. the Interest to be disposed of to the Poor for ever.			
Mr. Griffith Owen, Citizen and Brewer, gave Anno 1670, to purchase Lands for the Use of the Poor.	1300	00	0
Mr. Andrew Dandy, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave Anno 1673, to six poor Men or Women, 5 s. per Quarter, payable by the Merchant-Taylors Company per Ann. for ever.			

THE third Table is at the South West Corner of the Church under the Gallery, and thus inscribed:



The Lady Lumley, gave Anno 1673, for three Widows, to each 4 *l.* per Annum, for ever.

Mr. Joshua Booth, Citizen and Soapmaker, gave, Anno 1678, 100 *l.* the Interest thereof for Bread for the Poor, per Annum, for ever

Mr. Richard Murnford, late Sexton of this Parish, Anno 1678, the Treble Bell and Frame, &c. with the Ringing Floor. He also left, Anno 1683, in the Weavers Company, 100 *l.* the Interest thereof to cloath four poor Men per Annum, for ever.

Mr. John Freeman, Citizen and Distiller, late Deputy of this Parish gave Anno 1697, a large Velvet Pall, and by his Will a lesser Pall, the Profits thereof to be given in Bread to the Poor

Andrew Willaw, Esq; gave Anno 1700, certain improving Grounds to cloath 12 poor Men and 12 poor Women, yearly, on New-year's-day, and to make up the Gift at present

Major Greenhill gave Anno 1646, to cloath poor Men on Michaelmas Day per Annum, for ever

John Drigue, Esq; gave 1707, 100 *l.* the Interest thereof to cloath four poor Men per Annum, for ever

He left more in the Weavers Company, 50 *l.* the Interest thereof to cloath two poor Weavers of this Parish per Annum, for ever

And likewise a Lease of several Tenements in Cock-yard, for the Habitation of the Poor

Mr. Thomas Bowes, and } Church-wardens.  
Mr. John Woodhouse, }

THE fourth Table, which has yet but one Article in it, hangs on the Left Hand of the Communion-Table, as the first does on the Right; and is thus inscribed:

Arthur Batt, Esq; in the Year 1731, gave to the Poor of Bishopsgate Parish, one Hundred Pounds, to be put out to Interest, to be divided amongst the Poor, yearly

THE Inside of this Church is as beautiful as the Out; the Roof is arched, and supported by large Pillars of the Corinthian Order, and the Ceiling curiously fretted. The Pews, Gallery, Pulpit, and Altar, are of fine Oak, and neatly finished.

WITHOUT the Church-yard Wall, was antiently a Causeway, leading to a Quadrant called Petty-France, from a great Number of Frenchmen living there. This Causeway was given by the City to the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, which being made good level Ground, and walled in, was made a Burial-Place for their Dead. And because the Parishioners would not shew themselves unthankful to the City for so great a Benefit, their Acknowledgment of it stands over the Gate, at the Entrance into the said Church-yard.

l. s. d.  
12 00 0

IN Petty-France, out of Christian Burial, was buried Hodges Skaughsware, a Persian Merchant, who, with his Son, came over with the Persian Ambassador, and was buried by his own Son, who set up a Tomb of Stone, with certain Persian Characters thereon; the Exposition thus, "This Grave is made for Hodges Skaughsware, the chiefest Servant to the King of Persia, for the Space of twenty Years, who came from the King of Persia, and died in his Service. If any Persian cometh out of that Country, let him read this, and a Prayer for him; the Lord receive his Soul, for here lieth Maghmote Skaughsware, who was born in the Town of Novoy in Persia.

THIS Monument stands in Petty-France, at the West End of the lower Church-yard of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, (not within, but without the Walls, out of the Bounds of the consecrated Ground.) He was aged 44, and buried the 10th of August 1626. The Ambassador himself, young Skaughsware, his Son, and many other Persians (with many Expressions of their infinite Love and Sorrow) following him to the Ground, between eight and nine o'Clock in the Morning. The Rites and Ceremonies that (with them) are due to the Dead, were chiefly performed by his Son, who sitting cross-legg'd, at the North End of the Grave, (for his Tomb stands North and South) did one while Read, and another while Sing, his Reading and Singing intermixed with Sighing and Weeping. And this, with other Things that were done in the Grave in private, continued about Half an Hour.

BUT this was but this Day's Business; for, as tho' this had not been enough to perform to their Friend departed to this Place, and to this End (that is Prayer, and other Funeral Devotions) some of them came every Morning and Evening at six and six, for the Space of a Month together; and had come (as it was then imagined) the whole Time of their Abode here in England, had not the Rudeness of our People disturbed and prevented their Purpose.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, the Value about 300 *l.* per Annum, rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. Crowe; and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. Watson.

PRAYERS are at 11 in the Morning in the Summer, and at 6 in the Evening, except Holidays; Saturdays Prayers are at three during the Winter Half Year, and at four during the Summer Half Year. Here is no Organ, but six Bells.

THE Vestry was used to be Select, consisting of 27, with the Rector and two Church-wardens for the Time being; but it is now general.

The Parish-Officers are:

2 Church-wardens.  
4 Overseers.

The Ward-Officers are:

4 Common - Council-Men.  
3 Inquests.  
2 Constables.  
4 Scavengers.

HERE is one Charity School for 25 Boys, and 25 Girls, at present, who are taught, and put out Apprentices by Subscription and Legacies. There are Alms-houses in Lamb's-court, for the Poor of the Parish, maintained by Dulwich College; the London-Workhouse is in this Parish, and there is another Workhouse lately built for the Poor of the Parish.

THE Bounds of St. Botolph's Parish without Bishopsgate, beginning at the Gate, extends to the



the Bars Northward on the West Side, and in that Compass takes in *Petty-France*, not long since a desolate and ruined Place, but now made a spacious Street, called *New Broad-street*, with many large uniform Houses, and a handsome Meeting-house in it. Then next to *St. Botolph's* Church was the antient Hospital of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, founded by *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1246; he founded it to have been a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters: And King *Edward III.* granted a Protection for the Brethren, *Militia beatae Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the City of LONDON, the 14th Year of his Reign. It was an Hospital afterwards for distracted People.

BUT the Design of the Foundation will more largely appear by this original Deed following:

*The COPY of an antient Deed of Gift, given to Bethlem, or Bedlem, by Simon the Son of Mary.*

“ TO all the Children of our Mother Holy Church, to whom this present Writing shall come; *Simon the Son of Mary* sendeth greeting in our Lord. Where among other Things, and before other Lands, the high Altitude of the heavenly Councils, marvelously wrought by some readier Devotion, ought to be more worshipped, of which Things the mortal Sickneſs (after the Fall of our first Father *Adam*) hath taken the Beginning of this new Repairing: Therefore, forsooth, it seemeth worthy, that the Place, in which the Sonne of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgin's Womb, which is Increaser and Beginner of Man's Redemption, namely, ought to be with Reverence worshipped, and with beneficial Portions to be Increased. Therefore it is, that the said *Simon*, Sonne of *Mary*, having special and singular Devotion to the Church of the glorious Virgin at *Bethlem*, where the same Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own Milk nourished, and where the same Child to us there born, the Chivalry of the heavenly Company sang the new Hymne, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. The same Time, the Increaser of our Health (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed to be worshipped of Kings. A new Starre going before them at the Honour and Reverence of the same Child, and his meek Mother: And to the Exaltation of my noble Lord, *Henry*, King of *England*, whose Wife and Child the aforesaid Mother of God, and her only Son, have in their Keeping and Protection, and to the manifold Increase of this City of LONDON, in which I was born, and also for the Health of my Soul, and the Souls of my Predecessors and Successors, my Father, Mother, and my Friends: And especially for the Souls of *Guy of Marlowe*, *John Durant*, *Ralph Asbywe*, *Maud*, *Margaret*, and *Dennis*, Women: Have given, granted, and by this my present Charter, here have confirmed to God, and to the Church of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, all my Lands which I have in the Parish of *St. Botolph without Bishopsgate* of LONDON, that is to say, whatsoever I there now have or had, or in Time to come may have in Houses, Gardens, Pools, Ponds, Ditches and Pits, and all their Appurtenances, as they be closed in by their Bounds, which now extends in Length from the King's high Street, East, to the great Ditch in the West, which is called *Deep Ditch*; and, in Breadth to the Lands of *Ralph Downing*, in the North, and to the Land of the Church of *St. Botolph*, in the South; to have and to hold

VOL. I.

“ the aforesaid Church of *Bethlem*, in free and perpetual Alms; and also to make there a Priory, and to ordain a Prior and Canons, Brothers, and also Sisters; when *Jesus Christ* shall enlarge his Grace upon it: And in the same Place, the Rule and Order of the said Church of *Bethlem*, solemnly professing which shall bear the Token of a Star, openly in their Copes and Mantles of Profession, and for to say divine Service; therefore the Souls aforesaid, and all Christian Souls, and especially to receive there the Bishop of *Bethlem*, Canons, Brothers, and Messengers of the Church of *Bethlem*, for evermore, as often as they shall come thither: And that a Church or Oratory there shall be built, as soon as our Lord shall enlarge his Grace, under such Form, that the Order, Institution of Priors, Canons, Brothers, Sisters, of the Visitation, Correction, and Reformation of the said Place, to the Bishop of *Bethlem*, and his Successors, and to the Charter of his Church, and of his Messengers, as often as they shall come hither; as shall seem to them expedient, no Man's Contradiction, notwithstanding, shall pertain evermore, saving always the Services of the chief Lords, as much as pertaineth to the said Lands. And to the more Surety of this Thing, I have put myself out of this Land, and all mine; and Lord *Godfrey*, then chosen of the Nobles of the City of *Rome*, Bishop of *Bethlem*, and of the Pope, confirmed then by his Name in *England*, in his Name, and of his Successors, and of the Chapter of his Church of *Bethlem*; into bodily Possession. I have indented and given to his Possession all the aforesaid Lands, which Possession he hath received and entered in Form aforesaid. And in Token of Subjection and Reverence, the said Place in LONDON, without *Bishopsgate*, shall pay Yearly, in the said City a Mark Sterling, at *Easter*, to the Bishop of *Bethlem*, his Successors, or his Messengers, in the Name of a Pension. And if the Faculties, or Goods of the said Place, (our Lord granting) happen to grow more, the said Place shall pay more in the Name of Pension at the said Term to the Mother Church of *Bethlem*. This (forsooth) Gift and Confirmation of my Deed, and the putting to of my Seal for me and mine Heirs, I have stedfastly made strong, the Year of our Lord God A thousand two hundred forty-seven, the *Wednesday* after the Feast of *St. Luke the Evangelist*: These being Witnesses, *Peter*, the Son of *Allen*, then Mayor of LONDON, *Nicholas Bet*, then Sheriff of the said City, and Alderman of the said Ward; *Raph Sparling*, Alderman; *Godfrey of Campes*, *Simon Comicent*, *Simon Bonner*, *Robert of Woodford*, *Thomas of Woodford*, *Walter Pointell*, *Walter of Woodford*, &c.

*Stephen Gennings*, Merchant-Taylor, gave 44 *l.* towards the Purchase of the Patronage of this Hospital, by his Testament, Anno 1523.

AND in the Year 1546, the Mayor and Commonalty purchased the Patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging. The same Year King *Henry VIII.* gave this Hospital unto the City.

IN the Year 1551, a Protection was granted by Letters Patents, from King *Edward VI.* dated *March 7*, to *John Whitehead*, Proctor for this Hospital of *Bethlem*, to beg within the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*, the City of LONDON, and the Isle of *Ely*, to endure for an whole Year, which was a Sign the Revenues of it were now become but small, and not able to maintain the Charge.



THE Church and Chapel of this Hospital were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Houses built there by the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* in LONDON.

AT a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tuesday* the 20th of *January*, Anno 4, *Edward VI.*, a Carr-room was freely given to the Inhabitants of *Bishopsgate Ward*, to the Intent, that they should cause the utter Parts of the said Ward, without the Gate, to be kept clean.

ALSO at a Court of Aldermen, held on *Tuesday* the 7th, of *April*, Anno 5, *Edward VI.*; it was ordered, that the Inhabitants within the Precinct of *Bethlem*, should be (from thenceforth) united to the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph without Bishopsgate*, and so by the Parson and Parishioners, of the same Parish accepted and taken, and to be allotted and charged with them to all Offices and Charges (Tythes and Clerks Wages excepted) in Consideration whereof, the Parson of the Parish was to receive yearly out of the Chamber of LONDON, 20 s. the Parish-Clerk 6 s. 8 d.

IN the Year 1569, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, caused to be inclosed with a Wall of Brick about one Acre of Ground being Part of the said Hospital of *Bethlem*, to wit, on the West, on the Bank of *Deep Ditch*, so called, parting the said Wall of *Bethlem* from the *Moorfield*. This he did for Burial Ease to such Parishes in LONDON, as wanted convenient Ground within their Parishes. The Lady his Wife was there buried (by whose Perswasion he inclosed it) but himself, born in LONDON, was buried in the Parish-Church of *Hackney*.

THIS was called *New Church-yard*, near *Bethlem*; where, upon *Whitsunday*, the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, used to resort to hear a Sermon: And this was practised Anno 1584, "when (according to a Letter from Recorder *Fleetwood* to the Lord Treasurer) a very good Sermon was preached at this New Church-yard before the Lord Mayor, Sir *Edward Osborn* and his Brethren: And by reason no Plays were the same Day [*i. e. Whitsunday*] as there used to be] all the City was quiet.

ON the South Side of this Church-yard, over a Folding Gate, this Inscription was engraven in great Letters.

*Thomas Roe, Miles, cum Prætor esset Londinensis, hunc Locum Reipublicæ, in Usus Publicæ Sepulturæ communem, suo sumptu dedicavit, Anno Dom. 1569.*

WHICH Inscription, even in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign began to decay, and some Letters were utterly defaced. Which was the Cause that *A. F.* one of the Compilers of *Hollingshed's Chronicle*, inserted it in the said Book; that so the Memory of the worthy Benefactor might not vanish, and be lost with the fading Inscription.

ON the other Side *Bishopsgate-street*, was a large House built by the Lord *John Powlet*; and near that a larger and more beautiful House built by *Jasper Fisher*, free of the Goldsmiths Company, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Justice of Peace. It was afterwards the Earl of *Oxford's* House, and then the Earl of *Devonshire's*. This House being so large and sumptuously built, by a Man of no great Birth, or Fortune, (for he was much in Debt) was mockingly called *Fisher's Folly*. From hence, to the West of *Berwa d's-lane* so called formerly, but now *Hog-lane*, was a large Close, called *Tasell-Close*, because there were some Time *Tasels* planted there for the use of Clothworkers: Afterwards let to the Cross-bow Makers, wherein they used to shoot for Games at the Poppingey. Then

the same being inclosed with a Brick Wall, served as an *Artillery-garden*, to which the Gunners of the *Tower* repaired Weekly, namely, every *Thursday*, and there levelled certain Brass Pieces of great Artillery against a Butt of Earth, made for that Purpose.

*William* the last Prior of *St. Mary Spital*, with his Convent, granted over this *Artillery-garden* for thrice 99 Years, for the Use and Practice of great and small Artillery.

THERE was a Charter granted to the Fraternity of Artillery in great and small Ordnance by the famous Prince King *Henry VIII.* And the Piece of Ground, called the *Artillery-garden*, mentioned before, by his Means was appointed for the Exercise of the same Fraternity; as by the Lease thereof appeared, granted to the same Fraternity. Which Lease was put into the Hands of Sir *William Pelham*, Lieutenant of the Ordnance: And the same Charter since was delivered to the Lord *Barleigh*, Lord Treasurer under Queen *Elizabeth*.

NOW, for the further Improvement of this Fraternity, and to make it useful to the Kingdom; one *William Thomas*, Master Gunner of the Queen's Ship the *Victory*, in the Year 1584. moved the Lords of her Council, that the same Charter might be confirmed, and new established, with other needful Additions thereto: And chiefly, for the increasing of good Gunners for the Queen's Navy and Forts, viz. That some of their Honours, with the Earl of *Warwick* (who was Master of the Ordnance) should be the Chief Masters or Governors of the said Fraternity. That there might, by the Chief Masters or Governors, be chosen four of the Chief of her Majesty's Gunners to be Under-Masters; who, with the Master Gunner of *England*, might have the Teaching of all the Scholars, and the Proving of all such Men, as should take upon them the Charge of a Gunner in any of her Majesty's Ships, Forts or Castles, or should have any Gunners Fee: and to make Report to the Chief Masters of their Knowledge, before they should be admitted to any Service. That no Ship or Vessel, having Ordnance in her, should cross the Seas, without the same had in her such Number of Gunners, as followeth, viz. That every Ship of the Burthen of 60 Ton, have three Gunners; whereof the Chief or Master Gunner to be such an one, as should be tried, allowed and licensed by such as should be for that Purpose appointed. And every Ship of 80 Tons, four Gunners, to be tried, as aforesaid. And so for every 20 Tons, one Gunner more. That the Chief Officers in the Havens, Towns, Ports and Places, where Shipping is used, should take the Names of all Persons in the same Towns, Ports and Places, which took Charge or served as Gunners in any Ship or Vessel; and the same to register in a Book for that Purpose: And in every *Master Term* to send up the same Names, and their Dwelling-places to the Master Gunner, and his four Associates; by which it might be known, where to have skilful Gunners, to serve her Majesty, when Opportunity required. That all such Ships as should be freighted within the River *Thames*, with Merchandizes or Goods, should for the Safeguard thereof, have, for every two Pieces, one such Sea-faring Man as should be a Scholar, to be taught and instructed in the Science of Shooting in great and small Ordnance, according to the Intent of her Majesty's Allowance for the same Purpose. That there might be, by the chief Masters, such strict Commandment given to the four Under-Masters and the Master Gunner, that the Powder and other her Majesty's Allowances for Teaching and Instructing Scholars in the Science or Mystery of Shooting in great and small Ordnance, be by them justly and truly expended about the same Purpose that it was allowed for,



for, and not otherwise, upon some Pain and Penalty. That the four Associates or Under Masters, with the Master Gunner, for the better Service of her Majesty, might have the Proof of all such Salt-petre, Coal, Sulphur, Powder, Match, Ordnance, Carriages, Wheels, Stocks, and Iron Work, as should be for her Majesty's Service and Store; and that none should be received, but that which they should find to be good and fit for Service; and that upon a Penalty to be appointed by their Honours. *Lastly*, That there might be set down such a perfect Government in every of her Majesty's Ships by their Honours, both for their own Safe-guards, and for a Terror to the Enemy, as heretofore was never put in Practice by any.

AND all this, this *Thomas* the rather offered at this Time, since the Queen had now gotten a puissant Navy of Ships for Defence, and the Nobility, at their own great Charges, had furnished it with great and terrible Ordnance, for the Terror of her Enemies; but there was a great Want of skilful Men to supply the Room of Gunners: So, that if Proof were made, he asserted, there would not be found skilful Gunners sufficient for four of her Men of War: But this Motion came to nothing.

THERE was also afterwards, for the laying up and preserving of the Arms, an Armoury built. The Foundation of this Armoury, that remarkable Nursery of Military Discipline, called *The Artillery-garden*, LONDON, was begun to be erected the first Day of May, Anno Dom. 1622, and was finished the last of November then next following; Colonel *Hugh Hamersley* being then President; *Edward Pierse*, Treasurer; *Henry Petowe*, Marshal; and *John Bingham*, Captain, and one of the Council of War for this Kingdom.

The Hospital of St. Mary, called the Spital.

NEXT to this was the dissolved Priory and Hospital of our blessed Lady, commonly called *St. Mary Spital*, founded by *Walter Brune*, and *Rosia* his Wife, for Canons Regular; *Walter*, Archdeacon of LONDON, laid the first Stone in the Year 1197; *William* of *St. Mary Church*, then Bishop of LONDON, dedicated it to the Honour of JESUS CHRIST, and his Mother the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the Name of *Domus Dei*, and *Beata Mariae extra Bishopsgate*, in the Parish of *St. Botolph*. The Bounds whereof, as appeareth by Composition betwixt the Parson and Prior of the said Hospital, concerning Tithes, begin at *Berward's-lane*, toward the South, and extend in Breadth to the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch* towards the North, and in Length from the *King's-street* on the West, to the Bishop of LONDON's Field, called *Lollefworth*, on the East. The Prior of this *St. Mary Spital*, for the Emortising and Propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Essex*, to this said House of *St. Mary Spital*, gave to *Henry VII*, 400 l. in the 22d of his Reign.

THIS Hospital, surrendered to *Henry VIII*, was reckoned to dispend 478 l. wherein, besides Ornaments of the Church, and other Goods pertaining to the Hospital, there were found standing 180 Beds well furnished, for Receipt of the Poor of Charity; for it was an Hospital of great Relief. *Sir Henry Plesington*, Knight, was buried there 1452.

IN Place of this Hospital, and near adjoining, are now built many handsome Houses for Merchants and others.

HERE was the House of a famous Italian Merchant, and Ambassador, much employed by Queen *Elizabeth*, namely, *Sir Horatio Pallavicini*. And in this same House, in the first Year of King *James I*, the Ambassador from the Archduke of *Austria* lodged, with his Company.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, in the Month of April 1559, came in great State from *St. Mary Spi-*

*tal*, attended with a thousand Men in Harness, with Shirts of Mail, and Crosetts, and Morris-Pikes, and ten great Pieces carried through LONDON unto the Court, with Drums, Flutes, and Trumpets founding, and two Morris-Dancers; and in a Cart two white Bears.

A Part of the large Church-yard pertaining to this Hospital, and severed from the rest with a Brick Wall, was for a long Time remaining, with a Pulpit Cross therein, somewhat like to that in *St. Paul's Church-yard*: And against the said Pulpit, on the South Side, before the Chancel and Chapel of *St. Edmund the Bishop*, and *St. Mary Magdalen*, (which Chapel was founded about the Year 1391, by *W. Evesham*, Citizen and Pepperer of LONDON, who was there buried) there was a handsome House of two Stories high, for the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Persons of Distinction, to sit in to hear the Sermons preached in the *Easter Holidays*. In the Part over them stood the Bishop of LONDON, and other Prelates; afterwards the Aldermens Ladies used to stand, or sit, at a Window there.

Sermons in the Easter Holidays at the Spital.

IT was for a long Time a Custom, on *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, for some learned Man, by Appointment of the Prelates, to preach a Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, treating of CHRIST'S Passion; and upon the three next *Easter Holidays*, *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, other learned Men, by the like Appointment, used to preach in the Forenoon at the said *Spital*, to persuade the Articles of CHRIST'S Resurrection: And then on *Low-Sunday*, before Noon, another learned Man, at *Paul's-Cross*, was to make Rehearfal of those four former Sermons, either commending, or reproving them, as to him (by Judgment of the learned Divines) was thought convenient: And that done, he was to make a Sermon of himself, which in all were five Sermons in one. At these Sermons, so severally preached, the Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their Violets, at *St. Paul's* on *Good-Friday*, and in their Scarlets, both they and their Wives, at the *Spital* in the Holidays, except *Wednesday*, in Violet; and the Mayor, with his Brethren, on *Low-Sunday*, in Scarlet, at *Paul's-Cross*.

TOUCHING the Antiquity of this Custom: In the Year 1398, King *Richard* having procured from *Rome*, Confirmation of such Statutes and Ordinances as were made in the Parliament begun at *Westminster* and ended at *Shrewsbury*, he caused the same Confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Paul's-Cross*, and at *St. Mary Spital*, in the Sermons before all the People. *Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1439, the 18th of *Henry VII*, gave 20 s. by the Year, to the three Preachers at the *Spital*. *Stephen Forster*, Mayor in the Year 1454, gave 40 s. to the Preachers of *Paul's-Cross* and *Spital*. The aforesaid House, wherein the Mayor and Aldermen sat at the *Spital*, was built (for that Purpose) out of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Rawson*, Alderman, and *Isabel* his Wife, in the Year 1488. In the Year 1594, this Pulpit, being old, was taken down, and a new one set up, the Preacher's Face turned towards the South, which was before towards the West. Also a large House (on the East Side of the said Pulpit) was then built for the Governors and Children of *Christ's Hospital* to sit in, and this was done out of the Goods of *William Elkins*, Alderman: But within the first Year, the same House decaying, and like to have fallen, was again (with great Cost) repaired at the City's Charge.

AMONG these and other memorable Things concerning these *Spital* Sermons, it deserves to be recorded; That in the Year 1632, three worthy



thy Brethren, Dr. *Samuel Wincope*, Mr. *Thomas Wincope*, and Mr. *John Wincope*, learned and reverend Divines, preached at St. *Mary Spital* upon *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Easter* Week. They were called to preach from the divers Places of their Habitations, distant many Miles from one another; and as they happily met here to preach, so did the Matter upon which they preached not less happily concur: For tho' their Texts were several, yet their Discourses were upon the same Subject, with an apt Dependence upon one another, like the Links of a Golden Chain, the second beginning where the first ended, and the third where the second ended, and making a suitable and excellent Conclusion of the two former Sermons with his own.

ON the East Side of this Church-yard lieth a large Field, of old Time called *Lolefworth*, now *Spittlefield*, which about the Year 1576, was broken up for Clay to make Brick; in the digging whereof many Earthen Pots called *Urns*, were found full of Ashes, and burnt Bones of Men, to wit, of the *Romans*, who inhabited here: For it was the Custom of the *Romans* to burn their Dead, to put their Ashes in an Urn, and then to bury the same, with certain Ceremonies, in some Field, appointed for that Purpose, near unto their City.

EVERY of these Pots had in them (with the Ashes of the Dead) one Piece of Copper Money, with the Inscription of the Emperor then reigning: Some of them were of *Claudius*, some of *Vespasian*, some of *Nero*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of *Trajanus*, and others. Besides those Urns many other Pots were found in the same Place, made of a white Earth, with long Necks, and Handles, like to our Stone Jugs: These were empty, but seemed to be buried full of some liquid Matter, long since consumed and soaked through. For there were found divers Vials, and other fashioned Glasses, some most curiously wrought, and some of Chrystal, all which had Water in them, nothing differing in Clearness, Taste, or Savour from common Spring-water, whatsoever it was at the first. Some of these Glasses had Oil in them very thick, and earthy in Savour. Some were supposed to have Balm in them, but had lost the Virtue: Many of these Pots and Glasses were broken in cutting of the Clay, so that few were taken up whole.

THERE were also found divers Dishes and Cups, of a fine red colour'd Earth, which shewed outwardly such a shining Smoothness, as if they had been of Coral: These had (in the Bottoms) Roman Letters printed. There were also Lamps of white Earth, and red, artificially wrought with divers Antiques about them, and three or four Images, made of white Earth, about a Span long each of them: One was of *Pallas*. Amongst divers of those Antiquities there was found one *Urna* with the Ashes and Bones, and one Pot of white Earth very small, not exceeding the Quantity of a Quarter of a Wine-Pint, made in the Shape of a Hare squatted upon her Legs, and between her Ears is the Mouth of the Pot.

THERE hath also been found in the same Field, divers Coffins of Stone, containing the Bones of Men, supposed to be Burials of some special Persons in Time of the *Britons*, or *Saxons*, after that the *Romans* had left to govern here. Moreover, there were also found the Skull and Bones of Men, without Coffins, or rather whose Coffins, being of great Timber, were consumed. Divers great Nails of Iron were there found, such as are used in the Wheels of Shod Carts, being each of them as big as a Man's Finger, and a Quarter of a Yard long, the Heads two Inches over. Those Nails were more wondered at than the rest of the Things there found, and many Opinions of Men were uttered of them, namely,

that the Men there buried, were murdered, by driving those Nails into their Heads, a Thing unlikely. For a smaller Nail would more aptly serve to so bad a Purpose, and a more secret Place would likely be employed for their Burial.

Dr. *Meiric Casaubon* (since those Times wherein the Things before-mentioned were observed) came into these Fields, and saw one of these Graves, newly opened, where was a Skull-bone broken by him that digged the Ground, and the Pieces scattered, and some carried away. But being observed to be beyond the ordinary Size, the King was acquainted with it, who appointed that the Pieces should be retrieved as many as might be, and set together, which was done, and then being drawn out according to Art, the Proportion equalled a Bushel in the Compass of it. There were Coins also found in that Grave; some whereof the said *Casaubon* had, and as for the Skull he conjectured it was once a Giant's, though some thought it might be an Elephant's. Such another Grave he speaks of found in *Dauphine* in *France*, with old Coins about it: The Bones and Skeleton about 25 Feet and an half in Length; which he supposed might be a certain antient Giant, named *Teuteloehus*, of which they had Traditions.

AND thus much for this Part of *Bishopsgate* Ward, without the Gate. The old Gate has been already mentioned, and the new one being not yet finished, we refer our Readers to the *Appendix*, in which shall be given some Account, with the Draught of it.

ONLY, for the Mention of certain Places hereabouts in the Bishop of LONDON's Register of Testaments, let this be inserted.

*Walter Caketon* by his Will, Aug. 18, 1430, gave to the Dean and College of the Royal Free Chapel, of St. *Stephen's Westminster*, 45 s. 4 d. Rent, which he had of the Gift and Grant of *John Preston*, Clerk, going yearly out of the Tenement Brewhouse, called *Le Scot on the Hoop*, situate in *Bishopsgate-street*, between the Tenement of the Prior of the Hospital of St. *Mary without Bishopsgate*, on the North, and the Lane [*Venellam*] of St. *Helen's* on the South, and the Garden of the Parson of the Church of St. *Mary Somerset* on the West, to have to the said Dean and College for ever, under Condition, that they keep the Anniversary of *Robert Fewlmer*, late Canon of the Chapel aforesaid, and of the said *John Preston*, Canon of the said Chapel.

AND first, to begin on the Left Hand of *Bishopsgate-street*, from the Gate are certain Tenements of old Time, pertaining to a Brotherhood of St. *Nicholas*, granted to the Parish-Clerks of LONDON, for two Chaplains to be kept in the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guildhall* of LONDON, in the 27th of *Henry VI*. The first of the Houses towards the North, and against the Wall of the City, was some Time a large Inn or Court, called the *Wrestlers*, from such a Sign, and the last in the high Street towards the South was some Time also an Inn, called the *Angel*, from such a Sign. Amongst these said Tenements was (on the same Street Side) an Entry or Court to the common Hall of the said Parish-Clerks, with Alms-Houses, seven in Number, adjoining, for Parish-Clerks, and their Wives, their Widows, such as were advanced in Years, and not able for Labour. One of these by the said Brotherhood of Parish-Clerks, was allowed 16 d. the Week, the other six had each of them 9 d. the Week, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood (amongst other) being suppressed: In the Reign of *Edw. VI*. the said Hall with the other Building there, was given to Sir *Robert Chester*, a Knight of *Cambridgeshire*; against whom the Parish-Clerks commenced a Suit, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and being

Old Monuments of the Romans found here.

Clerks Hall and their Alms-Houses in Bishopsgate-street.



being likely to have prevailed; the said Sir Robert Chester pulled down the Hall, fold the Timber, Stone, and Lead, and thereupon the Suit was ended. The Alms-houses remained in Queen Elizabeth's Hands, and People were there placed, such as could make the best Friends. Some of them taking the Pension appointed, let out their Houses for great Rent, giving Occasion to the Parson of the Parish to challenge Tithes of the Poor, &c.

IN this Parish are about 1800 Houses.

## The PARISH of St. ETHELBURGA.

St. Ethel-  
burga's.

NEXT to this is the small Parish Church of St. Ethelburga. The Saint, to whom this Church is dedicated, was a Saxon Queen, Wife to holy Edwyn, the first Christian King of Northumberland, and Daughter to King Etkelbert, of Kent, which Etkelburga, after the Martyrdom of her Lord and Husband, fled out of Northumberland into Kent, her Native Country, with Paulinus, Archbishop of York, taking with her, Eanfled her Daughter, and Vusofrean her Son, together with Iffi, the Son of Offrid, who was the Son of the said King Edwyn, and slain in the same Battle with his Father, where they were honourably received by Honorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, and her Brother Eadbaldus, King of Kent; and having sent the two Youths into France, where they soon died, she determined to exclude out of her Mind all temporal Things, and to employ in a religious Solitude all her Thoughts and Desires upon Heaven, and God alone; which Intentions of her's being known to her Brother, King Ealbald, he bestowed upon her a Village called Liming, where she built a Monastery, and for ought appears, was the first Widow, (saith Cresse) among the Saxons, which with a religious Veil (received from St. Paulinus) consecrated herself to serve our Lord.

THERE she continued in that Godly Vocation for many Years, full of Virtue and Sanctity of Life, and died about the Year 647. Her Memory is celebrated on the 10th of September in our Martyrology.

THIS Parish-Church Stow calls the Church of St. Ethelburgh, Virgin, but it seems to be a Mistake (she being, as appears above, a Widow.) It is a small Church, and stands on the East Side of Bishopsgate, in Bishopsgate Ward within: It is subject to the Archdeacon, but the Advowson having been granted to the Bishop of LONDON, and his Successors, since the Dissolution, those Bishops have since collated and inducted to this Church.

THE Patronage of this Church, was of old, in the Priores and Convent of St. Helen (which stood next unto it) till the Suppression of that House, after which, it was granted by the Crown to the Bishop of LONDON, and his Successors, in whom it hath continued ever since.

HERE was a Chantry founded for the Souls of Gilbert Maryon, and Christine his Wife, as appears by the Admission of a Chaplain to it in December 1436, at the Presentation of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Parishioners of this Parish, as the true Patrons thereof.

IT is uncertain when this Church was first erected; but it was repaired and beautified in the Year 1612, and the Steeple in the Year 1620; and having escaped the deplorable Fire in the Year 1666, the Steeple was again beautified and repaired in 1694, as the Church was in 1701, as appears on the West Gallery with a Cypher of W. R. The South Gallery has this Inscription at the East End of it.

VOL. I.

THIS Gallery was given by Mr. Owen Saint-peer, (being Church-warden) in the Year 1629, only for the Daughters and Maid Servants of this Parish to sit in.

By which Words are these Arms; Sable a Bend Argent, with a Lambeau of three Points for a Difference, quartered with Argent, a Cross.

Sable, and for the Crest, on the Point of a Spear, Or, a Dolphin Proper.

AND the Vestry, at the East End, was built in 1702, at the Charge of the Parish.

THIS Church is a Gothick Building, with a small Spire, and hath a Clock projecting into the Street.

As to the Ornament and Finishing, besides the two Galleries before-mentioned, it is well pewed, and wainscotted with Oak, near seven Feet high.

THE Altar-piece was built in the Year 1705, of right Oak; it consists of Pilasters and Entablature of the Corinthian Order, with Enrichments, also Attick Pilasters, a Compass or Circular Pediment, and Acroters, whereon are placed Lamps; and under the Pediment is a Glory. Here are also the Commandments, Lord's-Prayer, and Creed, done in Gold on Black; which, as also the Branch, was given by Mr. Clark of this Parish.

IN this Church are a few Monuments and Grave-stones; as, for one Williams, who had attended on 42 Mayors, deceased the 19th of July 1583. He is covered with a flat Stone in the Body of the Chancel, on which there is the Representation of a Man in Brass, wearing a Gown, and one behind him kneeling, with his two Wives.

ON the Stone these Verses:

Unusquisq; diu gaudet, bene vivere nemo.  
Quisq; pie debet vivere [nemo] diu.

AGAINST the North Wall, near the Chancel, on a black Marble Monument, adorned with Pediments, and two Babes weeping, is this Inscription, viz.

Here lieth interred the Body of John Cornelius Linckebank, of LONDON, Merchant, who exchanged this Life in his grand Climacterical Year 63, the 30th of September 1655, leaving behind him, by his first Wife Mary, three Sons, Henry, Jacob, and Peter, and one beloved Daughter Mary.

Corporis Arca mei variis jactata procellis  
Expectans portum Paradisi hac valle quies  
Heredes. Resurgam.

THERE is also a Monument for John Lamb, Son of William Lamb, Gent. and Catharine his Wife, November 3, 1681.

### A TABLE of BENEFACTORS to the Church and Poor of the Parish of St. Ethelburga.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. John Steward gave per Ann.	01	14	00
Mr. Robert Kitching gave per Ann. for Repair of the Steeple	00	15	00
Mr. Robert Kitching gave per Ann. for Bread	02	12	00
Mr. Thomas Jennings gave per Ann. for ever	03	03	04
Mr. Gibbs gave per Ann. for ever	02	12	00
The Lady Dean gave per Ann. for ever	00	04	10
Mr. Thomas Jennings gave per Ann. for ever	00	13	04
4 Y			Mr. Thomas



	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Dawson gave per Ann. for ever, for the Poor of ten Prisons	05	00	00
Mr. Richard Glover gave	20	00	00
Mr. John Cornelius Linkebeck gave	10	00	00
Mrs. Susanna Linkebeck gave	20	00	00
Mr. Nicholas Whiston gave	20	00	00
Mr. Thomas Bates gave in Plate	12	14	00
Mr. Francis Grant gave	05	00	00
Mr. Hamlet Clark gave the Branch in the Church.			
He gave also the Altar-piece and the Ornaments, Lion and Unicorn.			
He gave also to the Poor	20	00	00
Mr. Clement Austin gave to the Poor	05	00	00
And also gave per Ann. for ever, to buy Coals for the Use of the Poor	05	00	00

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, as said before, Value 70 l. per Annum, rated in the King's Books at 11 l. 12 s. 6 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Price; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. William Batty.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ; two Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are, one on the 5th of November, paid by the Sadlers Company. Evening Lecture every Sunday at six at Night.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are :	The WARD-OFFICERS are :
2 Church-wardens and Collectors.	2 Common - Council-Men.
2 Sidesmen.	1 Constable.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

THIS Parish extends on the West Side of Bishopsgate-street, from the Bull-Inn to Bishopsgate, and takes in Sutton's-court, and Helmet-court; and in Wormwood-street, from the Corner in Bishopsgate-street, to Helmet-court. It extends on the East Side of Bishopsgate-street, from Cammome-street to the Church, and takes in Angel-court, and South-Sea-clerks-alley. It extends also in Cammome-street on the South Side thereof, from the Corner in Bishopsgate Eastward to South-Sea-clerks-alley.

THE Number of Houses in this Parish are 120.

NEAR to St. Ethelburga's is a large Court, the Entrance into which is at this Time new building, called Little St. Helen's, because it once appertained to the Nuns of St. Helen, and was their House: There are seven Alms-Rooms or Houses for the Poor, belonging to the Company of Leatherfellers. Then somewhat more West is another Court with a winding Lane coming out against the West End of St. Andrew Underhaft's Church.

### The PARISH of St. HELEN.

St. Helen's

IN this Court stands the Church of St. Helen, some Time a Priory of Black Nuns: St. Helen, to whom this Priory was dedicated, by Constantius Chlorus, Governor of Britain under the Romans, was Mother of Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor of Rome. She was the Daughter of Coel, Prince of the Britons, and

born at Colchester in Essex, according to the British Chronicles. But some Greek Writers (among whom Nicephorus) relate, That she was born at Drepanum in Bithynia in Asia, being the Daughter of an Host in that City, who brought her to Constantius, then happening to be there in his Passage as Ambassador in Persia, who being enamoured of her great Beauty and Comeliness, had the Use of her Body, and got her with Child, which Child being afterwards born, she named Constantine. But Cardinal Baronius, in his Annals, Anno Christi 306, by some Arguments confutes this Relation, averring, that she was by Birth a Briton, and no Concubine to Constantius Chlorus, but his lawful Wife.

THIS is that Helena, which in antient Writings is named Piissima & Venerabilis Augusta. She went to Jerusalem, and there found out Christ's Cross, and ordained Quirinus, Bishop of Jerusalem. She afterwards returned to Rome, where she died, and was interred about the Year of our Lord 326, aged 80 Years. From Rome she was afterwards translated by her Son Constantine to Constantinople, and from thence, as Peter de Natalibus writes, to Venice, where, says he, her Body lies buried in a Monastery dedicated to her Name. But others say, her Body was translated to Rhemes, where her Translation is celebrated, yearly, Feb. 7, and at Rome her Festivity is kept, August 18.

BEFORE she came from Jerusalem, she repaired that City, adorning the same with many goodly Churches and Monuments. In many other Places she erected divers Churches dedicated to her Name. In her native Country of Great Britain (for so the most authentick Writers affirm) she left some Memorials of herself; for she built (as it is said) the Walls of LONDON and Colchester, and erected also a goodly Church at Bedford, which being turned into a Monastery, was afterwards destroyed by the Danes, about the Year 868. Who so desires to read more of St. Helen, may satisfy himself out of Eusebius in Vita Constantini, Rufinus, Sozomen, Peter de Natalibus, Nicephorus, and divers others.

THE said Priory long since was founded before the Reign of Henry III. William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's, was the first Founder, and was there buried, and William Basing, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the second Year of Edward II. was held also to be a Founder, or rather an Helper thereto. This Priory being valued at 314 l. 2 s. 6 d. was surrender'd the 25th of November, the 30th of Henry VIII. The whole Church, the Partition betwixt the Nuns Church and the Parish-Church being taken down, remaineth now to the Parish, and is a fair Parish-Church, but wanteth such a Steeple as Sir Thomas Gresham promised to have built, in Recompence of Ground in their Church filled up with his Monument.

THE Nuns Hall, and other Housing thereto pertaining, was since purchased by the Company of Leatherfellers, and is their common Hall.

The Parsonage of St. Helen's was in the Crown in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. A Lease whereof she granted about the Year 1588 to one Captain Nicholas Oseley for his good Service against the Spaniards. A Person, who being in Spain in these dangerous Times, had sent very good Intelligence thence; and likewise in the Fight against the Spanish Fleet in 1588. Whereupon Howard, Lord Admiral, sent a Letter in his Behalf to the Lord Treasurer, that for the Causes abovementioned, it was the Queen's Pleasure, that no Lease of the said Parsonage should, in the meantime, be granted out of the Exchequer, which might prevent the Reward of one that had so well deserved, in adventuring his Life so many Ways in her Majesty's Service.

THE



BUT before this, in the 10th of *Elizabeth*, May 27, the Queen granted to *Cesar Adelmare*, and *Thomas Colfil*, the Rectory, Parish-Church, Messuages, Tithes, &c. for 21 Years; reserving unto her Majesty and her Heirs, the Advowson of the Vicarage.

THE Rectory came afterwards to *Michael Stanhope*, Esq; and *Edward Stanhope*, LL.D. and one of the Masters of the Court of *Chancery*, 20 l. to be issuing from the said Rectory every Year *pro stipendio*, i. e. for a Salary to a sufficient Preacher of GOD's Word, to be allowed by the Bishop of LONDON. The Parish have a Copy of the Queen's Sale, granting to them the whole Rectory and Church of *St. Helen's*, with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of *St. Helen's*, and all the Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Gardens, and Tithes, Oblations, Rents, Fruits, Profits, Advantages, Commodities, &c. This bore Date, at *Westminster*, Sept. 13, in the 41st of her Reign.

THIS Church was beautifully repaired, at the Charge of the Parishioners, having 1300 l. laid out upon it, in the Year 1633; and, escaping the dreadful Fire in 1666, was again repaired, and the small Tower built in the Year 1699. It is a modern *Gothick* Building, and plainly appears to have been two Churches, there being only a North and South Isle, and where the Middle Isle is in other Churches, here is a Range of Pillars and Arches. The Pulpit is placed in the South Isle, fronting Northward, and the Walls of this Building are mostly of Brick and Stone, covered with a Finishing, having Battlements, and strengthened with Butterssies.

IT has a handsome strong Timber Roof. There are three Wainscot Door-cases, one at the West-End is very ornamental, with Columns and Entablature of the *Composite* Order; also two Lions, and a Shield between two Cherubs, each sustaining a Festoon, and in the Middle of the Pediment these Words carved:

*This is none other but the House of GOD, this is the Gate of Heaven.*

IT is also pewed with Oak, and there are Seats on the North Side of the Church for the Children, and others of the Work-house in *Bishopsgate-street*, tho' the said Workhouse, as said before, is in the Parish of *St. Botolph*: And the Altar-Piece is painted Deal of the *Composite* Order. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments*, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black. Over the *Commandments* is a Glory, and these Words:

*If ye love me, keep my Commandments.* St. John, Chap. xiv.

AND above the Cornice, the King's Arms, supported by two Angels; also in the East-Wind-ow, there are the Arms of LONDON, the Grocers, and two others, and in the other Wind-ows, the Leatherfellers, and some few more.

THE Length of the Church is 111 Feet, Breadth 50, and Altitude 31; also that of the Steeple, which consists of a small Tower, a Kind of Cupola, and Turret, is 68 Feet, wherein are only two Bells.

In the Church of *St. Helen* are these MONUMENTS.

*Thomas Langton*, Chaplain, buried in the Choir, 1350.

*Adam Francis*, Mayor, 1354.

*Elizabeth Venner*, Wife to *William Venner*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1401.

Dame *Elizabeth Greystock*, Widow, late Wife of *Sir John Vavasor*, Knt. which Lady by Will,

dated May 14, 1509, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Monastery of *St. Helen*, within *Bishopsgate*, LONDON, in the Chapel of our Lady in the North Side of the Chapel, and gave to the Priorefs and Convent of the same a Bafon and Ewer of Silver.

*Robert Knollys*, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber of the King. He bequeathed Anno 1420, to the Priorefs and Convent of this Monastery, a Suit of Copes, and 20 l.

IN this Church there was a Figure of the *Trinity*, and a high Altar of *St. Helen*; to which much Devotion was paid. In the Year 1488, *Rafe Machin*, Esq; of this Parish, made his Will, to be buried before the *Trinity* in *St. Helen's* Parish in *Bishopsgate-street*, &c. "Item, I be-  
"queath to the Church a black Velvet Gown,  
"and a black Velvet Cloak. Item, I bequeath  
"to the high Aultare of *St. Ellen's* a fyne Diaper  
"Tabull Cloath.

*Joan*, Daughter to *Henry Seamer*, Wife to *Richard*, Son and Heir to *Robert Lord Poynings*, dyed a Virgin, 1420.

*John Swinfleet*, 1420.

*Nicholas Marshall*, Ironmonger, Alderman, 1474.

*Sir John Crosby*, Alderman, 1475. And *Anne* his Wife; both their Effigies, finely carved in white Marble, lye at full Length upon the Monument.

*Thomas Williams*, Gentleman, 1495.

*Mary Orrell*, Wife to *Sir Lewis Orrell*, Knt.

*Henry Sommer*, and *Catharine* his Wife.

*Walter Huntington*, Esq;

*John Langthorpe*, Esq; 1510.

*John Gower*, Steward of *St. Helen's*, 1512.

*Robert Rochefter*, Esq; Serjeant of the Pantry to *Henry VIII*.

*Sir William Sanctlo*, and *Sir William Sanctlo*, Father and Son.

*Eleanor*, Daughter to *Sir Thomas Butler*, Lord Sudley.

*John Southworth*.

*Nicholas Starpsfield*, Esq;

*Thomas Saunderford*, or *Somerford*, Alderman.

*Alexander Cheyney*.

*Walter Dawbeny*.

*George Fastolph*, Son to *Hugh Fastolph*.

*Robert Lyade*.

*Thomas Benolt*, alias *Clarencieux* King at Arms, 1534.

*William Hollis*, Mayor, 1540.

*John Fauconbridge*, Esq, 1545.

\_\_\_\_\_ *Hackett*, Gentleman of the King's Chapel.

*Sir Andrew Jud*, Mayor, 1551.

*William Skegges*, Serjeant Poulter.

*Richard Gresham*, Son to *Sir Thomas Gresham*, 1564.

THERE is a very stately Monument, having the Effigies of *Sir William Pickering*, in white Marble, in full Proportion lying upon it, with this Inscription:

Quiescit hic *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Pater Equestris Ordinis Vir, Miles Mariscallus. Qui obiit 19 Die Maij, Anno Salutis a Christo 1542.

Jacit hic etiam *Gulielmus Pickeringus*, Filius, Miles, Corporis Animiq; bonis insigniter ornatus; Literis excultis, & Religione sincerus, Linguas exacte percalluit. Quatuor Principibus summa cum laude inservivit: *Henrico* scilicet octavo, militari virtute; *Edwardo* sexto, Legatione Gallica: Reginae *Mariae* Negotiatione Germanica: *Elizabethae*, Principi omnium illustrissimae, summis Officiis devotissimus. Obiit Londini, in Aedibus *Pickeringiis*, Aetate 51, Anno Gratiae 1573, Januarii Quarto.



Cujus Memoria, *Thomas Henneagius*, Miles, Camera Regia Thesaurarius; *Johannes Asteley*, Armiger, Jocalium Magister; *Druro Drurecus*, & *Thomas Wotton*, Armig. Testamenti sui Executores, Monumentum hoc posuere.]

THERE is a handsome Monument on the North Wall of the Choir, with this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *William Bond*, Alderman, and some Time Sheriff of LONDON; a Merchant Adventurer, and most famous (in his Age) for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land. Obiit 32 die Maij, 1576.

ANOTHER in the South Isle of the Choir, as in a Chapel by itself, hath this Inscription:

Hic situs est *Johannes Spencer*, Eques Auratus, Cives & Senator *Londinensis*, ejusdem Civitatis Prætor An. 1594. Qui ex *Alicia Bromfieldia* Uxore unicam reliquit Filiam *Elizabeth*, *Gulielmo*, Baroni *Compton* enuptam. Obiit 30 die Martij, Anno Salutis M. DC. IX.

Socero bene merito *Gulielmus* Baro *Compton* gener posuit.

IN the West Side of the same Chapel, is an extraordinary beautiful and spacious Marble Monument white, white veined with blue, and red veined with white, adorned with Entablature, and 2 Cupids, one holding a gilded Taper, the other weeping. On the Cornice, three Urns, with a large Festoon, and below are four Cherubims, with other Enrichments of Mantling, Palm-branches, three Chaplets, &c. and this Inscription:

M. S.

*Charles Chamberlan*, Esq; Alderman of this City, in Testimony of his true Affection and Sorrow for their Deaths, hath consecrated this Monument to the Memory of his dearly beloved Wife *Rachael*, the Daughter of Sir *John Lawrence*, Knight, Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1665; who died August 21, 1687, soon after her Delivery of her 10th Child; and of his 4th Daughter *Hester*, who died the 9th of June 1687, at the Age of six Years, eight Months; both whose Bodies are here deposited in a Vault near this Place, belonging to his Ancestors, in Expectation of a joyful Resurrection at the last Day.

UNDER the last mentioned Monument, is another, with the following Inscription:

M. S.

In the same Vault with his dear Wife and Daughter, and with like Hopes of a joyful Resurrection together, lyeth the Body of *Charles Chamberlan*, Esq; Alderman of this City; who departed this Life, Jan. 29, 1704, aged sixty five Years; having no where left behind him either a Merchant better accomplished, or a Gentleman more copmleatly adorned with all Sorts of useful Knowledge. In Memory of her most affectionate and intirely beloved Father, *Abigail*, his sorrowful Daughter and sole Executrix, the Wife of *Lemyng Rebow*, Esq; caused this Monument to be enlarged.

IN the South Isle of this Church, is a large Window, with this Inscription:

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Joyce Featly*, Daughter to *William Kerwyn*, Esq; and Wife to *Daniel Featly*, D. D. Anno Domini 1632.

THIS Window is beautified with three rich Coats, her Father's, her first, and her second Husbands.

OVER against it, towards the Middle Isle, is a Monument erected to the Memory of her worthy Father, and aforesaid *William Kerwyn*, Esq; dated 1594, the Time of his Death and Burial.

ALSO of Mrs. *Magdalen Kerwyn*, her Mother, buried in the Year of our Lord 1692.

OF *Benjamin Kerwyn*, her Brother, buried the 27th of July, Anno 1621, and here (with them all that are before named) interred.

THIS Monument, in this Passage after 39 Years, somewhat defaced and withered, was raised, repaired, beautified, and encompassed with Iron Bars, in a fair and graceful Manner, at the Charge of this loving Daughter, the aforesaid Mrs. *Joyce Featly*, 1632.

THERE is a fair Grave-stone, engraven on a plain Stone, being there laid in Memorial of Mr. *Abraham Orelus*, a learned Preacher of the French Church. It lieth near to Sir *John Spencer's* Tomb in the South Isle of the Chancel.

BESIDES the Monuments above-mentioned, there are these later ones.

*John Standish*, D. D. Chaplain to King *Charles II.*, and King *James II.*, deceased the 2d of the Calends of January 1686.

AGAINST the South Wall of the Church is a Monument for *Henry White*, late of *Bilboa*, Merchant, who died January 1, 1702-3.

ANOTHER for Dame *Abigail Lawrence*, late Wife of Sir *John Lawrence*, Knight and Alderman. She was the Mother of ten Children; the nine first, being all Daughters, she suckled at her own Breasts: Her last, a Son, died an Infant. She died the 16th of June, 1682.

AGAINST the same Wall, a little above two Years since, was set up a neat Marble Table, with this Inscription:

H. S. E.

*Richardus Backwell*, Armiger,  
(*Edwardi Backwell*, hujus olim  
Civitatis Aldermanni Filius)  
Heu Maxime Deslendus  
Patriæ admodum & Amicis  
(Haud Æqui sibi)  
Utilis vixit.

Obiit Aprilis die 26, A. D. 1731. Ætat. 67.  
Patris Dilectissimi

Memoriæ  
Hoc Marmor Dicavit  
*Richardus Backwell*  
Filius.

BENEATH the Body of the Church in the North Wall, and near the West End of the Church, is a very spacious Marble Monument, with Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; also two Arches, under the Westward of which are the Figures of him and nine Children, and under the Eastward those of his Wife and seven Daughters, all in a Kneeling Posture, and under is the Inscription following.

Within this Monument lieth the earthly Parts of *John Robinson*, Merchant of the Staple in LONDON, free of the Merchant-Taylors, and some Time Alderman of LONDON, and *Christian* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Anderson*, Grocer. They spent together in holy Wedlock 36 Years, and were happy, (besides other Blessings) in nine Sons and seven Daughters: She changed her mortal Habitation for a Heavenly,  
on



on the 24th of *April* 1592. Her Husband following her on the 19th of *Feb.* 1599. Both much beloved in their Lives, and more lamented at their Deaths, especially by the Poor, to whom their good Deeds (being alive) begot many Prayers; now being dead many Tears. The Glass of his Life held 70 Years, and then run out. To live long and happy is an Honour, but to die happy a greater Glory; both these aspired to both. Heaven do doubt hath their Souls, and this House of Stone their Bodies, where they sleep in Peace 'till the Summons of a glorious Resurrection awakens them.

Not far from this is the remarkable Monument of Mr. *Bancroft*, who was there buried in the Year 1728; it is a large, and indeed but clumsy, Piece of Stone Building, having four Urns, with gilt Flames at the Top, a Pair of Wainscot Doors glazed to go into it, which he often did himself in his Life-time; the Key of these Doors is kept by the Drapers Company, to whom he left a great Estate; it is encompassed by a Rail of Iron, and hath this Inscription upon it:

The Ground whereon this Tomb stands, was purchased of this Parish in 1723, by *Francis Bancroft*, Esq; for the Interment of himself and Friends only, and was confirmed to him by a Faculty from the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, LONDON, the same Year; and in his Life-time he erected this Tomb, Anno 1726. and settled Part of his Estate in LONDON and *Middlesex*, for beautifying and keeping the same in Repair for ever.

OVER the Inscription are his Arms, viz.

Or, Three Wheat-Sheaves of the same, on a Bend, Azure, between six cross Crofslets of the last.

CREST, A Wheat-Sheaf, Or, between two Wings.

AGAINST the North Wall, and on the North Side of the Church, are Monuments for,

*William Finch*, Merchant, and *Esther* his Wife.

*William Drax*, Esq; Dec. 17, 1669.

*Henry Draper*, Esq; Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, 17 Jan. 1674. and four of his Grandchildren,

*George Briggs*, Esq; 1663.

*James Stanier*, Merchant of this City, Dec. 16, 1663. And *Thomasin*, his Wife, Nov. 19, 1676.

A Stone with *Armenian* Letters. It is laid up on *John Wartanis*, *Armenian* Merchant: Born in *Persia*. Deceased 7 April, 1662.

*Walter Briggin*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 15 Sept. 1625.

*Thomas Chamberlain*, Purveyor, for the King, May 3, 1684. And *Mary* his Wife, Sept. 21, 1686.

*George Kellum*, Esq; April 30, 1672: and several of his Children; and his Wife, *Katharine Kellum*, 14 Oct. 1703.

*Sir Martin Lumley*, Knt. Alderman of LONDON, 16—4.

*Charles Senior*, Son of *Richard Senior*, Anno 1664.

South Chapel. *Regina Wolfe*, late Daughter of *John Wolfe* of LONDON, Merchant, and *Regina*, his Wife, Feb. 1, 1690. Also *Lucy Wolfe*, their other Daughter, January 24, and *Regina Wolfe*, the Mother of these, Jan. 28, 1691;

*Sir Julius Adelmare*, alias *Cæsar*, Knt. Doctor of both Laws, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, April 18, 1636, aged 75; the Lady *Anne Cæsar* set up the Monument, and rests with him.

VOL. I.

*Christopher Chamberlain*, of LONDON; Merchant, Dec. 15, 1640, aged 72.

*Martin Bond*, Esq; hath a Monument against the North Wall, Son of *William Bond*, Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, he was Captain in the Year 1588, in the Camp at *Tilbury*: Lived to the Age of 85, and died in May, 1643.

*Edward Berkley*, Esq; May 8, 1669.

Near the Vestry Door, a little Monument against the Wall, for *Gervase Reresby*, sprung from an antient Family in *Yorkshire*; who lived thirty Years in *Spain* in great Reputation, died in *England*, Anno 1704. This Monument was erected by his only Son.

THERE is a printed Memorial hanging up in a Table, at the Entrance into this Church, of a young new born Child, that was taken up between the great Warehouse and *Sir John Spencer's* back Gate, being (by a most unnatural Mother) there buried in a great Dunghil of Sea-Coal Ashes, with the Face upward, yet found alive by *Richard Atkinson*, who used to make clean this Passage there of the Soil, carrying it thence with his Wheelbarrow. The Child had not any Rag or Cloth about it, but was all bloodied, by reason that the Navel-String was untied, and the Body merely crusted over with the Sea-Coal Dust. Yet being made clean by the poor Man's Wife, it was found to be a most goodly Man-Child; strong and well featured, without any Blemish, or Harm upon it. But strangled inwardly, by sucking in the noisome Filth and Ashes.

It was christened and named, *Job Cinere extractus*, *Job taken out of the Ashes*. It lived three Days, and dying, lies buried in the Church-yard, the 5th of September, 1612, *Richard Ball*, Minister, *William Robinson* and *Richard Westney*, Church-wardens; *Thomas Edwards* and *Abraham Gramer*, Side-Men; and *John Harvey*, Clerk.

THE Charities in this Parish given to the Poor are 2 s. every Sunday (for ever) in Bread, allowed by the Gift of the afore-remembered Mr. *Robinson*, and 1 s. also in Bread every Sunday, given by Mrs. *Stiöl*.

*Sir Andrew Jud* also founded six Alms-Houses for certain poor People, and gave Lands to the Skinners, out of which they are to give 4 s. every Week to six poor Alms-Men, 8 d. a-piece, and 25 s. 4 d. a Year in Coals among them for ever. These Houses have been lately rebuilt, having this Inscription over the Door.

These Alms-Houses were founded by *Sir Andrew Jud*, Knt. Citizen and Skinner, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, Anno Dom. 1551, for six poor Men of the said Company. Rebuilt by the said Company, Anno Dom. 1729.

HERE follows an exact Table of the Grants, Donations and Bequests conferred and settled upon this Parish, and the several Trusts and Uses thereof collected by *R. Bromley*, Church-warden, March 20, 1703.

#### DONORS.

IN 1599, Queen *Elizabeth*, by Letters Patents, did give and grant the Rectory and Church of *St. Helen's*, with the Rights and Appurtenances, to the late Priory of *St. Helen's* some Time belonging, and all the Messuages, Houses, &c. to the Use of *Michael Stanhope*, Esq; one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and *Edward Stanhope*, Doctor of Laws, their Heirs and Assigns for ever. In which Grant is reserved, to be paid by them 20 l. per Ann. by Quarterly Payments, to be going out of the said Rectory, for a Stipend or Salary, to a sufficient Preacher of the Word of God, from Time to Time in the said



faid Church, to be allowed by the Bishop of LONDON.

July 12, 1599, *John Robinson*, Senior, Merchant of the Staple, by his Will, gave unto his Son *Arthur* a Messuage, or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Olave*, near the Tower of LONDON, to hold to him, and his Heirs Males of his Body, with several Remainders to his other Sons, and their Heirs Males, &c. And his Will is, That for ever shall be paid out of the said Capital House, to the Parson and Church-wardens of this Parish, and their Successors, yearly, by Quarterly Payments, 5 l. 4 s. which they shall distribute weekly, by 2 s. every Sunday Morning, in Bread to the Poor of this Parish, with a Clause for Distress. This was paid by the Wardens of the Carpenters Company.

September 29, 1603, *Edward Fenner*, of this Parish, Citizen and Carpenter, by his Will, did order and dispose of his Messuage, or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, wherein he dwelt, to several Persons, for their respective Lives, and after their Decease, the Reversion and Remainder thereof to the Minister and Church-wardens of this Parish, for the Time being, and their Successors, for ever. And to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters LONDON, and their Successors for ever; to the End that they, within four Years next after that they should be possessed thereof, pay his next Heir then living, 20 l. And after that, all such Rents then after made, be devised in two equal Parts: Whereof one Part to be distributed, yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Parish.

THIS House was then in Lease, by Indenture Tripartite, dated September 12, 1671, for 34 Years, at the Rent, for one Moiety thereof of 5 l. per Annum, to the Church-wardens of this Parish: But it is to be noted, That this House was let by the Lessees to *William Poole*, Sadler, at 32 l. per Annum by Lease; but Care was afterwards taken by the Officers of the Parish, to be better Husbards for their Poor; for upon the Expiration of this Lease, it was let out at the full Value, for the Use of the Poor.

March 11, 1607, *William Prior*, Citizen, and Pewterer of LONDON, by his Testament willed, after the Decease of his Wife, the yearly Rent of his Messuage, or Tenement, in this Parish, to be paid to the Church-wardens, and to be by them laid out for ever, viz. 8 l. of the said Rent to be bestowed in Sea-Coals, and given to the Poor of this Parish. And also for two Sermons, to be preached yearly, for ever, viz. on the first Sunday in clean Lents one Sermon; and the other on the Day of his Burial, (which was March 27, 1608) for which Sermons he gave 13 s. 4 d. out of the said Rent. And to the Church-wardens, for the Time being, for a Drinking, 2 l. yearly, to be spent on the Day the said first Sermon shall be preached. And the rest of the said yearly Rent, to be to the Use of the Poor of the said Parish.

THIS House was then let by Lease, by Indenture dated June 4, 1697, for 21 Years, from Lady-Day 1699, at 30 l. per Annum.

September 1, 1631, *Sir Martin Lumley*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, by his Will, gave to the Church-wardens, and their Successors, for ever, one Annuity, or Rent Charge, of 20 l. to be issuing out of his Messuage, or Tenement, in the Parish of *St. John Evangelist*, LONDON, called *The Black Boy*, at two Payments, Christmas and Lady-Day; upon Trust for the establishing a Lecture, or Sermon, for ever, to be preached in this Parish-Church on Thursdays Evening weekly, from Michaelmas to Lady-Day; the Church-wardens to pay the same to a godly

Divine, for his Pains in preaching the said Lecture. And to the said Church-wardens likewise one other Annuity, or Rent Charge, of 4 l. per Annum, issuing out of the said Messuage, or Tenement, by two Payments, at Christmas and Lady-Day, for the Use of the Poor of this Parish.

THIS House is now known by the Sign of *The Bear and ragged Staff*, in *Watling-street*, near *St. Paul's Church*.

Item, There is a Payment unto the Vicar of this Parish, of 3 l. per Annum, issuing out of a Messuage, some Time in the Occupation of *Charles Perkins*. This is said to have been antiently the Vicarage House, and of late was claimed by the Skinners Company.

October 14, 1633, *William Robinson*, late of this Parish, Citizen and Mercer, by his Deed enrolled in Chancery, charged a Messuage, or Tenement, and two Yard Lands, and a Quarter of a Yard Land, in *Haverton upon the Hill* in *Northamptonshire*, and all his Lands, with one Annuity of 2 l. 12 s. after his Decease, for ever, to be paid to the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of this Parish at Lady-Day, to be distributed among the poor Pensioners of this Parish, by 12 d. per Week, in Wheaten Bread, every Sabbath Day, after Morning Service.

February 8, 1635, *Thomas Fenner*, Citizen of LONDON, did, by his Will, give all that his Messuage and Tenement in this Parish, after the Decease of his Wife and Brother, unto the Parson and Church-wardens of this Parish, upon Trust that they shall, out of the Rent and Profit thereof, yearly distribute among seven poor Women of this Parish, in most Want, 7 l. and shall cause one Sermon, yearly, to be preached in this Church, on the Day he shall be buried, by some godly Preacher; and shall give to him for his Pains, for every Sermon 10 s. and that the Church-wardens may take the other 10 s. and all the rest of the Rents and Profits of the said Messuage, or Tenement, shall be to the Use of the Poor of the said Parish.

Note, This House was leased out to *Thomas Kirkes*, by Indenture dated November 21, 1689, for fifty Years, at 8 l. per Annum; he having rebuilt the same at his own Charge.

April 20, 1636, *Joyce Featly*, by her Will, or Writing, indented Tripartite, did appoint, That after the Death of *Dr. Daniel Featly*, her Husband, and herself, yearly to be paid by her Heirs, out of the Rents and Profits of a Messuage in the Parish of *Lambeth* in *Surrey*, (being Copyhold of the Manor of *Kennington*) for ever, 4 l. per Ann. to be paid to the Vicar and Church-wardens of this Parish, by Quarterly Payments, upon Trust, to distribute 12 d. thereof weekly, every Sunday, in Bread; and 20 s. thereof, yearly, to the Preacher, to preach on the Day of her Burial, (and that happened on the 3d of October 1637) and in Default of such Sermon, that said 20 s. to go to the Poor of the Parish: And 6 s. yearly, to be bestowed in repairing her Father's Tomb. And the other 2 s. yearly, to the Sexton, for keeping clean the same Tomb.

Note, That this Annuity did accrue due and payable in the Year 1645, upon the Death of the said *Dr. Featly*, (who died April 21, that said Year) but the Heirs of the said *Joyce* refusing to pay the same, the Vicar and Church-wardens sued out an Inquisition upon the Statute for *Charitable Uses*; and in December 1648, obtained a Decree for the Payment thereof: But the Manor of *Kennington* being vested in the Crown, and by reason of the Change of Government, and Confusion in those Times, the said Decree was never put in Execution, or revived, until the Year 1702, when the Vicar and Church-wardens sued out a Writ of *Scire Facias*, to revive the same Decree.

To



To which one *Nicholas Lampen*, and others, in Possession of the Premises, put in Exceptions: And Matter coming to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper, *November 13, 1703*, his Lordship dismiss'd the said Exceptions, and ordered the Payment of the said Annuities from *Michaelmas 1703*; but (for some Reasons) with a Remittance of all Arrears. Which Order is made a final Decree of the Court of *Chancery*; and so enrolled in the *Petty-bag Office*, *March 1703*.

*May 23, 1682*, *Diana Astrey*, of this Parish, Widow, did, by her Will, give 10 s. yearly, for ever, to the Minister of this Parish, for better Encouragement to Preach, and to the Clerk, 2 s. 6 d. for ever.

*May 16, 1684*, by an Indenture (concluding an Agreement between Sir *John Lawrence*, Knt. and the Parishioners of this Parish) he obliged himself and his Heirs, Executors, &c. to pay a Legacy of 100 l. given to this Parish by *Adam Lawrence*, Merchant, by his Will, dated *March 23, 1656*, and to pay 150 l. due for Interest of the same at that Time, and to pay 100 l. more for Leave to make a Vault in the Parish Church, for the Use of himself and his Family: The said Sir *John Lawrence* did, by the same Indenture, therefore grant to several Persons and their Heirs for ever, in Trust of the Parish, one Annuity or Rent Charge of 20 l. per Annum, to be issuing out of a Messuage or Tenement in this Parish, not long since in the Occupation of *John Seagre*, with a Clause for Distress: Redeemable upon Payment of 350 l. and the Annuity thereupon to cease.

Note, This 20 l. per Annum, is to be applied towards the Encouragement of the Minister and for the Use of the Poor, at the Direction of the Parishioners in Vestry assembled.

THERE is to be received, yearly, at *Christmas*, by the Alderman of *Bishopsgate Ward*, or his Beadle, 2 s. being the Gift of *Margaret Dunn*, payable from the Ironmongers Company, for the Use of the Poor of this Parish.

THIS Church of *St. Helen's* and Rectory was once in the Parish, if they could but have kept it, being held of the Crown by Lease: And there is, in a Parish-Book belonging to this Parish, the Copy of a Lease, from Queen *Elizabeth* to *Cæsar Aldermarie* (as it is writ for *Adelmare*) Esq; and *Thomas Colcel*, (or *Colsbill*) Parishioners and Inhabitants of *St. Helen's* Parish in the City of LONDON, for, and in the Name of all the Parishioners and Inhabitants there, upon their Desire, to be to them granted, of the Rectory of the said Parish, for that Intent and Purpose, that the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the same shall from Time to Time rise, grow, and increase, to the Use, Profit and Commodity of the Parishioners there. Therefore, in Consideration of 17 l. 12 s. 2 d. paid by the said *Cæsar Aldermarie* and *Tho. Colcel* at the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, she (the said Queen *Elizabeth*) granted, and to Farm devised to them, all that Rectory and Parsonage and Church of *St. Helen's* in the said City, except and reserved to her Majesty, and her Heirs, the Advowson of the Vicarage there: To have and to hold the said Rectory, Parish, and Church, Messuages, Houses, Tithes, Oblations, and other Profits, to the said *Cæsar* and *Thomas*, their Executors and Assigns, from the Feast of *St. Michael* the Archangel, unto the Term of 21 Years: Yielding and paying, therefore, yearly, to her, her Heirs and Successors, 8 l. 16 s. 1 d. The said *Cæsar* and *Thomas* to pay as well the Priests Wages, there doing Divine Service, and all other Sums of Money for Bread and Wine, and other Necessaries in the Church, to be expended and paid.

THEN there was a Clause, that the said Farmers shall repair the Chancel and Housing to the said Rectory belonging: And likewise a Clause,

that after such reasonable Sums of Money received, paid and deducted, as they laid out, as well for the Fine of this Lease, or otherwise about the Sum, and obtaining the same, or of these Letters Patents; and from thenceforth, all such Issues and Profits coming and issuing of the same Parsonage, all Charges of the said Parsonage being deducted, they shall convert and dispose to the Use and Commodity of the Parishioners, or cause to be converted or disposed, during the said Term. This was dated *May* the 27th, in the 10th Year of that Queen's Reign.

THE Parish seems to have had this Rectory in Lease before. For it is said that *March 21, 1564*, the Parish paid Mr. *Colcel*, for the Charge of the Lease of the said Parsonage, 20 l. according to an Order taken in the Vestry.

ONE of these Farmers of the Rectory, viz. Mr. *Cæsar*, died soon after the aforesaid Lease, namely, *Anno 1569*, and seems to have been the Father of Sir *Julius Cæsar*, a Civilian, and great Man under Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I*, being Judge of the Admiralty, and a Privy-Counsellor, who lies buried in *St. Helen's* Church under a fair Monument, where, in a *Latin* Inscription, his Character and Quality are told.

THIS Rectory came afterwards into the Possession of the *Stanhopes*, viz. in the 41st of Queen *Elizabeth*, as hath been before-mentioned. The Parish have a Copy of her Sale thereof for the Sum of 610 l. 18 s. 7 d. ob. q. paid by *Michael Stanhope*, Esq; one of the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, and *Edward Stanhope*, Doctor of Law, and one of the Masters of the Court of *Chancery*: "Granting to them the whole Rectory and Church of *St. Helen*, with their Rights, Members and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of *St. Helen*, and all the Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Gardens, Tithes, Oblations, Rents, Fruits, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, &c. belonging to the said Rectory and Church: And the annual Rent of 8 l. 16 s. 1 d. formerly belonging to the said Priory, and Parcel of the Possessions. Which Priory, Rectory and Church, is extended to the clear yearly Value of 8 l. 16 s. 1 d. per Annum, to hold by Fealty in free and common Soccage, and not in Capite, nor by Military Service: And, moreover, she gave and granted all the Rents, Issues, Revenues, Profits, &c. of all and singular the Premises from the Feast of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady, last past, by her Gift, absq; compoto, 20 l. to be issuing from the said Rectory, pro stipendio sive Salario, i. e. for a Stipend or Salary for a sufficient Preacher of God's Word within the said Church, to preach from Time to Time, to be allowed by the Bishop of LONDON, for the Time being, to be paid him Quarterly by equal Portions, and from the said Payments, to free and indemnify her and her Successors." This bore Date at *Westminster* the 13th of September, 41 Regni.

THIS Living is now an Impropriation; the Impropriator is Mr. *Freeman*, the Tithes, 64 l. 12 s. 7 d. per Annum, rated in the King's Books.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Haywood*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Wilson*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock.

<i>The Parish Officers are:</i>	<i>The Ward Officers are:</i>
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common Council Men.
4 Overseers of the Poor.	1 Constable.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

THIS Parish takes in Part of *Bishopsgate-street*, *Great St. Helen's*, *Little St. Helen's*, *Crosby-square*, and *Sun-yard*.



THE Number of Houses 138.

THE most remarkable Places are, 1. Leather-fellers-Hall, situated at the East End of *Little St. Helen's*. The Room called the Hall has Joiners and Plaisterers Work, exceeding fine, considering the Antiquity of it: The Screen is magnificent, adorned with six Columns of the *Ionick* Order, and the Ceiling with Fretwork. 2. *Crosby-Square*, built with handsome Houses, where was antiently one great House, called *Crosby-Place*, being built by Sir *John Crosby*, Grocer and Woolman, in Place of certain Tenements, with their Appurtenances, let to him by *Alice Ashfield*, Priorefs of *St. Helen's*, and the Convent, at 99 Years, from the Year 1646, to the Year 1565, for the annual Rent of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This House he built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that Time in LONDON. He was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman in the Year 1470, Knighted by *Edward IV.* in the Year 1471, and died 1475; so short a Time enjoyed he this stately Building.

WHAT the Contents and Particulars of the Demises granted to *Crosby*, by the Priorefs, were, may be understood, by the Grant of *Crosby-Place*, and the Appurtenances made by King *Henry VIII.* to *Anthony Bonvixi*, the Italian Merchant, *Rex omnibus*, &c. cum *Alicia Ashfield*, &c. wherein are mentioned, first, the great Messuage, or Tenement, commonly called *Crosby-Place*, with a certain Venell, *i. e.* Lane, or Passage, that extended in Length from the East Part of the said Tenement, to the Corner, or South End, of a certain little Lane North, bending unto the Priory Close: Also nine Messuages, situate and lying in the said Parish of *St. Helen*; whereof six were situate and lying between the Front of the said Tenement, and the Front of the Ball-House, or Steeple, aforesaid, and the six Messuages mentioned before, together with a certain void Place of Land, situate in the said Parish, extending, in Length, toward the East by the said Messuage, which *Catharine Catesby* formerly held, from the outward Part of the Plat, or Post; of the Bell-House, abutting upon the North Part of the said six Messuages, and the *King's-street*, unto the Church-yard there, five Feet and a half Assize, and thence extending in Breadth toward the South, directly to a certain Tenement there, formerly in the Tenure of *Robert Smith*; and two Messuages more of the said nine Messuages jointly, situate within the Close of the Priory: Of which one heretofore in the Tenure of the said *Robert Smith*. And these were the Tenements and Appurtenances held of the Priory of *St. Helen*, by Sir *John Crosby*.

HE gave towards the reforming *St. Helen's* Church, five hundred Marks, which were laid out to the best Advantage; his Arms are both in the Stone-work, Roof of Timber, and Glasing.

It is thought a Fable, That he was named *Crosby*, from being found by a Cross, for there were many of the Name of *Crosby* before him; namely, in the Year 1406, the 7th of *Henry IV.* the said King gave to his Servant *John Crosby*, the Wardship of *Joan*, Daughter and sole Heir to *John Jordaine*, Fishmonger.

AND before him, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* was another *John Crosby*, a Knight and Alderman of LONDON; who had a Son and Heir called *John*. Of this Sir *John* is this Record; *Edwardus Princeps Walliæ, Dux Cornubiæ concessit*, &c. *Edward*, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, hath granted to *Thomas Ribby*, &c. "The Custody of the Manor of *Haneworth*, and the Advowson of the Church of *Haneworth*, which lately was *John Crosby's*, Knight, late Alderman of LONDON; which he held of the same Prince *Edward*,

"the Day wherein he died, to have, and to hold, until the lawful Age of *John*, his Son and Heir, called *John Crosby*". It was confirmed by the King. This *Haneworth* is placed on the River *Thames*, not far from *Hampton-Court*; and in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* was in the Crown; and was so pleasantly situated, that that King delighted in it, saith *Camden*, above any other of his Houses.

*Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, and Lord Protector, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard III.* was lodged in this House. Richard Duke of Glocester, lodged at Crosby-house.

WHILE his Nephew *Edward V.* reigned, he here contrived his Plots, and here the Citizens came to him with the Professions of their Love, and desiring him to accept the Crown.

SINCE which Time, among other, *Antonio Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there, on whom it seems King *Henry VIII.* bestowed it, Ann. 1542, with all belonging to it, as appears by the Copy of the Grant, running thus, *Sciatis*, &c. "Know ye, that we of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, give and grant unto the said *Anthony Bonvice*, the Reversion and Reversions of the said Messuage and Tenement, with the Appurtenances, commonly called *Crosby-Place*, and of all the said Houses, Solars, Cellars, Gardens, Lanes, Messuages, Tenements, void Places of Land, and all other and singular Premises with the Appurtenances, lying and situate in *St. Helen's*, and Parcel of the said late Priory, &c. *Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 9 die Sept. Ann. Regni Reg. Henrici Octavi 34.*

AFTER him *German Cioll* dwelt here.

THEN *William Bond*, Alderman, increased this House in Heighth, with building a Turret on the Top thereof: He deceased in the Year 1576, and was buried in *St. Helen's* Church. Divers Ambassadors have been lodged there; namely, in the Year 1586, *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, Ambassador unto the Queen's Majesty of *England* from *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, an Ambassador of *France*, &c. Sir *John Spencer*, Alderman, purchased this House, made great Reparations, kept his Mayoralty there, and afterwards built a very large Warehouse near thereunto.

IN the first of King *James I.* when divers Ambassadors came into *England*, Monsieur de *Rosney*, Great Treasurer of *France*, with his Retinue (which was very splendid) was there harboured, the House then belonging to Sir *John Spencer*.

WITHIN *Bishopsgate* also, and very likely in this House, were lodged the youngest Son of *William* Prince of *Orange*, Monsieur *Fulke*, and the learned Monsieur *Barneveldt*; who came from the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*.

FROM *Crosby-square* to *Leadenhall* Corner and so down *Gracechurch-street*, are several handsome Houses for Traders, Merchants and others, particularly a very fine one belonging to Sir *Roger Hudson*.

NOW, for the other Side of this Parish, namely, the Right Hand, hard by, within the Gate, was antiently a handsome Water Conduit, which *Tho. Knesworth*, Mayor, in the Year 1505, founded. He gave 60*l.* the rest was furnished at the common Charges of the City. This Conduit was afterwards taken down and new built, when *David Woodroffe*, Alderman, gave 20*l.* towards the Conveyance of more Water to it; and afterwards quite taken away.

FROM hence are many large Inns and Houses, among others, that of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. who died in the Year 1579, and was buried in *St. Helen's* Church, under a Monument, by him prepared in his own Life; he appointed, by his Testament, that this House should be made a College,



College, as has been already mentioned in Book I. Chap. XI.

SOMEWHAT West from this House, was one other large House, wherein Sir William Hollis kept his Mayoralty, and was buried in the Parish-Church of St. Helen. Sir Andrew Jud also kept his Mayoralty there, and was buried at St. Helen's.

Alice Smith's  
Addition to  
Jud's Alms-  
Houses.

Alice Smith of LONDON, Widow, Wife of Thomas Smith, of the same City, Esq; and Customer of the Port of LONDON, in her last Will and Testament, bequeathed Lands to the Value of 15 l. by the Year, for ever, to the Company of Skinners, for the augmenting of the Pensions of certain Poor, inhabiting in eight Alms-Houses, erected by Sir Andrew Jud, Knt. her Father, in the Parish of Great St. Helen's in Bishopsgate-street, LONDON. She hath also given in her last Will and Testament, to other charitable Uses, as to the Hospitals, and to the Poor of other Parishes, and good Preachers, the Sum of 300 l. As also to the poor Scholars in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Sum of 200 l. of which her last Will and Testament she made her Son Thomas Smith, late Sheriff of LONDON, and Richard and Robert Smith, her Executors; who have performed the same according to her godly and charitable Mind.

The present  
State of Bi-  
shopsgate  
Ward.

Now to describe the Streets and Places of this Ward in general, as they stand at present.

THIS Ward, within the Wall, did not suffer much by the Fire of LONDON, Anno 1666, and the Parts without the Gate not at all.

OF these two general Parts, first to begin with that within the Wall, wherein are these Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, in whole, or in Part, viz.

Gracechurch-street, on both Sides the Way, from Cornhill to Lombard-street, and Fenchurch-street.

Bishopsgate-street in the whole.

St. Helen's, both the Great and Small, in the whole.

Crosby-square, in the whole.

Canomile-street, in the whole.

Wormwood-street, but a small Part. And in these Streets are divers Courts and Alleys.

Grace, or Grass-church-street, a large and spacious Street, with well built and lofty Houses, inhabited by good Tradesmen; the whole Street begins at Eastcheap, and falls into Leadenhall-street at the four cross Streets: But the Part in this Ward begins at Lombard-street End, as before noted.

IN this Street, on the West Side, are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. Cross-Keys-Inn, a Place of great Resort, large, and well built, hath a Passage into George-yard. Bell-yard, a good, large, and well built Place, having a Passage into St. Peter's Church-yard, which Church, although, in Part, standing in this Street, yet being in Cornhill Ward, is there treated of. Corbet's-court, a large, open, well built, and inhabited Place: Near this Court is Tobacco-roll-court, which has but one good House in it: Church-alley, adjoining to St. Peter's Church: This Alley, with a turning Passage, falls into Cornhill.

THEN on the East Side of this Street, within the Limits of this Ward, which begins at Fenchurch-street, is Boar's-head-court, an open Place, taken up with Warehouses for Wholesale Dealers.

Leadenhall-herb-market, large, and not inferior to any in LONDON, is in this Ward; but the other Parts of Leadenhall, viz. the Flesh Market, and the Fish Market, &c. are in Lime-street Ward. From this Street, the Ward, with somewhat a narrow Passage betwixt Cornhill and

N<sup>o</sup> 25. VOL. I.

Leadenhall-street, falleth into Bishopsgate-street.

Bishopsgate-street is large, long, and spacious, and generally well inhabited: But the Fire of LONDON, 1666, not coming into these Parts, the Houses, for the most Part, are old Timber Buildings, and nothing uniform. The like are the Parts without the Gate, but not so good, except in some Places, as Devonshire-square, &c.

IN this Street are these Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name, beginning on the Southern Part, and so towards the Gate, North. Sun-yard, a large Place, with a Passage into Broad-street, taken up for Stablings and Coach-Houses, a Coachmaker, and some private Houses.

Gresham College, a large, but old Building, which encompasseth a large square Court, this being antiently the Seat of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, and now called Gresham College.

A little beyond this College are divers great Inns, viz. the Bull Inn, the Green Dragon, and the Four Swans, all three large, and of a considerable Trade and Resort for Waggon and Stage-Coaches, that go Northwards. Here is the Queen's-Head Tavern, which hath a Passage into Queen's-Head-alley, leading into Broad-street. Sutton-court, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement, being a new built Court, with neat Brick Houses; Peaben-alley, but ordinary. The Vine Inn, but indifferent, seated near Bishopsgate.

SOME Part of Wormwood-street is in this Ward; but the greatest Part is in Broad-street Ward.

THE Places East of Bishopsgate-street, beginning at the Gate within, are as followeth:

Canomile-street, which runneth beyond St. Mary Axe, but the Part in this Ward goeth but a little beyond Cook's-court. This is a Street but of small Account, either as to its Buildings, or Inhabitants. Clarke's-alley, but ordinary, especially that Part which leadeth to Canomile-street. Angel-court, both small and ordinary.

Little St. Helen's, a good large Place, having one or two Courts within it, with good old Timber Houses, well inhabited, some by Merchants, at the lower End of which is seated Leatherfellers Hall, as said before; and in another Part a Dissenting Meeting-House.

Great St. Helen's, a handsome, open, and large Court, with Rows of good Houses; well inhabited; on the East Side of the Church and Church-yard, which is gracefully seated in the midst of the Court, with Rows of Trees round about the Church-yard, very pleasant in the Summer Season; the Church is large and comely, and adorned with many stately Monuments, but wants a Steeple, the Bells hanging in a poor wooden Frame, not at all answerable to the rest of the Church. Over the Church Door, on the South, is this Inscription:

Sanctitas Decet  
Sanctam Helenam. 1633.

PASSING this Court, the Passenger is led to two others, both of the same Name, and well inhabited; which, with a winding Passage, lead into St. Mary Axe, over-against St. Andrew Undershaft Church; and in this Part of St. Helen's, on the South Side, is a Passage to Crosby-square, which is the next Place of Remark on the East Side of Bishopsgate-street, antiently a great Messuage. This large Building hath been of late Years converted into a curious open Square, with fair Brick Houses, well inhabited by Gentry and Merchants; the Houses having Palisado Pales before, and Gardens behind them: And here is another large Meeting-House. Out of this Square is a Passage through a back Gate-way, passing by a large Warehouse, belonging to the East India Company, and so into Great St. Helen's.

5 A



len's. This *Crosby House*, before its Re-building, was the Habitation of Sir *James Langham*, that eminent Citizen.

*Bishopsgate-Street without:*

HAVING viewed the Ward within the Gate, we now pass to that Part that stands without it.

THIS is also a very broad and spacious Street, but not so well built and inhabited as that within the Wall. It runs Northward a great Length, but no farther in the Freedom than to the Bars. In the Account of this Street, we begin next the Gate, at *St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church*, already described, so take in all Places to the Bars on that Side; and then come back from the Bars on the other Side to *Bishopsgate* again.

ADJOINING to *St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church-yard* is the Rector's House, and here an open Passage leads to a very magnificent House, with a fine Garden, and a Court-Yard before it, graced with Trees, and a Stone Statue standing on a Pedestal, in the Middle. This House did formerly belong to the Family of the *Dashwoods*, and is now in the Occupation of Sir *Joseph Eyles*.

*White-hart-court*, a large open Place with handsome Buildings, especially the House that fronts the Court, which takes up the Breadth thereof.

THEN come you to *Old Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, as it is vulgarly called; a Lane wherein stood an antient charitable House for Keeping and Curing Lunatics. But being old and much decayed in its Buildings, and likewise its Situation being very close, and pent up with Houses, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to whose Care it belonged, thought fit to erect another more commodious, which was finished soon after the dreadful Fire of LONDON, in *Moorfields*, contiguous to *London-wall*; upon which this old House was disused, and now converted into other Buildings. The Place that generally goes by the Name of *Old Bethlem*, is very large, containing several Courts and Alleys; the principal Street comes out of *Bishopsgate-street*, and runs into *Moorfields*, being a great Thorough-fare, and of some Note for its Inhabitants, who are Flax and Hemp-Dressers, Shoemakers, Yarn and Worsted Sellers, and Turners. In this Place are divers Courts and Alleys, as aforesaid, which so run into one another that it is something intricate to give a true Description or Account of their Situation; the Names of them are, *Bethlem-court*, an open Place where the Hospital stood, at the upper End of which is a Passage out of the principal Street of *Bethlem*; *Crown-court*, large, with indifferent Buildings; *Loom-alley*, narrow, and ordinary; *Housewives-alley*, narrow, which with a turning Passage runs a great Length; *Halfmoon-alley*, long, but narrow and ordinary, and falls into *Round-court*, something open, but ordinary; and out of this Court is a Passage into *Petty-france*; *Bullock-court*, hath a Passage by *Bethlem Church-yard* into *Cole's Rents*, where are several Alleys and Courts within it; some without, and some with Names, as *Rose* and *Crown-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinary, leading to *Moorfields*, and also into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leadeth into *Bishopsgate-street*; near to this Alley is *Baker's-court*, which hath a Passage into *Halfmoon-alley*, as also into *Vine-court*, and *Chequer-court*; *Bell-court*, but small; and opposite to *Bethlem Church-yard*; as is *Threc-leg-alley*, which is narrow and ordinary, with a turning-Passage; likewise *Dyer's-court*, but ordinary, so called, as having a *Dyer's House* at the upper End.

*Petty-france*, the greatest Part of this is new built, and called *New Broad-street*; it is a most regular Building; the Houses are after the Manner of those by *Hanover-square* and *Burlington-gar-*

*dens*, and are the most elegant Buildings in the City; into this Place is a Passage from *Bethlem-street*, through *Round-court*; the West End comes into *Moorfields* by the *Pottern-gate*, and the East End runneth up to *St. Botolph's Church-yard*.

NORTHWARDS of *Bethlem* in *Bishopsgate-street* is *Still-alley*, which is but small; *Garland-alley*, an open Place, at the upper End of which is an Inn, as also a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and but ordinarily inhabited; *Bottle-alley*, hath a narrow Entrance, but openeth into a Free Stone Court, with well built Houses, which said Alley leadeth into another down Steps, bearing the same Name; and out of this is a Passage into *Garland-alley*; *Swan-yard Inn*, at the lower End hath Stables and Coach-houses; *Crown-yard*, indifferent good, with an Entrance for Carts; *Halfmoon-alley*, ordinary, and ill inhabited; almost at the Entrance it divides itself; one Part falling into *Halfmoon-court*, which is a large Place, and the other Part in a strait Line runs Westward into *Moorfields*; on the South Side of this Place is *Stone-cutters-yard*, an open but ordinary Place, and on the North Side is a small Alley that leads to *Dunning's-alley*; *Three Tun-alley*, but indifferent; *White Hind-court*, an open Place with a narrow Passage into it, and indifferent as to its Houses and Inhabitants; *Sweetapple-court*, so called from Sir *John Sweetapple*, Goldsmith, the Owner thereof, a handsome new built Place with an open Passage for Carts; this Place before its new Building was two, viz. *Soper's-alley*, and *Horskoe-yard*; the upper End of this Court, or rather Lane, is taken up for Stables for Livery-Horses, with Coach-houses; *Dunning's-alley*, very large, and ordinary, the West End divides itself, and falls into *Halfmoon-alley*, which leads into *Moorfields*; in this Alley are these Courts; *Tripe-yard*, very small and ordinary; *Adams-court*, but small, with a Passage into *Sweetapple-court*; *Pump-court*, but mean; *Westminster-hall-court*, indifferent, with a Free Stone Pavement; *Cripple-court*, very small and mean, with about two Houses; *Harrow-yard*, also small and ordinary; *Bell-yard*, inconsiderable; *Lamb-alley*, very narrow and ordinary, which, running a great Length, divides itself, one Part falling into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and the other into *Long-alley*; in this Alley are these Courts, *Paved-court*, *Lamb-yard*, and *White-hart-yard*, all three very mean; *Angel-court*, likewise very ordinary; *Angel-alley*, long and mean, at the upper End of which is a *Timber-yard*, and on the West Side is a small Court, and passing further leads into *Angel-court*, which is very inconsiderable. In this Alley are these Courts, *Brown's-Court*, but small; *Balam's-court*; *Sugar-loaf-yard*; *Pheasant-cock-yard*; *Three-colts-alley*, all four but small and ordinary; *Jews-harp-court*, a handsome new built Place with a Free Stone Pavement; *Brown's-yard*, but ordinary; *Cock-yard*, very mean, at the upper End of which is *Thacker's-court*, but mean; *Acorn-court*, very narrow and ordinary; at the upper End it opens into a little Court, and out of this is a Passage into *Skinner's-street*; *George-yard*, inconsiderable; *Skinner's-street*, a handsome open Place with well built Houses; *Skip-yard*, hath indifferent good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement; *Primrose-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary, hath a Passage into *Long-alley*; *Gun-yard*, indifferent long, at the upper End it opens itself into two Parts.

HAVING thus enumerated the various Places on the West Side of *Bishopsgate*, we come next to those on the East Side, beginning next the Bars.

*Bishopsgate-street without, the East Side.*

*Mountague-court*, a handsome open Place with a Free Stone Pavement, and good Buildings; *Catharine-*



*Catharine-Wheel* and *George-yard*, long, hath a Passage into *Mountague-court*, and another into the *Artillery-ground*; *Red-lyon-brewhouse*, near which is the *Red-lyon-Inn*.

*Artillery-lane*, an open Place, with good Houses, which, passing by *Petticoat-lane*, hath the South West Side in this Ward, and runs behind *Gun-street*.

*Wide* [or *White*] *Gate-street*, a Place of some Account, falls into *Petticoat-lane*: In this Street is *King's-head-court*, as also *Savage-court*, both but indifferent Places; *Rose-alley*, with a turning Passage falls into *Petticoat-lane*, an Alley of no great Account; *Swedeland-alley*, very ordinary; *Sutton's-alley*, both narrow and mean; *Catharine-wheel-alley*, narrow, and without Houses, having only back Yards; it hath one Passage into *Hand-alley*, and another into *Petticoat-lane*: Nigh to this Alley, is *Catharine-wheel Inn*; *Rose-alley*, long and narrow, falling into *Hand-alley*; *Vine-court*, a handsome Place, with good Houses on the North Side, the South lying open to *New-street*, formerly called *Hand-alley*, having a Passage for Cart or Coach, its Buildings are good and well inhabited; *King's-head-court*, but small with Free Stone Pavement; *Three Slippers-court*, also small, with Free Stone Pavement; *Hand-court*, but small, and falls into *Rose-alley*; *Walnut-tree-court*, both small and mean; *Still-court*, or *Alley*, indifferent good, falls into *Houndsditch*.

*Devonshire-square*, made out of an House called *Fisher's Folly*, an airy and creditable Place, and where the Countess of *Devonshire*, in the Memory of Mr. *Strype*, who is now living, dwelt in great Repute for her Hospitality; it consists of good Buildings, and they well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of Wealth. In this Square lived, about four Years since, no less than four Aldermen, at one Time, viz. Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sir *Edward Becker*, and Sir *Thomas Lomb*. In the Middle of the

Square, upon a Pedestal carved with Figures on each Side, and ascended by three Steps, and enclosed with Iron Bars, stands a gilt *Mercury*: Hence is a Passage called *Cavendish-court*, which hath good Buildings, with a Free Stone Pavement, leading to *Houndsditch*.

MORE towards *Bishopsgate*, is *Magpye-alley*, which is narrow; near unto this Alley is the *Dolphin*, an old Inn, large, and of good Account: And adjoining to *Bishopsgate* is the *Flying-horse Inn*.

*Houndsditch*, over-against St. *Botolph's*, Church, a long Street, running from *Bishopsgate* to *Aldgate*: But the Part in this Ward goeth but to the *Blue Anchor*, the rest is in *Aldgate Ward*. This Street is a Place of great Trade, and of Note for Salesmen and Brokers, whose Dealings are in Apparel, Linnen and Upholsterers Goods. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, of which some are without Name, and for the most Part are but ordinary, viz. *Flying-horse-yard*, hath a turning Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*, a Place of small Account, only for Livery-stables; and *Cavendish-court* falls into *Devonshire-street*, already mentioned; *Buckle-court*, small and ordinary.

THERE are to watch at *Bishopsgate*, and the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and 80 Watchmen, both within and without.

THE Jury-men returned by the Inquests, are to serve for Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *December*.

THUS much for this *Bishopsgate Ward*, which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate, another within, six Common Councilmen, seven Constables, seven Scavengers, 13 for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle; it is taxed to the Fifteen at 13 l.

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Robert Godschall*, Esq;

## CHAP. VI.

### BROAD-STREET WARD.

Broad-street Ward.

THE next is *Broad-street Ward*, which be-  
 beginneth within *Bishopsgate*, from where  
 the Water-Conduit once stood, Westward  
 on both Sides of the Street, by *Alhallow's Church*,  
 to an Iron Grate on the Channel, which runneth  
 into the Water-Course of *Walbrook*, before you  
 come to the Postern called *Moorgate*: And this  
 is the farthest West Part of that Ward. Then you  
 have *Broad-street*, from which the Ward taketh  
 its Name, which stretcheth out of the former  
 Street, from the East Corner of *Alhallow's Church*-  
 yard, somewhat South to the Parish-Church of  
 St. *Peter Poor*, on both Sides; and then by  
 the South Gate of the *Augustin-fryars*, down  
*Throckmorton-street*, by *Drapers Hall* into *Loth-*  
*bury*, to another Grate of Iron over the Chan-  
 nel there, whereby the Water runs into the  
 Course of *Walbrook*; under the East End of St.  
*Margaret's Church*, certain Posts of Timber are  
 set up; and this is also the farthest West  
 Part of this Ward in the said Street. Out of  
 this Street it runs up *Bartholomew-lane* South  
 to the North Side of the *Exchange*; then, more  
 East out of the former Street, from over-against  
 the *Augustine-fryars Church* South Gate, runs  
 up another Part of *Broad-street*, South, to a Pump  
 over-against St. *Bennet's Church*.

THEN you have another Street, called *Three Needle*, or *Thread-needle-street*, beginning at the Pump by St. *Martin's Outwitch Church*-wall. This Street runs down on both Sides to *Fink's*, or *Finch-lane*, and half-way up that Lane to a Gate of a Merchant's House on the West Side. Then the aforesaid Street from this *Fink's-lane* runs down by the *Royal-Exchange*, to the *Stocks*, and to a Place formerly called *Scalding-house*, or *Scalding-wick*, but now *Scalding-alley*; by the West Side whereof, under the Parish-Church of St. *Mildred*, run the Course of *Walbrook*; And these are the Bounds of this Ward. The Places of especial Note therein are these:

### The PARISH of ALHALLOWS on LONDON-WALL.

THE Parish-Church of *Alhallows on London-*  
*wall* is so called, being dedicated to All London-Wall  
*Saints*, and situated on the North Wall of  
 LONDON, a little Easterly from *Bethlem*  
 Hospital.

This



THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners in the Year of our Lord 1613.

It was again repaired, at the Expence of 220 l. by the Parishioners in the Year of our Lord 1627.

AND lastly, in the Year 1724, as is expressed over the Vestry Door, in golden Letters,

Mr. James Register,  
Mr. William Burroughs. } Church-wardens.

THIS Church is a *Gothick* Building, and, having escaped the Fire of LONDON, is not so beautiful as those which were wholly new erected; it is well wainscotted, and pewed, it is remarkable for having the Pulpit built in the Wall, and the Vestry stands without the Wall; at the East End of this Church is a small Gallery, the Front of which is adorned with Shields and their Compartments, elevated on small Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, which was new beautified, in the Year 1699, at the Charge of the Parish; Mr. Thomas Stanton, Church-warden.

At the Altar the 10 *Commandments*, Lord's Prayer and Creed are done in Black, with *Moses*, on the North, and *Aaron* on the South Side the Decalogue, finely painted, all under a Cornice, in the Middle whereof are the King's Arms. A little Southerly from this Altar is a Piece of Antiquity, being the *Commandments* done in an old Character upon Glass, which, hanging against a Window, are transparent; they are in a Sort of a triangular Frame, near five Feet high.

ON the North Wall is a very large Piece of Painting upon Cloth in a strong Frame, of Queen *Elizabeth* lying on her Tomb with the Ensigns of Royalty and two golden Lions at her Head and Feet, and these Lines upon it:

Read but her Reign,  
This Princess might have been  
For Wisdom call'd  
*Nicaulis*, *Sheba's* Queen.  
Against *Spain's* *Holofernes*,  
*Judith* she,  
Dauntless gain'd many  
A glorious Victory:  
Not *Deborah*  
Did her in Fame excel,  
She was a Mother  
In our *Israel*.

An *Hester*, who  
Her Person did engage,  
To save her People  
From the publick Rage;  
Chaste Patroness  
Of true Religion,  
In Court a Saint,  
In Field an *Amazon*,  
Glorious in Life,  
Deplored in her Death,  
She was unparallel'd ELIZABETH.

Born, Anno, 1534.  
Crowned, Anno 1558, January 15.  
Reigned 44 Years, 4 Months, and 17 Days.  
Died Anno 1602, March 24.

*Martin Alleyn*, Citizen and Leatherfeller, by Will dated January 2, 1432, gave to the Rector of this Church, and his Successors, his Tenement, with a Garden, &c. in the same Parish, inter Tenementum quondam Nichi. Rumbold, &c. for ever; on Condition that the said Rector, and his Successors, do cause to be celebrated his Obit, and Anniversary, in the Chapel of St. Thomas, the Martyr of Acon, on St. Martin's Day yearly, as his Will ran.

1610, Laurence Camp, did settle by Indenture, for the Use of the Poor, 20 l. payable out

of an Estate in Houses in St. Andrew Underbass, Part whereof to six poor Alms-People, in an Alms-House built by the said Laurence Camp in this Parish, viz. 2 s. 8 d. to each, each Month: that is, to each per Ann. 34 s. 8 d. Besides what is given of the said 20 l. to Bridewell, and to the Parishes of St. George's Southwark, and Friern Barnet.

1629, William Chapman, left, by Will, to the Poor, per Ann. 5 l.

Anne Bowyer, per Ann. 2 l. 10 s.  
So in the Table.

Anne Bowyer, 30 l. in the Hands of the Company of Carpenters, to pay ten poor Widows 2 s. 6 d. a-piece, 1 l. 5 s.

Edmund Hammon, per Ann. 10 l.

Margaret Danes, for ever, 5 s.

William Wilson, per Ann. 5 s.

Mr. Hide, to be paid every tenth Year, 4 l. 10 s.

THERE are other Benefactions expressed upon Tables set up in the Church. The last of which is 5 l. given in the Year 1729, by Mr. John Kellaway, towards the Iron Gates, which are at the End of the Church-yard next New Broadstreet.

IN this Church have been buried, Thomas Durrem, Esq; and Margaret his Wife.

Mr. Stanley, (buried February 16, 1560) Priest, and Steward unto the Lord Treasurer, Earl of Winchester, living in Broadstreet. His Corpse in the Afternoon was conducted to the Church, with twelve Clerks, singing. His Funeral adorned with three Dozen of Escutcheons. Four of the Lord Treasurer's Men bore him. He gave Money to every one of the Lord's Servants.

Ro— Robert Beal, Esq; Ob. 1601.

THERE is a fair Monument in the Wall, close by the Pulpit, on the West Side thereof, with this Inscription:

Deo Opt. Max. Sacrum & Memoria.

Nobilis viri *Dominici ab Heila*, ex antiqua apud Flandros Equestri familia, ob singularem fidem in Principem & Patriam, in Historiis subinde celebrata, oriundi. Qui cum Orthodoxæ Religionis ergo, relicta Patria, cui cum laude diu inservierat; in Angliam, ut tutum fidelium refugium, se recepisset, ibidem XXIV. postremos senectutis annos in Divini verbi jugi studio, pauperumq; subventionem potissimum transegisset, & diu ante, ut quotidie moriturus, de domo sua disposuisset; Dissolvi, & cum Christo esse cupiens; tandem satur dierum placide in Deo Salvatore obdormivit, 28 Aprilis, An. Christi, MDLXCVIII, Etatis 82, Londini Anglorum.

Item Memoria

Nobilis Matronæ, *Gulielmæ ab Heila*, Conjugis ipsius, natæ Patre *Johanne Domino Haleme & Finæ*, prope Insulas Flandrorum, ex *Salopia* Equestri apud *Artesios* Familia. Quæ marito Patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida socia, & in educandis pie liberis, curandaque re domestica Materfamilias incomparabilis. Obiit in Christo, diē ult. Maii, Anno MDLXCV, Etatis 70, Conjugii LI.

Huic utrique Parenti optime de se merito, debiti Honoris, & gratitudinis ergo, *Petrus ab Heila*, F. Serenissimi Electoris Palatini Consiliarius,

H. M. Mœst. P.

IN the Chancel are the following Monuments and Inscriptions:

*Susan Woodcock*, Virgin, eldest Daughter to *Tho. Woodcock*, Esq; aged 17 Years. Departed Feb. 26,



Feb. 26 1637. With an Epitaph made on her by her Father.

*Joan Bence*, Daughter of *Sampson Cotton*, Merchant; married first to *John Wood*, Merchant; afterward to *John Bence*, Esq; *January 16, 1684*.

THE worthy Gentleman *Edmond Hammond*, Esq; *April 24, 1643*, who gave by his Will 150 large Legacies to pious Uses.

Middle-Isle under a flat Stone, *Richard Smith*, *May 19, 1694*.

Under a Grave Stone at the upper End of the South Isle, lies the Body of *John Webb*, Son of *Richard Webb*, died *Dec. 25*, aged four Years; and *Richard Webb*, who died *May 2, 1709*, aged 39.

Under another Stone, *John Sands*, Son of *Robert* and *Anne Sands*, died *Feb. 18, 1698-9*, aged 14: And *Anne Sands*, Wife of *Robert*, died *Sept. 23, 1711*, aged 52.

*Elizabeth Watson*, *Jan. 5, 1706*, aged 50.

At the West End of the Church over the Christening Font, is a Marble Table with this Inscription:

Near this Place lies Mr. *Edward Phillips*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, born in the Parish of St. Martin's in the County of Salop, *April 27, 1656*, came to LONDON in the Year 1674, served his Majesty King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* in the General Post Office, one of the hundred Yeomen of the Guard to his Majesty King *William III.* Queen *Mary II.* Queen *Anne*, and unto his present Majesty King *George I.* obiit *December the 26th, 1724*, in the 69th Year of his Age, and the 11th Year of his Majesty's Reign.

He lived content with mean Estate,  
And long ago prepared to die;  
The idle Person he did hate,  
Poor Peoples Wants he did supply.

UPON a raised Tomb-stone in the Church-yard next *Broadstreet*, is this Inscription:

Here lies interred the Bodies of *Will. Turner*, Gent. who died *April 11, 1705*, aged 74; and *Elizabeth Singleton*, late Wife of *Luke Singleton*, Niece of the said *William Turner*, who departed this Life, *April 27, 1706*: Also of *Catharine*, and *Anne* their Children: Also *Luke Singleton*, Gent. departed *October 31, 1712*, aged 56.

JUST at the Entrance into the old Church-yard, next *Bethlem*, upon a raised Tomb-stone, is this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *William Chapman*, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who bequeathed by his Last Will and Testament, an Annuity of 5*l.* yearly, to be paid to the Poor of this Parish for ever. He lived in this Parish not full four Years, and died the 20th Day of *October, 1629*.

To whose pious Memory his loving Wife erected this Monument.

Ask how he liv'd, and thou shalt know his End;  
He died a Saint to God, and to the Poor a Friend.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being; and the Tythes are about 100*l.* per Ann. It is rated in the King's Books at 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Joining to the Parsonage-House, which is at the West End of the Church, there is a handsome Apartment building by the present Incumbent, who is the Reverend Mr. *Woodford*, the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Brown*.

VOL. I.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays* at 11 o'Clock: Here are five Bells, but no Organ.

THE Vestry consists of those who have served or fined for Church-wardens and Constables.

THE Parish have a House in *Shoreditch* of the yearly Value of 9*l.*

The Parish Officers are: The Ward Officers are:

2 Church-wardens.	1 Constable.
4 Overseers of the Poor.	2 Inquests.
2 Sidesmen.	1 Scavenger.

THERE is a School called the Ward School, consisting of 50 Boys and 30 Girls, who are taught and cloathed, and 5*l.* given with each when put out to Trades, &c. They come to each Church within the Ward by Turns, when there are Collections made for them.

THIS Parish begins at *Bevis Marks*, and extends along by the Wall towards *Moorgate*, as far as the Chain-Post near old *Moorgate*; and ends at *Helmet-court*, on the South Side of *Wormwood-street*, taking in all the Streets and Alleys within that Compass. It begins again at the *Saracen's Head* in *Camomile-street*, and reaches two Houses beyond *Cook's-court* on that Side, and all the North Side from *Little Moorgate* to the *Queen's-head* and *Sugar-loaf* in *Wormwood-street*. It takes in four Houses in *St. Mary-axe*, on the East Side, and five or six Houses on the South Side of *Camomile-street*, and four Houses on each Side of *Broad-street*.

THE Number of Houses in this Parish are 300, of which 224 are in *Broad-street Ward*.

IN this Parish is *Carpenters Hall*, an old Building of Timber, with nothing very remarkable in it. Eastward of this was, in antient Times, a long high Wall of Stone, inclosing the North Side of a large Garden, adjoining to as large an House, built in the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* by Sir *William Pawlet*, Earl of *Wilts*, and after Marquis of *Winchester*, Lord Treasurer of *England*. Through this Garden was a Foot-way, leading by the West End of the *Augustine-fryars* Church strait North, and opened somewhat West from *Alhallows Church*, against *London-wall*, towards *Moorgate*, which Footway had Gates at each End, locked up every Night: But of later Times those Gardens are all improved into good Buildings, and make a handsome Street, called *Winchester-street*, from the said Marquis of *Winchester*, in which are several Houses for Merchants and others, and at this Time the Office and Hall belonging to the *York-Buildings* Company. The great House joining to the Gardens stretched to the North Corner of *Broad-street*, and then turned up the said Street to the East End of *Augustine-fryars* Church, which the Lord *Winchester* pulled down, except the West End thereof, inclosed from the Steeple and Choir, which was in the Year 1550 let to the *Dutch Nation* in LONDON, to be their Preaching Place.

IN the 4th of King *Edward VI.* he granted by Letters Patents, dated the 24th of *July 1551*, all in that Church, except the Choir to *John Alasco*, and a Congregation of *Germans*, and other Strangers fled hither for the Sake of Religion, and to their Successors, in puram & liberam Eleemosynam, and the Church to be called *The Temple of the Lord Jesus*; and *Alasco*, to be the first Superintendent, and *Gualter de Leone*, *Martinus Flandrus*, *Francis Riverius*, and *Richardus Gallus*, to be the four first Ministers: And this Gift hath been confirmed by the successive Princes to the *Dutch Strangers*, and remains to them to this Day, for



the holy Uses of Prayer, Preaching and Administration of the Sacraments. This is a very spacious and comely Church, tho' but a Part of that Church that belonged to the *Augustine-fryars*: There is a handsome Library erected on the West Part of it, which is very ornamental as well as useful: And the Ministers which are now reduced to two, have convenient Houses allotted them in the said Fryars.

THE aforesaid Charter is extant in the Collection of Records to *The History of the Reformation*, Vol. II. Book I. Numb. LI.

IT has been customary for the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches, to pay a Deference to every Bishop of LONDON, and to each Lord Mayor, upon their first Access to their Dignity and Charge, and to present them with a Piece of Plate. Their Ministers and Elders of both Churches, as Representatives of the whole, at some convenient Time, make their Appearance before them, and one of the Ministers makes a short Speech to the Bishop in *Latin*, to the Mayor in *English*. The Sum of what is spoken to the Bishop is, "To shew the original Plantation of their Church in LONDON, by a Charter of King Edward VI, in the Year 1550, until they, with many other pious Christians, were fain to fly the Realm in the Reign of Queen Mary: But yet, that in the Year 1558, upon the Success of the Reformed Religion, restored under Queen Elizabeth, they began to fly hither again by little and little, as to a Sanctuary, from the Persecution of the Duke D'Alva, the Guises, and Prince of Parma. She, a true Mother in Israel, restoring them the Place and Privileges granted them by King Edward. That King James I, her Successor, willed this Liberty of theirs to remain to them inviolate. That their Ministers have all along, to that Time, been Men of Piety and Learning, preserving Peace and Brotherhood with the *English* Churches. And that as for the Bishops of this Diocese of LONDON, it appeared from their Records, how lovingly in their Restoration, Grindal received them, and what Edwin Sandys, the next Bishop most prudently performed, in appeasing certain unreasonable Controversies arisen among them, and how Brotherly all the rest of the Bishops of LONDON since had offered their Assurances to them. The like they certainly promised themselves from him; and so congratulating him on his Preferment, and his Merit of it, for his Piety and Eloquence, so well known in Court, in the University, in the City, and whole Kingdom, they conclude with a Prayer, That God would endue him with his Holy Spirit, that by his Ministry, the Glory of God might be promoted, and his Church edified.

THE Import of their Address to the Lord Mayor is, "That they appear there before his Honour, to congratulate him in the Name of their Congregations, according to their yearly Custom. They pray Almighty God, by his Holy Spirit, to qualify him for the great Duties belonging to his high Office and Calling, that God's Glory may be advanced, and the Church edified. And lastly, beseeching him, according to the Example of his Predecessors, to be favourable unto them Strangers, fled hither, at first, for the true Profession of the Gospel, and hitherto Charitably entertained in this Honourable City". And then they Dine with the Lord Mayor.

To which may be added a Word or two more of the Countenance, Authority has always given to this *Dutch* Church, when upon the Access of King James I. to the Crown of Great Britain, Anno 1603, the said Church made their humble Ad-

dress to him, he answered them in *French*, "That the Queen departed, made herself renowned through the whole World by two Things; the one was, that she always entertained and cherished the Service of God in the Kingdom, and the other, her Hospitality towards Strangers. Which Commendation of her's he was desirous to inherit. That if Occasion had offered itself, when he was at a Distance, and lived as in a Corner of the World, he would have made known his good Affection to them: But now that it had pleased God to constitute him King of this Country, he swore to them, that if any molested them in their Churches, they addressing to him, he would avenge them. And that tho' they were not his proper Subjects, yet he would maintain and cherish them, as much as any Prince in the World." He took Notice also of their former good Deserts to the Queen and Kingdom; that is, "How they had always prayed for the late Queen, and never gone beyond the Limits of their Duty; and how they had enriched the Realm with many Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences useful to the Publick.

FURTHER, in the Year 1642, they preferred a Petition to the House of Lords, in Behalf of themselves and of the reformed Foreign Churches in the Realm; as in *Norwich, Colchester, Canterbury, Sandwich, &c.* to this Purpose: "That there might be an Ordinance of Parliament for settling the Liberty and Exercise of their Religion and Discipline, as they were used beyond the Seas respectively in the reformed Churches of their several Nations: And which they had hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King Edward VI. of ever blessed Memory, authorized by his Parliament, and the gracious Favour of all the succeeding Princes." Particularly,

"First, That they might have free Liberty to choose and appoint their own Ministers and all other Officers belonging to their Churches, according to their Discipline.

"Secondly, That no Member of their Congregations, being under the Censure of their Discipline, by reason of some scandalous Offence committed, might be received as Member of any other Church without a Certification from his own Church.

"Thirdly, That no Church or Congregation of Foreigners should be authorized in this Realm, which was not subject respectively to the Synods of their several Nations." They added Reasons for the third Article.

HEREUPON on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1642, (by Report of the Earl of Northumberland) the House ordered, "That there be an Ordinance of Parliament, for settling of the Liberty and Exercise of their Religion and Discipline, as they are used beyond the Seas respectively in the reformed Churches of their several Nations, which they have hitherto enjoyed by the Charter of King Edward VI. authorized by Parliament, and the Favour of all succeeding Princes of the reformed Religion, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and his Majesty that now is. In particular First, &c. as above in the three Articles."

ABOUT the Year 1704, this *Dutch* Congregation in *Augustine-fryars* built, at their common Charge, upon a Piece of Ground in Middle Moorfields, purchased by them, a handsome Alms-House, containing 26 Rooms, for maintaining their Poor, either Men or Women, besides one complete Room where the Elders and Deacons meet weekly to pay the Pensions of the Alms-Folks, or to do other Business relating to their Poor. The Pensions are either more or less according as their Necessities require. The Rooms are



are not so appropriated to the *Dutch Nation*, but that any *English Woman*, whose Husband had been a Member of the said Church, is capable of being admitted. And oftentimes it happens, that there be more *English* than *Dutch* harboured there.

THAT Portion of this Church which was East, and not granted to these Strangers, the aforesaid *Pawlet*, Earl of *Wilts*, obtained in the fourth also of the said King, who of his special Grace granted him *totam superiorem partem Ecclesie nuper fratrum Augustinen. infra Civitatem London. viz. Le Quere, La Cros Ile, & capellas ibidem.*

THIS other Part then, namely, the Steeple, Choir, and Side Isles to the Choir adjoining, the Earl reserved to Household Uses, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal, and other Things. His Son and Heir, Marquis of *Winchester*, sold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great Number, the Pave Stones, and whatsoever, (which cost many thousands) for one hundred Pounds, and in Place thereof made Stabling for Horses. He caused the Lead to be taken off the Roofs of the Church, and laid Tile in stead thereof; which Exchange of Lead for Tile, proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his Disadvantage.

THIS *Augustine Fryars* Church is very large, it had formerly a most fine spired Steeple, small, high, and strait; it was founded by *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in the Year 1253. *Reginald Cobham* gave his Messuage in LONDON, to enlarge it, in the Year 1344. *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, re-edified this Church in the Year 1354, whose Body was there buried in the Choir. The small spired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by a Tempest of Wind in the Year 1362, but was raised anew, and was standing in the Year 1603, when *Stow* set forth his second Edition; but even then in a very dangerous, tottering Condition; but such was the venerable Regard the City had of it, that a Petition being preferred to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by the Inhabitants of *St. Peter Poor*, (in which Parish that Church of *St. Augustine's* stood) they readily concurred to promote the Repair thereof all they could, by using their Interest with the Marquis of *Winchester*, to whom the Property of that Monastery, and the Lands adjoining, belonged, (being granted to his Ancestors at the Dissolution of Monasteries) and for that Purpose drew up a Letter to him, in the most pathetic Words, and moving Arguments, exciting him to go in Hand with that Work; which was as followeth:

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

“ THERE hath been offered of late unto  
“ this Court, a most just and earnest Pe-  
“ tition, by divers of the chiefest of the Parish  
“ of *St. Peter Poor* in LONDON, to move  
“ us to be humble Suitors unto your Lordship,  
“ in a Cause which is sufficient to speak for it-  
“ self, without the Mediation of any other, viz.  
“ for the Repairing of the ruinous Steeple of the  
“ Church, some Time called *The Augustine Fry-*  
“ *ars*, now belonging to the *Dutch Nation*, situ-  
“ ated in the same Parish of *St. Peter Poor*, the Fall  
“ whereof (which, without speedy Prevention,  
“ is near at Hand) must needs bring with it not  
“ only a great Deformity to the whole City, it  
“ being, for Architecture, one of the beautifulest  
“ and rarest Spectacles thereof, but a fearful im-  
“ nent Danger to all the Inhabitants next ad-  
“ joining. Your Lordship being moved herein,  
“ (as we understand) a Year since, was pleased  
“ to give honourable Promises, with Hope of  
“ present Help, but the Effects not following,  
“ according to your honourable Intention, we

“ are bold to renew the said Suit again, esteems  
“ craving at your Lordships Hands, a due Con-  
“ sideration of so worthy a Work, as to help to  
“ build up the House of God, one of the  
“ chiefest Fountains, from whence hath sprung  
“ so great Glory to your Lordship's most noble  
“ Descendency of the *Pawlets*, whose Steps  
“ your Lordship must needs follow, to continue  
“ to all Posterity the Fame of so bountiful Be-  
“ nefactors both to Church and Commonwealth.  
“ So that I trust we shall have the less Need  
“ to importune your Lordship in so reasonable a  
“ Suit: First, Because it doth principally con-  
“ cern your Lordship, being the Owner of the  
“ greatest Part of the said Spear, or Staple: But  
“ especially that by disbursing of a small Sum of  
“ Money, to the Value of 50, or 60 l. your  
“ Lordship will do an excellent Work, very  
“ helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as  
“ well *English* as Strangers; who by this means  
“ shall have Cause to magnify to the World, this  
“ so honourable and charitable an Action. And  
“ I and my Brethren shall much rejoice to be  
“ relieved herein by your Lordship's most noble  
“ Disposition, rather than to fly the last Re-  
“ medy of the Law of the Land, which in this  
“ Case hath provided a Writ, *De reparatione*  
“ *facienda.*  
“ THUS hoping as assuredly on your Lord-  
“ ship's Favour, as we pray incessantly for your  
“ continual Felicity, we humbly take Leave of  
“ your Lordship. From London the 4th of Au-  
“ gust 1600.

Your Lordship's humbly to be commanded,

Thomas Lowe.  
Leonard Holiday.  
Robert Hampson.  
Ry. Godard.  
John Wattes.  
Thomas Smythe.  
William Craven.  
Humphrey Weld.

Nicholas Mosly, Mayor.  
Richard Markin.  
John Hart.  
Henry Billingsly.  
Stephen Soame.  
William Ryder.  
John Gerrard.  
Thomas Bennett,

BUT this took no Effect.

THIS House was valued at 57 l. 8 s. and was surrender'd the 12th of November, in the 30th of *Henry VIII.*

THERE lie buried in this Fryars Church, among others, *Edmond*, first Son of *Joan*, Mother to King *Richard II*, 1375.

Lady *Margery de Ilderton*, in Com. *Northumberl.* buried in *Augustine Fryars*, LONDON. Her Will bore Date, 1338.

Guy de *Mericke*, Earl of *St. Paul*.

Lucie, Countess of *Kent*, and one of the Heirs of *Barnaby*, Lord of *Millaine*.

Dame *Ida*, Wife to Sir *Thomas West*.

Dame *Margaret West*.

Stephen *Lindericle*, Esq;

IN the Middle-Isle lieth Sir *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who died 1361.

*Richard*, the great Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Warren*, beheaded 1397.

Sir *Edward Arundel*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *Francis Courtney*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Alice*, Sister to the Earl of *Oxford*.

Dame *Lucie Knowles*, of *Kent*.

Sir *Peter Garinsers*, of *France*; and with him his Son Sir *Thomas*.

The Lord *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, beheaded on *Tower-Hill* 1463.

*Aubery de Vere*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Oxford*.

Sir *Thomas Tadman*, Knight.

Sir



Sir William Bourser, Lord Fitz-Warren.  
 Sir Thomas de la Lande, Knight.  
 Dame Jane Norris, Lady Bedford.  
 Anne, Daughter to John Viscount Welles.

In the Walk by the Choir, Walter Neville, Esq;  
 Sir John Manners, Knight, in St. Thomas's Chapel.

In the Inside of the Chapel lieth the Wife of Sir David Cradocke, Knight.  
 The Mother of the Lord Spencer's, Wife of Sir Bartholomew Rodelgate.

In St. John's Chapel, John, Son of Sir John Wingfield.

The Lord Angleure of France. By him the Lord Tremayle of France.

Sir Walter Mewes.

Robert Newenton, Esq;

In the Chapter-house, Philip Spencer, Son to Sir Hugh Spencer.

Dame Isabel, Daughter to Sir Hugh Spencer.

Many of the Barons, slain at Barnet Field, buried there, 1471.

In the Body of the Church, Dame Julian, Wife to Sir Richard Lacy.

Sir Thomas Courtney, Son to the Earl of Devonshire, and by him his Sister, wedded to Chevestone.

The Daughter of the Lord Beaumont.

Two Sons of Sir Thomas Morley, to wit, William and Ralph.

Sir William Talmage, Knt.

Nicholas Blondell, Esq;

Sir Richard Chamberlaine.

Sir John de la Launde. For his Last Will ran, Johannes de la Launde Miles, grandævus Ætate, Feb. 4, 1465, legat Corpus Sepeliend. in Conventu fratrum Augustine, London.

John Halton, Gentleman.

Falces, Esq; a Gascoign born.

Sir John Gifford, Knt.

Thomas Manningham, Esq;

Sir William Kenude, Knt.

Sir William, Son to Sir Thomas Terrill.

John Surwill, Gentleman.

In the East Wing, Margaret Barentine, Gentlewoman.

John Spicer, Esq; and Latis, his Wife.

Margaret Sparcie, Gent.

Dame Julian Alberton.

Tho. Wigmore, Esq;

John le Percers, Esq;

Roger Chibury, Esq;

Peter Morens, Esq;

Thomas, Son to Sir William Beckland.

James Cuthing, Esq;

William Kenley, Esq;

Tho. West, Esq;

Margery, Wife to Thomas Band, and Daughter to John Huët.

Between St. James's Altar, and St. Mary's, lieth the Lord William Marquis of Barkeley, and Earl of Nottingham, and Dame Joan, his Wife.

This William, Marquis of Barkeley, by his Last Will, bearing Date, Feb. 6, 1491, bequeathed his Body to be buried here in the Fryars of Augustine: And two Fryars to sing perpetually in the White-fryars Church in Fleet-street, in the Suburbs of LONDON, for the Testator's Soul, and the Soul of Thomas Barkeley, his Son, &c. Sir Tho. Brandon, Knt. who married the Lady Marchioness, bequeathed by his Will, Anno 1509, to

these Fryars Augustines, 60 l. for a perpetual Memory to be had of the said Lord Marquis Barkeley, and the said Lady his Wife: And his own, to be buried in the Fryars Preachers, LONDON.

In the West Wing Sir John Tirrell, and Dame Catharine his Wife.

Sir Walter of Powle, Knt.

Sir John Blankwell and his Wife.

Dame Jane Sanye, Daughter of Sir John Lee.

Sir John Dawbeney, Son and Heir to Sir Giles Dawbeney.

Joan, Wife of Richard Ailsbury.

William, Son to Roger Scroop.

Dame Joan Dawbeney, Wife to Sir William Dawbeney.

Thomas Charles, Esq;

Sir John Dawbeney, Knt. and his Son Robert.

Sir James Bell, Knt.

Sir Oliver Manny, Knt.

Sir Diones Mordaske; by him Sir Bernard Bollingcourt.

Sir Peter Kayor.

Sir William Tirrell, Brother of the other Sir William [mentioned before.]

William Collingborne, Esq; beheaded 1484.

Sir Roger Clifford, Knt.

Sir Thomas Coke, Mayor, in the Year 1462.

William Edwards, Mayor, 1471.

Sir James Tirrell. Sir John Windany, Knts. beheaded 1502.

Sir John Dawtrie, Knt. 1519.

Dame Margaret Rade, 1510.

Edward Duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521.

Gwiscard, Earl of Huntington.

Some also of the antient Family of the Scots of Stapleford Tawney in Essex, seem to have been here interred. William Scot, of the same Place, Esq; by his last Will bearing Date 1490, willed his Executors with his Goods, as they goodly may, to be seyd and longe for his Soule and other Soules aforeseyd [viz. of his Fader and Modyr, Benefactors, and al Chyiken Soules] in the Covent Chyrch of the Freers Augustyns of London, by the Freers of the seyd Place xxx Masses, which bene call'd a Trental of St. Gregory, &c. Also, in the seyd Covent Chyrche of Freers Augustines, by the Covent of the seyd Place, a Dirige and Mass of Requiem by Note, if it happen hym there to decease. And to the same Freers for the same Dirige and Mass to be kept, that is to sey, the Principal thereof, being xl to the Wyppour, xl to the Freers which shall syng the said Mass of Requiem, xii d. to every other Freer of the same House being a Wyppell, and helping at the same Dirige and Mass viii d. and to every other Freer of the same House, being no Wyppell, helping therein likewise iii d.

Rob. Sheffield, Knt. by his Will dated Aug. 18. 1518, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Augustine-fryars Church near the Tomb of Eleanor his Wife. His Will was proved February following.

SINCE this Church hath been appropriated to the Use of the Dutch Nation, few have been buried here, except the Ministers belonging to it, and the Elders, or others, of more eminent Quality, or Wealth. Such as have Monuments, or Stones, with Inscriptions, are these that follow:

AGAINST the East Wall of the North Isle, a Monument for Margaret Laurence, Daughter and Heir of Laurence Huyssen Heer Van Weelde in Zeeland. She was married to Colonel Henry Cornwall of Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford. Died April 21, 1692.

Elizabeth Philippine, Widow of Wylen Albert, George Graaf tot Bronckerst, and Lamborg Stirum, born Baroness of Boetzlaer. Died October 1692.



*Jacob George Beck*, Merchant, born in *Frankfort*, at *Mayn*. Died in *LONDON*, *January* 12, 1722-3.

*Sarah Kesteman*, Widow of *Gabriel de la Porte*, *July* 18, 1694.

*Elizabeth Gronen*, Wife of *Frederick Gronen*, Merchant, *June* 18, 1693: And *Frederick Gronen*, before-named, *October* 28, 1697.

*Jonas Bateman*, *April* 13, 1704.

*Catharine Otgher*, Widow of *David Otgher*, *April* 3, 1676. And *Elizabeth Otgher*, Wife of *Justus Otgher*, *April* 16, 1686.

IN the South Isle is the common Place of Burial for the Ministers of the Church; tho' some others are also here interred.

*Catharine Biscop*, Daughter of *Sam.* and *Sarah Biscop*, died 1686-7, five Years old. *Sarah Biscop*, Wife of the said *Samuel*, 1689-90. And *Samuel Biscop*, who very commendably served in the Office of Preacher in this Church 32 Years; died *June* 11, 1700, aged 58.

*Arnoldina*, Daughter of the Heer *Arnold Citters*, Ordinary Ambassador of the States General to his Majesty of Great Britain. She died *June* 5, 1686; aged 5 Years.

*Agneta Vander Merck*, born at *Harlem*, died *Aug.* 21, 1703.

*Johannes Von Rooge*, *Mar.* 10, 1686-7.

At the West End of the Church, are flat Stones for,

*Thomas Viroot*, Elder, *June* 22, 1704.

*Theodore Cock*, Son of *John* and *Hanna Cock*, *Feb.* 21, 1697-8.

*Isaac Vinck*, Merchant, born in the City of *Norwich*, Elder of this Church, died *November* 27, 1702, aged about 80.

*Josyna Schapelinck*, aged 76, died *Feb.* 9, 1689, and her Sister *Anna Schapelinck*, Widow of *John Ellsworth*, *Sept.* 7, 1700, aged 77.

Here is also a very handsome Marble Monument set up for Sir *Dennis Dutry*, who died in the Year 1728; the Inscription, as upon most of the other, is in the *Dutch* Language.

At the East End of this Church, between the two Isles, is a Rising with several Steps both from the North and South Sides; and likewise on the West, unto a large Platform, whereon is placed a long Table with Seats against the Wall, and Formes round, for the Use of the holy Communion. On the East Wall at a due Height are the *Ten Commandments* in *Dutch*, largely written in Golden Letters.

On the West End over the Skreen is the Library, inscribed thus, *Ecclesie Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa, sumptibus Mariæ Dubois*, 1659.

In this Library are divers valuable MSS and Letters of *Calvin*, *Peter Martyr*, and other Foreign Reformers.

The Church is very large and spacious, supported with two Rows of Stone Pillars. The Seats are all long Benches lined with green Cloth, stuffed for easy sitting. The Floor with Deal-Boards laid over the Stones for Warmth: The Windows on the South Side have painted on them *JESUS TEMPLE*, in several Places.

THE present State of this *Dutch* Church in *Augustine-fryars*, and the Congregation of Strangers or the Children of Strangers belonging to it, is thus:

THEY have two Ministers, who preach twice every *Sunday*, and once in the Week besides; and they administer the Holy Sacrament Monthly, the last *Sunday* in the Month; and exchange Churches every first *Sunday* in the Month with the *Walloon* Congregation, for their Reception of the Sacrament, their own Church in *Threadneedle-*

*street*, being too small for them. The Ministers have allowed them a good yearly Salary, and Houses to dwell in, conveniently situated, near the said Church, and a competent Subsistence for their Widows. *M. Vandermerck*, a Merchant, and one of their Elders, built a House, at his own Cost, for one of the Ministers, on which he laid out 400 *l.* and afterwards finished it within, at a considerable farther Expence, greatly to his Commendation, and the lasting Memory of his Charity, and good Will to the Church.

THEY maintain their Poor at their own Charge, which stands them in near 1200 *l.* per Ann. Part of which they collect every *Sunday*, and Week-day, when there is a Sermon, at the Church-door, by Deacons of the Church, who stand there with Basons to receive what the People are pleased to put in.

NEAR this Church was formerly a Glass-house, where *Venice* Glasses were made; and *Venetians* employed in the Work: And Mr. *James Howel*, an ingenious Man in King *James I's* Reign, was Steward to this House (who was afterwards Clerk of the Council to King *Charles I.*) When he left this Place, scarce able to bear the continual Heat of it, he thus wittily express'd himself, *That had he continued still Steward, he should in a short Time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians.* This Place afterwards became *Pinner's Hall*: And of later Years some Part was fitted up with a Pulpit and Pews for Dissenters from the Church of *England* to meet in, and there, on *Tuesdays*, was preached the *Merchants Lecture*, as it is called.

ON the East Side of this *Broad-street*, which is the back Part of *Gresham House* in *Bishopsgate-street*, are placed eight Alms-Houses, built of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Tho. Gresham*, Knt. for eight Alms-Men, there placed Rent free; and receive each of them by his Gift, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, for ever.

## The PARISH of St. PETER POOR.

NEXT to where *Parolet House* of old Time stood, is the Parish-Church of *St. Peter Poor*, so called, as being on its first Building dedicated to *St. Peter*; and *Poor* is added, to distinguish it from that of *Cornhill*; and others; not because this Parish is poorer than others, it being inhabited chiefly by rich Merchants, and other Traders; but probably from such as affected the Name, or Habit, of *Poor*, before the Dissolution of the *Fryary*, of or belonging to *St. Augustine's*, near adjoining to it.

THIS Parish hath been also called *St. Peter's by St. Augustine-fryars*; as appears by an Instrument in the Tower Records, for Founding a Chantry at *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate*, where the Founder gives one Tenement, *cum parvo Gardino cum pertinentiis in Paroch. St. Petri juxta fratres St. Augustini in Warda de Broad-street.*

THIS Church, in the Year 1625, was enlarged on the North Side, upward of eight Feet, at the Charge of Sir *William Garaway*, Knight; whose Arms are in two Windows there, that cost 400 *l.* In 1616, the Church was new pewed, and the East Window enlarged in 1617; the Roof and Inside of the Church were beautified, the Gallery at the West End, and the Steeple were new built; and Bells new cast, Anno 1629, and 1630; all which being done at the Charge of the Parish amounted to near 1200 *l.* and having very narrowly escaped burning by the Fire in 1666, (the Flames abating close by the West End.) It remain'd in a bad Condition till the Year 1716, when



when it was again repaired, and both inside and out new beautified.

THE Roof is lined with Board painted; the Out-side covered with Slate. It is supported by *Gothick* Columns and Arches.

IT is paved with Tile and Stone; and there are three Isles. The Walls are Brick and Stone, covered with a Finishing; and the Steeple and Tower are Brick.

THE Ornament is but mean at the East End. The *Decalogue* is in two Tables, placed above the Wainscot, and painted on Glass, under a Glory, between two Cherubims, and dated 1634. The two Tables of the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed*, are on the North Side. It is also pewed with Oak, and there is some Wainscot.

THE Dimensions are, Length 54 Feet; Breadth 51; Altitude about 23 Feet; and that of the Steeple, being a Tower and Turret, about 75 Feet; in which Tower are five Bells.

*BURIED in this Church,*

*Richard Fitz-Williams*, Merchant-Taylor, 1520.

*Sir William Rock*, Mayor 1540.

*Robert Calthrope*, Mayor 1588.

*Dominus Johannes Hales*, a pueritia literis deditus, excellenti ingenio, docilitate, memoria, studio & industria singulari, adjuncta Linguarum, Discipularum, Juris, Antiquitatis, rerum divinarum, atque humanarum, magna & multiplici doctrina instructissimus, evasit. Innocentia, integritate, gravitate, constantia, fide, pietate, religione, gravissimæ etiam ægrotationis, & rerum difficilium diuturna perpeffione, & patientia ornatissimus fuit, vitæ honestissimæ sanctissimæque actæ, diem supremum quinto Cal. Januar. 1572, clausit; anima ex corporis; reliquæ hoc loco sitæ sunt.

Expecto resurrectionem mortuorum, & vitam æternam.

Two other Plates there are beneath in the same Wall, the one of *John Quarles*, Draper, and the other of *Edward Catcher*, Pewterer.

Here, under this Stone, are buried the Bodies of *John Lucas*, of St. *John's* beside *Colchester*, Esq; Master of the Requests to the most virtuous, noble, and worthy Prince, King *Edw. VI.* He departed this Life the 26th Day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1556. And his Daughter *Margaret*, late Wife to *Thomas Pennie*, Doctor of Physick, here buried the 13th Day of *November*, 1587.

At the East End of the Chancel is a handsome Monument fixed in the Wall, with this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of the Worshipful Mr. *William Cockaine*, the Elder, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who departed this Life the 18th Day of *November*, 1599. Also here lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Medcalfe*, his first Wife; by whom he had seven Sons, and four Daughters; all which Daughters departed this Life, before any of them accomplished the Age of ten Years. The seven Sons lived, and the youngest of them (at his Death) was 28 Years of Age. Which said *Elizabeth* departed this Life the 5th Day of *April*, 1589. Here also lieth the Body of *Catharine Wonton*, his second Wife, who died the 19th of *September*, 1596, by whom he had no Issue.

At the East End of the North Isle, there is a fair Monument set up in Remembrance of Sir *William Garaway*, Knight, and his Wife. This

Monument standeth highest of all, next to the Door's Entrance.

Hic vivit *Gulielmus Garaway*, Eques Auratus, Civis *Londinensis*, qui Annos egit 54, cum *Elizabetha* Uxore integerrima, Filia *Thomæ Anderson*, Civis etiam *Londinensis*, beatitudine Lecti fructifera. Pater erat 17, liberorum, illustre probitatis & pietatis exemplar, Industria singulari, universalem exercitavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avare, bis ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus: Qui purpuram recusavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem postquam Alam hujus Templi sinistram construxisset, placide corpus suo operi, Animam suo opifici reposuit.

Anno Ætat. suæ 88. Domini 1625, Sept. 26.

Templa Dei in terris duo sunt, Ecclesia, Corpus: Una Domus carnis, Cultus Domus altera, & ambo Conveniunt tumulo, parvo coeuntq; Sacello. Non quæras igitur cineres sub cespite, Lector, Est templum in templo clausum, non ossa Sepulchro, Marmore sublato, subfellia, porta, columnæ, Ala hæc & Paries, spacium totum, atq; fenestræ Omnia Structorem monstrant, resonantq; patronum Sic tenet immortalem, & mortalem locus idem Conditur in templo quod condidit, & Monumentum Hoc unum vitæ & mortis commune relinquit.

*Thomas Lowe*, Eques Auratus, D. Majoris Civitatis LONDON, Ann. Domini 1604. Vir probus & prudens. Obiit 11 die *Aprilis*, An. 1623, Ætat. 78. Cui 28 die *Jan.* 1615, Ætatis suæ 67. Accessit *Anna* lectissima fœmina ex eodem *Thoma* mater 15 liberorum. Vixerunt suavissima conjunctione, An. 48.

In the North Isle, upon a fair Marble Stone, is this Inscription, as in a Sheaf of Arrows.

*Vis unita fortior.*

The Band of Love.

The Uniter of Brethren.

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Harvey* of LONDON, Merchant, who departed this Life the 2d of *February*, Anno Dom. 1622; with his first Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Exton*, of LONDON, Merchant. She died the first of *January*, Anno 1618.

He was a faithful Man, and feared God above many, Jer. vii. 2.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Anno 1624,

Ætatis 54.

A Memorial

Of the worshipful Master *Robert Wadson*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON.

Epitaphium.

So frail and brittle is the Life of Man,

That who lives longest, liveth but a Span.

In Youth and Age all die, God hath so doom'd,

The Earth returns to Earth to be entomb'd.

WADSON, who of that Substance was compos'd,

Lies in his Mother's Center here enclos'd.

A Sheet doth hide his Face, but not his Fame,

The Grave contains his Corpse, not his good Name,

For his good Name out-lives (O blessed Man)

When others good Names die, before they can.

The sixth of January, that fatal Day,

Sixteen hundred twenty-four, he did pay

The Debt to Nature, which all Men do know,

He was no sooner born, but he did owe.

If



If Virrues could have stay'd the Hand of Death,  
Then *WADSON* still had drawn his vital Breath:  
His Soul above, his Worths do here remain,  
Till Christ shall come to raise him up again.  
Thus he enjoys Heaven's Immortality,  
And here on Earth, Earth's happy Memory.  
*Post varios vitæ casus, dabit Urna quietem.*

AGAINST the South-East Wall is a Monument for Dr. *Holdsworth*, sometime Rector of this Parish of St. Peter Poor.

P. M. S.

*Richardus Holdsworth*, S. Theol. Doctor, Verbi divini Præco omnium attestatione eximius. S. Scripturæ in Collegio *Greshamienfi* per multos Annos Interpres celeberrimus, Collegii *Emanuelis* in Academia *Cantabrigienfi* Præfectus integerrimus ejusdem Academia, per tres annos continuos Procancellarius exoptatissimus, ad Cathedram Theologicam per D. N. *Margaretam Richmondie* Comitissam institutam, & per mortem summi Theoligi Doctoris *Wardi*, nuper destitutam, unanimi Theologorum suffragio evocatus; Archidiaconus *Huntingdoniensis*, & Ecclesia *Wigorniensis* Decanus meritissimus; Sanctæ Doctrinæ in Ecclesia Anglicana stabilitæ cordatus Assertor, Divitiarum pius Contemptor, Eleemosynarum quotidianus Largitor: Toto vitæ Instituto sanctus & severus. Ex morbo tandem, quem assiduis studendi et concionandi laboribus contraxit æger, decubuit; & in hac Ecclesia, quam per xxvii annos religiosissime administravit; Mortalitatis Exuvias in spe beatæ Resurrectionis pie deposuit, Mensis Sextilis 22<sup>o</sup>.

Anno { Domini MDCXLIX.  
Ætat. suæ, LVIII.

Mementote Præpositorum vestrorum, qui vobis locuti sunt Verbum Dei, quorum imitamini Fidem, contemplantes quis fuerit exitus conversationis ipsorum, *Heb. xiii. 7*.

UPON a Grave Stone in the Chancel North Isle. Here lyeth interred *Joseph Hooper*, of *Manchester*, Merchant, who died the 10th of *March 1711*. Aged 59 Years.

#### BENEFACTORS.

THE Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish, are these:

THE Lady *Payton*, gave yearly for ever, in Bread and otherwise, the Sum of 40 s.

The Lady *Ramsay* gave the Sum of 4 l. yearly for ever.

Mr. *John Quarles*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, gave the Sum of 5 l. yearly for ever, to be laid out in Bread by 4 s. per Week.

Mr. *William May*, Merchant-Taylor, gave yearly for ever 2 s.

The Lady *Rich*, Daughter of Mr. *Cockain*, Merchant, 20 l. a Year, to be distributed at *Christmas*, to poor House-keepers of the Parish.

The Countess of *Dover* gave 5 l. a Year to buy Bread for the Poor; settled upon certain Houses in *Southwark*, bound for the Payment.

THERE is an antient Gift to the Parish, of two Houses over-against the Pay-Office, of 22 l. per Ann. for Parish Uses.

OTHER Gifts have been there bestowed, to the Poor's Relief, as one of 40 s. and another of 20 s. yearly; but tied to no Certainty.

To these may be added, Mr. *Gerrard Vanheithuyfens's* Gift of 30 l. to be distributed among

the Poor of the Parish. Which was done, according to the Donor's Will.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, Value of the Tythes 130 l. per Annum; besides Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books, 5 l. 16 s. 8 d Half-penny.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Skerret*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Finch*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock; there is an Organ.

The Vestry is general, consisting of all House-keepers in the Parish.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,

6 Auditors of Accounts.  
2 Church-Wardens.  
2 Sidesmen.

The WARD OFFICERS are,

1 Common-Council Man.  
2 Inquests.  
1 Constable.  
1 Scavenger,

STREETS, Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Parish are, Part of *Broad-street*, *Cushion-court*, *Bull-head-court*, *Union-court*, *Adams-court*, *Crown-court*, *Augustine-fryars*, *Pinners-Alley*, *Throgmorton-street*, *Great Winchester-street*, *Little Winchester-street*.

THE Number of Houses about 140.

ON the South Side and at the West End of the St. *Augustine-fryars*, were several handsome Houses built, namely, in *Throgmorton-street*, especially one very large and spacious in the Place of old and small Tenements by *Thomas Cromwell*, Master of the King's Jewel-House, after that Master of the Rolls, then Lord *Cromwell*, Knt. Lord Privy Seal, Vicar General, Earl of *Essex*, High Chamberlain of *England*, &c. Mr. *Stow* makes great Complaints of this Lord's ill Usage of his Father, who had a Garden and Summer-House, joining to the North Pales of my Lord's Garden: This Summer-House was loosed from the Ground, and carried on Rowlers into his Father's Garden, 22 Feet, without any Warning given to him, or being able to obtain any other Answer, when he spoke of it to the Surveyors of the Work, than, That their Master had commanded them so to do.

THIS House of the Lord *Cromwell* was bought by the Company of Drapers, in LONDON, and is now their Common Hall. It is a very spacious noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns, and adorned with Arches, by which there are constituted Piazzas, and between each Arch is a Shield, Mantling, and other Fret Work. To this Hall belongs a large and pleasant Garden, with Walks. The Room called the Hall is adorned within with a stately Screen, Enrichment and fine Wainscot, and there are several large Rooms wainscotted with Oak.

FROM this Hall on the same Side of the Way, are several good Houses till you come to *Bartholomew-lane*, so called from St. *Bartholomew's* Church, at the South East Corner thereof. In this Lane are several good Houses on both Sides and so are there likewise in the other Street, which stretcheth from the St. *Augustine's-fryars* South Gate to the Corner, over-against St. *Bennet Fink* Church. Among other Buildings in this Street, the most antient was a House appertaining to the Abbot of St. *Alban's*. There was also a large Free-School, belonging to the dissolved Hospital of St. *Anthony*, and there are now many good Houses leading up *Threadneedle-street* to the Parish-Church of St. *Martin Outwich*.

*Drapers Hall.*

The



The PARISH of  
St. MARTIN OUTWICH.

St. Martin  
Outwich  
Church.

THIS Church is so called, as being dedicated to the Memory of St. Martin, and the Word *Outwich* (or more truly *Oteswich*) was added, because, as Mr. Stow has it, *Martin de Oteswich*, *Nicholas de Oteswich*, *William de Oteswich*, and *John de Oteswich*, were Founders thereof, and were there interred, as appears by an antient Record, but shews no Date.

THE Founders Names are as above; and tho' we cannot learn the just Time, when the Church was first built, yet this very Church seems to be at least of 250 Years standing, for there are painted on the Glass of the South East Window these Arms.

ARGENT, on a Bend Sable, three covered Cups of the Field, impaled with Gules, a Saltier Argent: And immediately under is the Date 1483.

BEFORE which Time however this must of Necessity have been a Church, for *John Churchman*, who acted as Trustee for the two last named *Oteswiches*, was Sheriff of LONDON, Anno 1385. He was a Person of publick Spirit; for he built a *Custom-House* near the Tower of LONDON, gave (for the said *Oteswiches*) the Advowson of the Church, four Messuages, 17 Shops, and their Appurtenances to the Merchant-Taylors Company for the Use of the Poor, and the said Mr. Churchman did many Things for the Use and Benefit of this City.

THE Vestry was repaired, and beautified, Anno 1659, and the Fire in 1666, not having damaged the Church, it was repaired and beautified in the Year 1708, and again new painted in the Year 1731.

THE main Parts of this Structure is old, the Walls of Brick and Stone covered with a Finishing, and the Roof with Tile, supported with Gothic and Tuscan Stone Columns and Arches, and the Ground of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the Church, which hath but two Isles.

THE Finishing and Ornament is handsome enough, considering its Antiquity. The Roof is cieled with Wood, divided into Pannels, and painted.

IT is wainscotted mostly eight, but at the East End about 11 Feet high, and pewed with Oak, whose Ends and Doors are carved partly in Form of the Gothic Arch. The Altar-piece has the *Commandments* depicted in black Letters on Gold between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, the first holding a Rod, the latter, on his Head a Mitre, on his Breast, the Plate of precious Stones, called *Urim* and *Thummim* (or Lights and Perfection) below that are 6 Bells, and in his Hand, and Incense Pot. These are placed between two Pilasters, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, in Frames, painted in Perspective; over the *Commandments* is a Glory, and above that a Cornice adorned with Pyramidal Figures, most of which Work is pretty old. Behind which is a large Window, in the Middle whereof is painted the King's Arms, and two other Coats on either Side, supposed to be those of Benefactors to the Church.

There are these MONUMENTS in the Church.

*William Constantine*, Alderman, and *Emme*, his Wife.

*Catharine*, Wife to *Benedict Augustine*.  
*Sir William Driffield*, Knt.

*John de Oteswich*, and his Wife, under a fair monument on the South Side.

*John Churchman*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1385.

*Richard Naylor*, Taylor, Alderman 1485.

Dame *Elizabeth Nevyl*, Lady of *Abergavenny*, buried according to her Last Will in this Parish-Church, in a Vault in the Chapel of our Lady, there were the Body of *Richard Naylor*, her Husband rested, *John* and *Robert* her Sons, and she appointed a Priest to pray in the said Church for all their Souls.

*John Breux*, Rector of this Church 1492.

*James Falleon*.

*John Melchborne*.

*Thomas Hey*, and *Ellis* his Wife.

*William Clitherow* and *Margaret* his Wife.

*Nicholas Wotton*, Batchelor of Law, some Time Rector of this Church, 1482.

*Oliver* and *William*, Sons to *John Woodroose*, Esq;

*Hugh Pemberton*, Taylor, Alderman, 1500, and *Catharine* his Wife.

*Matthew Pemberton*, Merchant-Taylor, about 1514, he gave 50 l. to the Repairing of St. Lawrence's Chapel.

ON the South Side the Communion Table is a handsome Monument with this Inscription:

Illustri ac nobilissimo Domino *Jacobo Falckio*  
Domino Zelandiæ Thesaurario, summo Consiliario  
Ordinum ejusdem Provinciæ, post plurimos apud  
plerosq; Europæ Reges, ac Principes obitas Hono-  
rifice Legationes, & regendarum rerum infinitas,  
cum omnium laudè ac admiratione, curas in ex-  
tremis Ecclesiæ ac Patriæ cum hostibus luctis de-  
functo Legati munere communi Patriæ totius Pro-  
vinciarum Belgicarum fœderatarum apud serenissi-  
mum & potentissimum *Jacobum I. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ*, Regem. Hoc intesti-  
norum receptaculum; Reliquum a funere totius  
molem, in Patria Zelandia Piëtati inter planctus  
posuit fianis ex Sorore *Anthonijs Taymon*, obiit 4  
Nonas Junii, 1603.

Parte Solo recubo

Peregrino, parte Paterno.

Hoc bene sic dedici

Vivere & hocce mori!

I. Murdisonius.

Quæ natat Oceanò

Zelandia corpus, Olympus

Ipsè animam, peregre

Hoc viscera marmor habet.

A. Hunterus.

Viscera terra *Britanna*

Tegit, Zelandia corpus,

Sic mea divisit

Funera parce mihi.

I. Meursius.

ON the other Side the Communion-Table, is another Monument, with the following Inscription.

Here lieth the Body of *Clemens Langley*, late Wife of *Richard Langley*, and Daughter of *Thomas Whitton*, Gent. and of *Joan* his first Wife, Daughter of *Robert Cresset*, Esq; Who yielded her Soul to her Redeemer, the last of April, 1603.

Thy zealot's Care to serve thy God,

Thy constant Love to Husband dear:

Thy harmless Heart to every one

Remains alive, though Corpse lie here.

Spes vermis & ego. R. L.

Vivit post funera Virtus. C. L.

Also the 19. Day of March, 1612. *Richard Langley* her Husband was here buried.

ON



ON a decent Tomb, erected in the Wall, on the South Side of the Church, is this Inscription :

Here resteth the Body of the Worshipful Mr. *Richard Staper*, elected Alderman of this City, 1594. He was the greatest Merchant in his Time; the chiefest Actor in Discovery of the Trades of *Turkey* and *East-India*: A Man humble in Prosperity, painful, and ever ready, in the Affairs Publick, and discreetly careful of his Private. A liberal House-keeper, bountiful to the Poor; an upright Dealer in the World, and a devout Aspirer after the World to come. Much blest in his Posterity, and happy in his and their Alliances. He died the last Day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1608. *Intravit ut exiret.*

LATER MONUMENTS of the Dead in this Church, are :

In the CHANCEL.

BEFORE the Communion-Table, a handsome flat Stone, importing, That within that Vault was interred the Body of *John Tufnail*, Merchant. Departed *September 9*, 1699. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Jolliff*, Esq; *October 20*, 1687. And *John Tufnail*, their eldest Son, 1686.

Captain *Lewis Roberts*, *March 12*, 1640.

And also *Anne Roberts*, Relict of *Lewis*; *July 24*, 1665.

*Sir Gabriel Roberts's* Family lie here.

*John Langham*, Esq;

*Robert Pinchin*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, 1645. *Mary Pinchin* his Wife, 1664.

One Son, and three Daughters, of *William* and *Rebecca Vincent*.

*Judith Chambers*, Wife of *Richard Chambers*, Esq; 1668.

The Lady *Rebecca Vincent*, Wife of *Sir William Vincent*, late Alderman of LONDON, Daughter of the said *Chambers*, 1671.

*Thomas Langham*, Citizen of LONDON, 1700. And *Eleanor* his Wife, 1694. And *Rebecca* their only Child, 1692.

*George Sotherton*, some Time Master of the Merchant-Taylors Company, and a Member of Parliament for the City of LONDON. Died 1599. And *Elizabeth* his Wife, of the Family of the *Carills*. She deceased 1608. She left 52 s. yearly to the Poor of this Parish. Her Daughter *Helen*; Wife of *Dr. Theodore Gulston*, erected this Monument for these her deceased Parents.

*George Sotherton* their Son, Ob. 1612.

A Monument in the East Wall of the Chancel near the Vestry, for *Thomas Clutterbuck*, late of the Parish of *Kingstanly*, in the County of *Glocester*, Gent. died *May 13*, 1724, aged 26.

Also the Body of *Jasper Clutterbuck*, late Merchant of LONDON. Died *January 23*, 1697, in the 63d Year of his Age.

BENEFACTIONS.

*Sir Henry Rowe* gave 5 l. yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Parish, to be bestowed in Bread and Coals. And *Mrs. Sotherton*, yearly, for ever, in Bread, 50 s.

Two Houses in *Hammond's-alley*, were given to this Parish, one 8 l. and the other 9 l. per Annum.

THERE are two Sermons, the Gift of *Mrs. Tayler*, to be preached on the 30th of *January*, and 29th of *May*, 20 s. each Sermon, to be paid to the Minister; 5 s. to the Clerk; and 2 s. 6 d. to the Sexton.

THERE is no House, or other Glebe, except the Minister's Residence next the Church, on the South Side.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Merchant-Taylors Company, Value about 100 l. per Ann. Tithes, besides the House and Fees; rated in the King's Books, 13 l. 9 s. 10 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Briscoe*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Fayton*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Holiday*, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ; five Bells.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are :

Two Church-wardens.

The WARD-OFFICERS are :

3 Common - Council-Men.  
2 Constables.  
2 Inquests.  
2 Scavengers.

STREETS, Courts, &c. in this Parish are, PART of *Tbreadneedle-street*, *Crown-court*, Part of *Bishopsgate-street*, and *Helmet-court*.

THE Number of Houses about 40.

REMARKABLE PLACES.

OVERAGAINST the Church, is the new South-Sea-House, a most magnificent Structure of Brick and Stone, about a Quadrangle; supported by Stone Pillars of the *Tuscan* Order, which form a fine Piazza. There is a beautiful Front of the *Dorick* Order, in *Tbreadneedle-street*. The Walls are of a very great Thickness; and there are Vaults underneath the House, arched over, to preserve their Treasure and rich Merchandize from Fire. The several Offices for the Business of the Company, are admirable well disposed; and the great Hall for Sales, the Dining-Room, Galleries, and Chambers, are hardly to be paralleled. There is another House, which the Company make use of, and was their only Office, before the Part last mentioned was erected, which goes into *Broad-street*; it is a very old Building, and was formerly the Excise-Office.

SOME small Distance from St. *Martin Outwich* Church, is the Merchant-Taylors Hall, pertaining to the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptist*, Time out of Mind called of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armourers* of LONDON: For King *Edward I*, in the 28th of his Reign, confirmed this Guild, by the Name of *Taylors* and *Linnen Armourers*, and also gave to the Brethren thereof, Authority every Year at *Midsummer* to hold a Feast, and to choose a Governor, or Master, with Wardens. Whereupon, the same Year, 1300, on the Feast Day of the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*, they chose *Henry de Ryall* to be their Pilgrim: For the Master of this Mystery (as one that travelled for the whole Company) was then so called, until the 11th Year of *Richard II*, and the four Wardens were then called *Purveyors of Alms* (now called *Quarterage*) of the said Fraternity.

THIS Merchant-Taylors Hall, some Time pertaining to a worshipful Gentleman, named *Edmund Crepin* (*Dominus Crepin*, after some Record) he, in the Year of Christ 1331, the 6th of *Edward III*, for a certain Sum of Money to him paid, made his Grant thereof, by the Name of his principal Messuage, in the Wards of *Cornhill* and *Broad-street* (which *Sir Oliver Ingham*, Knight, did then hold) to *John* of *Yakesly*, the King's Pavilion-maker. This was called, the *New Hall*, or *Taylors Inn*, for a Difference from their old Hall, which was about the back Side of the *Red Lion* in *Basing-lane*.

THIS Merchant-Taylors Hall is a spacious Building, having at the Entrance, in the Front, a handsome large Door-Case, adorned with two Demy Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the *Composite* Order; and the Inside is adorned with Hangings, which contain the History of their Patron St. *John Baptist*; and which, tho' old, are very curious and valuable.



SOME Distance West from this Hall is *Finke's-lane*, so called from *Robert Finke*, and *Robert Finke* his Son; *James Finke*, and *Rosamond Finke*. *Robert Finke* the Elder, new built the Parish-Church of *St. Bennet*, commonly called *Finke*, from the Founder; his Tenements were both of *St. Bennet*, and *St. Martin Outwich*; the one half of this *Finke-lane* is of *Broad-street* Ward, to wit, on the West Side up to the great and principal House, wherein the said *Finke* dwelt.

### The PARISH of St. BENNET FINKE.

St. Bennet  
Finke Church.

IN *Threadneedle-street* aforesaid, a little Eastward from the *Royal Exchange*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Bennet*, or more properly *St. Benedict*; so called, being dedicated to *St. Benedict* the Abbot, Founder of the Order of *Benedictine* Monks (who was bred up at *Rome*, said to do many Miracles, and to be a very holy Man, foretelling his own Death six Days before, which accordingly happened, *Anno* 518) and the Word *Finke* was added, because the Church was founded by one *Finke*, as before-mentioned. It was repaired, and beautifully adorned, at the Parish Charge, amounting to 400 *l.* in the Year 1633; and in the Year 1666, being consumed by the dreadful Fire, was again re-built, and finished in the Year 1673.

THE Church is well built of Stone, and is a fine Piece of Architecture; the Body of the Church within being a compleat Ellipsis (Oval) which appears a very commodious Form for the Auditory, and the Roof is an Elliptical Cupola (at the Center of which is a Turret glazed round) environed with a Cantaleever Cornice, and supported with six Stone Columns of the *Composite* Order; between each of which is a spacious Arch, and large six light Windows, made so by strong Munions and Transoms.

It is well wainscotted round with right Wainscot, seven Feet and a half high, as also well pewed, and a handsome Pulpit of the same.

The Altar-Piece consists of four small Columns, with their Entablature of the *Composite* Order.

Between the two middle Columns, are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters, on Black, adorn'd with Palm and Laurel Branches, and above this the King's Arms. Between the two North Columns are *Moses*, and the two South *Aaron* well painted, over each of which is a circular Pediment, and on each Pediment, a Shield, with Compartment and Festoon. North from *Moses* is the *Lord's Prayer*, and South from *Aaron* the *Creed*, done likewise in Gold upon Black, over each of which is a Cornice and triangular Pediment, all carved in right Wainscot, and inclosed with strong Rail and Ballaster, within which the Floor is paved with Black and White Marble.

HERE is also a very beautiful Font, the Cover whereof is adorned with Festoons, Pine-apples, &c.

AND as a further Ornament to the Church, there is in one of the South Windows a South declining West Dial, finely painted, and has this Motto:

*Sine Lumine Inane.*

AND in the Window a little Eastward from this, that worthy Benefactor (hereafter-mentioned) Mr. *Holman's* Coat of Arms, which are painted on the Glass, viz. *Vert a Chevron between three Pheons Argent*, which has a fine Compartment.

THE Length (or greater Diameter) of the Church, is 63 Feet, Breadth (or lesser Diameter) 48, and the Altitude thereof 49. The Steeple consists of a square Tower, over which is a large Cupola, and above that a Spire, which are together above 110 Feet, and the Tower is adorned with Fresco Work of *Festoons*, &c.

ON the North Side of the Entrance into the Chancel are the Names of the Benefactors, done in Gold Letters on Black, adorned with a carved Frame, and an arching Pediment, under which is 1678, viz.

	l.
George Holman, Esq; gave	1000
Mr. Ambrose Bennet to the Poor, yearly,	9
for ever	
Mr. John Shield, to be distributed, year-	20
ly, on St. Thomas's Day	
Mr. John Woodward, to provide two	
Dozen of Bread for the Poor every Lord's	100
Day, for ever	
Mrs. Anne Thiscrofs gave to purchase	
Lands or Houses, to put forth Apprentices	100
born in this Parish	

And there are several others of lesser Note.

ON the Inside of the Doors made to shut in this Table, in Gold Letters are these Words of our Saviour, *Luke* x. 37.

*Abi & tu fac similiter.*

ON the South Side of the Entrance into the Choir, is, in a Wainscot Frame, adorned with a circular Pediment, &c. a Table of Fees for Marriages and Burials, over which Table is done in Gold Letters these Words.

*Fear God, Honour the King.*

AND on the Inside of the Doors that inclose this Table, these Words:

*Date Cæsari quæ Cæsaris, & quæ Dei Deo.*

i. e.

*Give unto Cæsar the Things that are Cæsar's, and to God the Things that are God's.*

In this Church are these MONUMENTS of the Dead.

*Robert Simson* and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*Roger Strange*, Esq; of *Trerise*.

*John Coolby*, and *John Frey*.

*Thomas Briar*, Plummer, 1410.

ONE *John Wilcocks*, Citizen, and Cook, of LONDON, Inhabitant here, made his Last Will, dated Jan. 16, 1561, to this Tenor.

" First and principally, I commend my Soul to

" Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer,

" and with repentant Heart do ask him Forgiveness, having assured Confidence and Trust to

" be only saved by the Merits of Christ's Passion,

" &c. I Will that all my Goods, Chattels, and

" Debts shall be divided into three equal Parts.

" Whereof I Will one equal Part to *Maudekin*,

" my well-beloved Wife. And one other Part I

" Will shall be equally divided amongst my

" Children, *Peter Wilcocks*, &c. And the 3d

" equal Part and Portion of all my said Goods,

" &c. I do reserve to myself and to mine Executors hereafter-named, therewith to perform my

" Legacies and Bequests hereafter specified, that

" is to say. First, I Will that my said Executors shall within eight Days next after my De-

" cease give and distribute to and among the

" poorest and neediest Parishioners of the said

" Parish of *St. Benedict Finke*, for God's Sake,

" 53 s. 4 d. Item. I give and bequeath to and

" amongst



“ amongst the Poor within the Hospital of *Christ's*  
 “ Church in LONDON, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to poor  
 “ Maidens Marriages that shall be married with-  
 “ in the said Parish, 4 *l.* that is to say, to every  
 “ one of them, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* as far as the same will  
 “ extend, &c.

WHERE note, that what was formerly in Mens Wills given to Priests, to pray for their Souls, was now (Religion being reformed) given to the Poor and the Hospitals.

By this Pillar was buried the Body of Dame *Anne Awnsham*, who died the 23<sup>d</sup> of *December*, 1513, being near 12 Years the Wife of Sir *Gideon Awnsham*, of *Istleworth*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Knt. And before, the Wife to *William Barradaile*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, dwelling in this Parish together some 30 Years, he died in *March* 1600, who by his Will gave 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish, and 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* toward the Building a Loft in the Church, besides his other Legacies to the Poor in other Places: And the said Dame *Anne*, besides her good Deeds to *Istleworth*, and other Places, she also appointed 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish, which the said Sir *Gideon* paid. As they both (Thanks be to God) lived godly and well, so they could not but die well, by the only Mercy of *Jesus Christ*.

UPON a Grave Stone in the Chancel, are these Words engraven:

IN Memory of *Nath. Castleton*, Esq; who died the 10<sup>th</sup> of *June*, aged 78, Anno Dom. 1714.

*The good Protestant and sincere Friend.*

UPON a Table in the Organ-loft, fronting the Altar.

Mrs. *SARAH GREGORY*,

Born in this Parish, gave 100 *l.* to be divided amongst the Poor of the said Parish. She gave 100 *l.* to purchase Lands, or to be placed at Interest, and the Produce to be applied for the putting out poor Boys, born in this Parish, to Trades. She also gave 400 *l.* for purchasing an Organ, and an House to maintain the Playing the said Organ, An. 1714.

*Sam. Kempster.*  
*Dan. Gunfson.* } Church-wardens.

THE Glebe is rebuilt upon, since the great Fire, by *Nicholas Wood*, for 40 Years, at 15 *l.* per Annum.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Windfor*, the Value of 100 *l.* per Annum, by Act of Parliament, and 85 *l.* per Annum, Glebe.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Waterland*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Laurence*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday* and Holiday at 11 o'Clock. Here is a very good Organ, and two Bells.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are:

13 Auditors of Ac-  
compts, or thereabouts  
2 Church-wardens

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are:

2 Common-Council-  
Men  
2 Constables  
2 Inquests  
1 Scavenger.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, &c. in this Parish are: Part of *Finke's* or *Finch-lane*, *Black Spread-Eagle-court*, *Hatton-court*, Part of *Broad-street*,

Part of *Throgmorton-street*, *French-court*, *White-lion-court*, and *New-court*.

THE Number of Houses about 100.

IN this Parish of *Bennet Finke*, certain Gaming-Houses for Cards and Dice were noted; at which several Gamesters used to resort. And about the Year 1551, one of these Houses and the Gamesters there, were inform'd against to the Officers of the *Exchequer*, by one *John Foster* of *London*; namely, That *Andrew Cutler*, *Richard Westfield*, *Roger Ireland*, *John Bound*, and *William Wright*, of *London*, by the Space of 40 Days in the said Parish, did maintain a certain House of playing at Dice and Cards contrary to the Law provided therefore. There came accordingly a Warrant to the *Exchequer*, that they had forfeited every one 40 *s.* and so the *Exchequer* was warranted to surcease for ever all Processes, Executions, Quarrels and Demands, and they be discharged of the Premises.

Some Distance West is the *Royal Exchange*, whereof more shall be spoken in the Ward of *Cornhill*, and a Copper-Plate given of the same.

ON the North Side of *Threadneedle-street*, near where the *French Church* now stands, was formerly the Hospital of *St. Anthony*, and some Time a Cell too of *St. Anthony* of *Vienna*. For King *Henry III.* granted to the Brotherhood of *St. Anthony* of *Vienna*, a Place amongst the Jews, which was some Time their Synagogue, and had been built by them, about the Year 1231. But the Christians obtained of the King, that it should be dedicated to our Blessed Lady: And since, an Hospital being there built, was called *St. Anthony's* of *London*. It was founded in the Parish of *St. Bennet Finke*, for a Master, two Priests, one School-Master, and twelve poor Men: After which Foundation, amongst other Things given to this Hospital, one was a Messuage and Garden, [whereon was built the fair large Free-School] and one other Parcel of Ground containing 37 Feet in Length, and 18 Feet in Breadth, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Finke*. This was given to the Master of the Hospital, to the enlarging of their Church, and House to the same belonging, for a Master, 14 Priests, &c. in the 7<sup>th</sup> of *Henry VI.*

MOREOVER King *Henry VI.* in the 20<sup>th</sup> of his Reign, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *St. Anthony's* Hospital, and to his Brethren and their Successors for ever, his Manor of *Ponington*, with the Appurtenances, with certain Pensions and Portions of *Milburn*, *Turneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the Maintenance of five Scholars in the University of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the Faculty of Arts, after the Rate of 10 *d.* per Week for every Scholar: So that the said Scholars, before their going to *Oxford*, be first instructed in the Rudiments of Grammar, at the College of *Eaton*, founded by said King.

IN the Year 1474, *Edward* the IV<sup>th</sup> granted to *William Say*, Batchelor of Divinity, Master of the Hospital of *St. Anthony's*, to have Priests, Clerks, Scholars, poor Men, and Brethren of the same, Clerks, or Laymen, Queristors, Proctors, Messengers, Servants in Household, and other Things whatsoever, like as the Prior, and Convent of *St. Anthony* of *Vienna*, &c. This Hospital was annexed, united, and appropriated unto the Collegiate Church of *St. George* in *Windfor*, about the Year 1485, as was reported by Sir *Anthony Baker*, Master of the said Hospital to Sir *John Woolfborne*, Knt. and other Commissioners in the 37<sup>th</sup> of *Henry VIII.*

THE Proctors of this House were to collect the Benevolence of charitable Persons, towards the Building and Supporting thereof: And among other Things remarkable in this Place, Mr. *Stow* says, he remember'd that the Officers charged with



with the Oversight of the Markets in this City, did several Times take from the Market-People, Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for Man's Sustenance; these they used to slit in the Ear; and one of the Proctors for St. *Anthony's* would tie a Bell about the Neck of one of them, and let it feed on the Dunghills, no Man would hurt or take it up; but if any gave them Bread, or other Feeding, such they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: From whence arose the Proverb, *That such-a-one would follow such-a-one, and whine like an Anthony Pig.* But if one of these Pigs grew to be fat, and came to good Liking, as oftentimes they would, then the Proctor took it up for the Use of the Hospital.

SINCE the said annexing this Hospital to *Windsor* College, to wit, in the Year 1499, the 14th of *Henry VII.* Sir *John Tate*, some Time Ale-brewer, then a Mercer, caused his Brew-house, called the *Swan*, near adjoining to the said Free Chapel, College, or Hospital of St. *Anthony*, to be taken down for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly built; toward the Building whereof, the said *Tate* gave great Sums of Money.

THIS goodly Foundation having a Free-School and Alms-Houses for poor Men, built of hard Stone, adjoining to the West End of the Church, was of old Time confirmed by *Henry VI.* in the Year 1447. The outward Work of this new Church was finished in the Year 1501.

Sir *John Tate*, deceased 1514, and was there buried in a Monument by him prepared, as appeareth by an Indenture Tripartite, made between the said *John Tate*, the Dean of *Windsor*, and *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain.

*Walter Champion*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, 1529, was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen 20*l.* The Lands, by Year, of this Hospital, were valued in the 37th Year of *Henry VIII.* to be 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HERE was also an antient Marble Tomb of *John Taylor*, some Time Master of the Rolls, remaining long after the *French* enjoyed the Church, viz.

Religionis interest Monumenta extrui & ornari.

*Johannes Taylor* Trigeminor. natu primus, Illustrissimo Rege *Henrico VIII.* imperante, Archichartophylax in hac sacra *Aede* teneris ab unguiculis enutritus, ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis, & istius celebris & Beatissimi Patris *Antonii* Ecclesiae Ornamentum & Decus, & Oblivionis Procacitatem, quæ rerum omnium citius obfuscet memoriam, effugandam, hoc vivus & superstes posuit. Quia præstat tempestive quam sero sapere, Executoribus negligentibus ac avaris hujusmodi Curam relinquendo, Anno Dom. MDXXXII.

Quocunq; ingrederis, sequitur mors corporis umbram.

ONE *Johnson* (a Schoolmaster here) became a Prebendary of *Windsor*, and then (by little and little) followed the Spoil of this Hospital: He first dissolved the Choir, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments; then the Bells, and lastly, put out the Alms-Men from their Houses, appointing them Portions of 12*d.* the Week to each: But afterwards their Houses, with others, were let out for Rent, and the Church was a preaching Place for the *French* Nation, who hold it of the Church of *Windsor*.

THIS School was commended in the Reign of *Henry VI.* and since also commended above other; but now it is decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it, which belonged to it.

THE Scholars of this School used at a certain Time of the Year to go in Procession. In the Year 1562, on the 15th Day of *September*, there set out from *Mile-End* two hundred Children of this St. *Anthony's* School, and so along through *Aldgate* down *Cornhill*, to the *Stocks*, and so to the *Fryar Augustine's*, with Streamers and Flags, and Drums beating.

THE *French* and *Walloon* Church is still in this Place, having been new built after the Ruins of the former Church by the great Fire. Formerly three Pastors belonged to it; and in the Year 1652, the Pastors were, *Delmeyer*, *Cisner*, and *Stoupe*. In those Times the two latter disagreed with the former; whom, at length, they, with the Consistory, suspended from his Ministry, upon Pretence of Non-submission to certain Acts made by the Consistory. And when he acquiesced not in their Censure, they summoned him to appear before the *Cætus* of the Strangers Churches in LONDON, as the true and competent Judge in such Cases, according to the Patent of King *Edward VI.* This *Delmeyer* had confuted in the Pulpit some Points that *Cisner* and the other had preached. They had preached for the Observation of Holidays, and did moreover observe and keep such Days; saying, that if they should scruple to preach on those Days, they should scandalize the Churches of *France* and *Geneva*: But, on the other hand, *Delmeyer* urged, that in the Acts of two Colloquies of all the foreign Churches in this Realm, viz. that were kept *Anno* 1644, and *Anno* 1654, the Observation of Holidays were prohibited, and all publick Exercises thereon; and therefore he thought it his Duty to oppose them and their Doctrines, who thereby had made an Irruption upon the Church's Discipline and Government. This gave the first Ground of Offence between them. After *Delmeyer's* Suspension, many of the Congregation were his Friends, for he was a pious Man, and a good Preacher; these sided with him, and required him to be restored to his Preaching: And he appealed to a Colloquy of all the *French* Churches within the Kingdom, at *Southampton*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, &c. according to the Right and usual Way in such Cases. *Cisner* refused it, and declined their Judgment herein; and would have all Matters decided by themselves and the *Dutch* Church in LONDON, contrary to their Discipline and Government, which had been made by Consent of all the said Churches. Upon this a great many Families of this Congregation preferred a Petition to *Oliver Cromwel*, the Protector, that *Delmeyer's* Cause might be heard before a Colloquy, which he granted. A Colloquy consisted of a Minister and an Elder of each Church. In seventy six Years there had been twenty nine Colloquies. This Contest was many Years before it was decided. And so much for the *French* Church: Near to which is

### The PARISH of St. BARTHOLOMEW by the Exchange.

THIS Church is so called being dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, who was one of the twelve Apostles. He was by Birth a *Galilean*, of a noble Extraction, being Nephew to the King of *Syria*. By some he is thought to have been a *Syrian* of noble Extract, and to have derived his Pedigree from the *Ptolomies* of *Aegypt*, from no other Ground, saith Dr. *Cave*, as I believe, than from the Analogy of his Name. And some are of Opinion,

St. Bartholomew by Exchange.



Opinion that *St. Bartholomew* was that *Nathaniel* mentioned in the holy Scripture, in whom there was no Guile: Their Opinion being grounded on this Observation, that almost in every Place, where the Names of the Apostles are rehearsed, *Bartholomew* followeth next to *Philip*, as *Nathaniel* follows *Philip* in the Number of the Disciples, *John* 1. 45. It is plain that he was a *Galilean*, as well as the rest of the Apostles: And of *Nathaniel*, we know, it is particularly said, that he was of *Canaa* in *Galilee*.

ALL Writers agree, that after Christ's Ascension, *St. Bartholomew* journey'd into *India*, and after his Labours there, he returned to the more Western and Northern Parts of *Asia*. At *Hieropolis* in *Phrygia*, we find him in Company with *St. Philip*; hence probably he went into *Lycaonia*, the People whereof, *Chrysostom* says, he instructed and trained up in the Christian Discipline. His last Remove was to *Albanople* in *Armenia* the Great, where, whilst he sought to reclaim the People from Idolatry, he was by the Governor of the Place commanded to be crucified with his Head downwards. He was buried at *Albanople*, where he suffered, whence his Body was afterwards translated, first to *Daras*, a City in the Borders of *Persia*, thence to *Liparis*, one of the *Ionian* Islands, thence to *Beneventum* in *Italy*; and last of all to *Rome*, by the Emperor *Otho* II. in the Time of Pope *Gregory* V.

THIS Parish-Church in old Records, is called *Little St. Bartholomew's*. It was new built by *Thomas Pike*, Alderman, with the Assistance of *Nicholas Yoo*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, about the Year 1438.

*Margery*, the Wife of Sir *John Lepington*, and Daughter of Sir *John Fray*, founded a Chauntry there, 21 *Edward* IV. Sir *William Capell*, Mayor, added a Chapel on the South Side of this Church in the Year 1509; and *James Wilford*, one of the Sheriffs, and Citizen and Taylor, Anno 1499, appointed a Doctor in Divinity, to preach a Sermon here, on the Subject of Christ's Passion every *Good Friday*; and this Church having been consumed by the Fire of LONDON, Anno 1666, was rebuilt and finished in the Year 1679.

As to the Building, Order and Ornaments, the Roof is flat, divided into Quadrangles or Pannels, with Fretwork; and that Part over the Choir is adorned with Cherubims. It is a strong Building, supported by large Arches and Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; the Key-pieces of the Arches, have a Seraphim on each of them.

It is wainscotted round the Church with Oak, eight Feet high, and about the Chancel nine Feet.

HERE are three fine Door-cases on the North, South, and West Sides of the Church, whose Pilasters, Entablature and Pediments are of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Cherubims, Shields, Festoons, &c. That towards the South being more particularly spacious and fine.

It is also regularly and well pewed.

THE Altar-piece consists of four Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with their Entablature; between the two middle Columns are the *Commandments* done in Gold upon Black, over which is a spacious Glory painted on the Figure of a sacrificed Lambskin, placed between two gilded Cherubims, and above these an open Pediment, and the King's Arms finely carved. Between the *Commandments* are the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron* painted, as also the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*. All which Altar-piece is adorned with Doves, Palm-branches, Lamps, Cartouches, Shields, and their Compartments, Festoons, &c. all finely carved in *Norway* Oak, and inclosed with double Rail and Ballister.

THE Pulpit is also of the same Oak, carved and finnier'd with Enrichments of Cherubims, Vases, and an imperial Crown.

N<sup>o</sup> 26: VOL. I.

THE outer Door, fronting *Bartholomew-lane*, is adorned with a Cherub, and a large Festoon of Fresco Work.

THE Length of the Church is 78 Feet, Breadth 60, and Altitude 41; and that of the Square Tower, about 90 Feet: It is of Stone, and the Roof of the Church is covered with Lead.

MONUMENTS in this Church are, for

Sir *John Frey* (or *Fray*) Knt.

*Margery*, his Daughter and Heir, Wife to Sir *John Lepington*, Knt.

*Alderban*, a *Gascoigne*.

Sir *Will. Capell*, Mayor.

Sir *Giles Capell*, was also buried here.

*James Wilford*, Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1499.

*John Wilford*, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, 1544.

Sir *George Barne*, Mayor, 1552.

*John Dent*.

*Miles Coverdale*, Bishop of *Exeter*.

*Thomas Dancer*, and *Anne*, his Wife.

ON a fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inscription:

In Obitum Reverendissimi Patris Milonis  
*Coverdal. Ogdasfricon.*

Hic tandem requiemq; ferens finemq; laborum,

Ossa *Coverdali* mortua Tumbus habet.

*Exonia* qui *Præsul*, erat dignissimus olim,

Insignis vitæ Vir probitate suæ.

Octoginta annos grandævus vixit, & unum.

Indigni passus sæpius exilium.

Sic illum variis Jactatum casibus, ista

Excepitur gremio terra benigna suo.

ON other plated Stones in the Chancel are the following Inscriptions:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Bowdler*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, being one of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers in *England* for *Muscovia* and the *East-Indies*. Here lieth also *Anne*, his Wife; by whom he had Issue seven Children, five Sons and two Daughters; whereof three deceased, but the other four were living at the Time of his Death. He died the 16th Day of *November*, 1603.

Here lieth the Body of *John Dent*, whilst he lived, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, born at *Halloughton* in *Leicestershire*, and free of the *Salters* Company, as also of the *Spanish* and *Muscovia* Companies: But his chief Trading was to *France*. He was once chosen Sheriff of LONDON, and once Alderman, and fined for the same. His last Fine was 1000 Marks, towards the repairing of Christ's Hospital in LONDON. He married twice; his first Wife was *Margaret*, by whom he had one Son, who died, and the Mother. The second Wife was *Alice*, by whom he had three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*. The first died in her Father's Life-time, the rest with the Mother remained living. He being aged 63 Years, died the 10th of *Decemb.* 1595.

Here lieth the Body of Master *Thomas Church*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. He was helpful to many, hurtful to none, and gave every one his Due. In Memory of whose Love to them, and theirs to him, *Mary Bagwell*, his Sister, *William Bagwell*, her Son, his Executors, and *Bernard Cooper*, the second Husband to the said *Mary Bagwell*, caused this Stone to be laid here the 28th Day of *May*, 1617. He departed this Life



Life in *August* the 26th Day, 1616, being aged 55 Years.

*A good Life hath the Days numbered, but  
a good Name endureth for ever.*

ON a Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel are these Verses:

*To God's Glory.*

In pious Memory of the nobly-virtuous, and religious Matron, *Margarite*, Wife of *Robert Hill*, Doctor of Divinity, and Parson of this Parish:

Here lyes a *Margarite*  
that most excell'd,  
(Her Father *Wyts*,  
Her Mother *Lichterveld*,  
Rematcht with *Metkerke*)  
of Remark for Birth,  
But much more gentle  
for her genuine Worth:  
*Wyts* (rarest Jewell,  
so her name bespeaks)  
In pious, prudent,  
peacefull, praise-full Life,  
Fitting a *Sara*  
and a *Sacred's* Wife,  
Such as *Saravia*,  
and (her second) *Hill*,  
Whose joy of Life,  
Death in her Death did kill.

Quam pie obiit, Puer-5 Salutis, 1615.  
pera, Die 29, Junii, Anno 2<sup>o</sup> Etatis, 39.

Pignus Amoris, } Posuit Rob. Hill.  
Signum Honoris, }  
ac Mœroris, } Composuit Jo. Syl.

*Uxor Felix.*

*Loquitur post Funera Virtus.*

From my sad Cradle  
to my fable Chest,  
Poore Pilgrim, I  
did find few moneths of rest.  
In *Flanders*, *Holland*,  
*Zeland*, *England*, all  
To Parents, troubles,  
and to me did fall.  
These made me pious,  
patient; modest, wise:  
And, though well borne,  
to shun the Gallants guise:  
But now, I rest my Soule,  
where Rest is found,  
My Body here,  
in a small Piece of Ground,  
And from my *Hill*,  
that Hill I have ascended,  
From whence (for me)  
my Saviour once descended.

Live ye to learne that dye you must,  
And after come to Judgment just.

*Maritus mœstissimus.*

Thy Rest gives me a restless Life,  
Because thou wert a matchlesse Wife;  
But yet I rest in hope to see  
That Day of Christ, and then see thee.

MARGARITA, a Jewell.

I, like a Jewell,  
toft by Sea and Land,  
Am bought by him,  
who wears me on his Hand.

MARGARITA, MARGARETA.

One Night, two Dreames  
made two Propheticals,  
Thine of thy Coffin,  
mine of thy Funerals.  
If women all were like to thee,  
We men for wives should happy be.

R. H.

MARGARITA surrepta est, Mons exaruit.

AT the West Door is a very fair Skreen with this Inscription; *Ex Dono Richardi Crosshawe Civis & Aurifabri Londinensis, 1631.*

Here lieth *Richard Crosshawe*, some Time Master of the Company of Goldsmiths, and Deputy of this Ward. He was very liberal to the Poor, and in the Time of the great Plague, 1625, neglecting his own Safety, he abode constantly in this City, to provide for their Relief. He did many charitable Acts in his Time, and by his Will he left above 4000*l.* to the maintaining of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, and other pious Uses. He dwelt in this Parish 31 Years, and being 70 Years old, he died the 2d of *June*, Anno 1621.

Here lieth interred the Body of *William Drew*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, who departed this Life the 29th Day of *August*, 1631, being of the Age of 56 Years, expecting a blessed and joyful Resurrection at the Coming of Christ.

IN this South Isle is a Cenotaph for Queen *Elizabeth*, with this Inscription:

ELIZA BEATA.

Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin,  
Netherland's Relief,  
Earth's Joy, England's Jem,  
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

I have fought a good Fight, &c.

CLOSE by the Word *Eliza* is the Figure of three Crowns, and these Words by them.

*Manet ultimo Cælo.*

UPON a Grave-Stone in the North Isle.

HERE lies interred *Henry Asgil*, Silkman, who departed this Life the 25th of *March* 1714, in the 36th Year of his Age; and also *Charles Asgil*, his third Son, aged three Years and two Months.

IN the same Isle the Body of *Matthius Giesque*, Gent. died *December* 7, 1705, aged 37; also *Francis* and *Matthias Giesque*, his Sons by *Johanna* his Wife. Both dying *Feb.* 19, 1699.

THUS was a Presentment brought in to the Bishop of LONDON, Anno 1693, concerning the Glebe and Charities to the Poor.

THERE was a Parsonage demolished by the Fire, since rebuilt; now in Lease to *Henry Whistler*, Esq; for about 18 Years to come.

OTHER Glebe, the Total let for more than 100 Years.

SEVERAL Encroachments made upon the Church and Church-yard. Timbers of the *Cock Alehouse* laid in the Chapel Wall. A Coal-Hole made in the East End of the South Isle. A Cistern of the said Alehouse set in the Church-yard. A Chimney built from another House into the Church-Steeple, and some Closets built over Part of the Church-yard.

SEVEN Pounds, yearly, given for the Repair of the Church.

SHOPS



SHOPS in *Threadneedle-street*, in Front of the Church, are built upon part of the Church-yard, and part of the City Ground, for which the Parish paid the City 100 *l.* Fine, and yearly Rent for above 20 Years before the Fire, and had a Lease thereof from the City. Which Shops were built for the Use of the Poor of this Parish, and the said 100 *l.* was given by the Parishioners for that only Use and Purpose, &c.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value per Act of Parliament, 100 *l.* per Annum; but the Glebes, &c. are now near 400 *l.* per Annum.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Francis Bernard*; and the Sundays Lecturer is the Reverend Dr. *John Norris*.

PRAYERS are at seven in the Evening daily; and there are the following Lectures; on *Tuesdays*, 70 *l.* per Annum, paid by the Company of Haberdashers. *Wednesdays*, 20 *l.* per Annum, paid by the Church-wardens of the Parish. *Fridays* 25 *l.* three Quarters of the Year, paid by the Mercers Company; who also pay for a Sermon the last *Saturday* in every Month, 12 *l.* per Annum. No Organ. Two Bells.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:

5 Auditors of Accounts, (besides the Common-Council Men)

2 Church-wardens

The WARD-OFFICERS are:

2 Common-Council-Men

2 Constables

2 Inquests

2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c.

*Angel-court*, *Copthall-court*, Part of *Throgmorton-street*, *New-court*, *Shorter's-court*, *Bartholomew-lane*, *Ship-yard*, Part of *Threadneedle-street*, *Seething-alley*, *Nag's-head-court*, *Mercers-court*, and Part of *Lothbury*.

THE Number of Houses are 118. And adjoining to *St. Bartholomew's* is

## The PARISH of St. CHRISTOPHERS.

ST. *Christopher*, to whom this Church is dedicated, by most Writers is held to have been a Champion, and faithful Martyr of CHRIST; he is reported to be of the Race of the *Canaanites*. He, being as yet a *Pagan*, came to the City of *Samos*, in the Time of King *Dagnus*; but being, by GOD's Power, converted himself, he also converted a great Multitude of People (by some Writers it is said 48000) to the Faith of JESUS CHRIST, to whom he constantly preached; and the believing People he often baptized. He brought to Repentance two Harlots, *Nicea* and *Aquilina*, (sent by King *Dagnus* to debauch him in the Prison) whom, with some Courtiers, he put to Death.

*Christopher*, after many Disputations with the King of the living GOD, against the vain Gods, &c. was tortured with exquisite Tortures, and at last beheaded, Anno 254, as some write, under *Decius* the Emperor.

St. *Christopher* (whose *Pagan* Name, before he was baptized, was *Reprobos*) was so named (as is vulgarly conceived) from his carrying of CHRIST upon his Shoulders over a River, and is usually pictured with a great Staff, or Pole in his Hand, so carrying our Saviour, as aforesaid. His Festival is annually celebrated on July 25.

How old the present Church is, is discovered by the following Words, which are engraved in a small Plate over the Vestry Door:

"THIS Church of St. *Christovil* was finished in the Year of our Lord 1462, as was found in an old Monument in a Glass Window of this Vestry, 1592.

Mr. *Stow* says, That in 1506, the Steeple was new built; and in 1621, it was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parish. The Walls were not burnt down by the terrible Flames of September 1666, but the Church was very much damnified, the Pillars and Arches, the Pews, Lead, and six Bells, being destroyed, but such Care was taken, that they had probably escaped much better, had not the Church been filled with Paper. All which Church immediately after the Fire, was repaired, as it was again in the Year 1696; and lastly, in a most neat and elegant Manner in the Year 1731.

THE old Part which the Fire left is *Gothick*, but the Pillars within are of the *Tuscan* Order. The Walls are built of old Stone and Brick. The Floor of the Chancel is three Steps above that of the Church. The Ornaments are as follow:

THE Roof of the Church is lined with Timber, divided into eight Quadrangles, and on the Key-stone of each Arch, is carved a Seraph. The Church is wainscotted round with Oak, near eight Feet high, and with the like Timber it is handsomely pewed; the Pulpit of the same, the sounding Board having the Ornaments of Cherubims, Festoons, &c.

THE Altar-piece is of the *Tuscan* Order, adorned with Pilasters and their Entablature. In the Middle are the *Commandments*, done in Gold on Blue, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are done in Gold on Black, adorned with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, &c. carved in *Relievo*. And at each End, a Pine Apple on Acroters. Over the *Commandments* is a Glory, and above the *Cornice*, the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and coloured. The Communion-Table is inclosed with Rail and Ballister, and the Floor within is paved with white and black Marble.

ITS Dimensions are, Length 60 Feet, Breadth 52, Height 40, and the Altitude of the Tower is about 80 Feet.

BURIED in this Church.

*Richard Sherrington*, 1392, who gave Lands to the Church.

The Lady *Margaret Norford*, 1406.

*John Clavering*, 1421, who gave Lands thereto.

*John Gidney*, Draper, twice Mayor of LONDON, 1427.

This *Gidney*, in the Year 1444, wedded the Widow of *Robert Large*, late Mayor, which Widow had taken the Mantle and Ring, and the Vow to live chaste to GOD for the Term of her Life; for the Breach whereof, the Marriage done, they were troubled by the Church, and put to Penance, both he and she.

*William Hampton*, Mayor 1472, was a great Benefactor, and glazed some of the Church Windows.

*Sir William Martin*, Mayor 1492.

*Roger Acheley*, Mayor 1511. He dwelt in *Cornhill Ward*, in a House belonging to *Cobham College*, rented by the Year, 26 *s.* 8 *d.*

*Robert Thorne*, Merchant-Taylor, a Batchelor, 1522. He gave by his Testament, in Charity, more than 4445 *l.*

*John Norroyholme*, *Margery Norford*, *Ralph Batte*.

*Alice Percivall*, *Jane Drew*.

*William Boresbie*, *John Beke*.

*Richard Sutton*, *William Batte*.

*James Well*.

*Henry Breecher*, Alderman, 1570.



The following Inscription is on a very fair Tomb of pure Touch-stone in the South Side of the Choir:

*Robertus cubat hic  
Thornus Mercator honestus,  
Qui sibi legitimas  
Arte paravit Opes.  
Huic vitam dederat  
Puerò Bristollia quondam,  
Londinum hoc Tumolo  
Clauserat ante diem.  
Ornavit studiis  
Patriam, virtutibus auxit,  
Gymnasium erexit,  
Sumptibus ipse suis.  
Lector quisquis ades  
Requiem cineri precor optes,  
Supplex & precibus  
Numina flecte tuis.*

Obiit 1532, Ætatis vero suæ Ann. 40.

Here lie the Bodies of *Henry Breecher*, Alderman, and late Sheriff of LONDON; and of *Alice* his first Wife, one of the Daughters to *Thomas Heron*, of *Edgecomb* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; by whom he had ten Children. After whose Decease he married with *Jane*, the Widow of one *Oliver Loveband* of LONDON, Gent. with whom he lived three Years, and died the 15th Day of *January*, Anno Dom. 1570.

Here lieth the Body of *John Tryon*, who departed this Life at *Paris* in *France*, the 15th of *August*, and was here interred the 14th Day of *September*, Anno Dom. 1612.

IN this Church is this following Epitaph:

*Siste viator, leviter preme,  
Jacet hic juxta, Quod mortale fuit:  
C. V.*

*Thoma Harrioti  
Hic fuit Doctissimus ille Harriotus  
de Syon ad Flumen Thamesin,  
Patria & educationes.  
Oxonienfis.*

*Qui omnes Scientias, calluit,  
Mathematicis, Philosophicis, Theologicis  
Veritatis indagator studiosissimus,  
Dei Trini-unius cultor piissimus,  
Sexagenarius, aut eo circiter,  
Mortalitati valedixit, non vitæ,  
Anno Christi M,DC,XXI, Julij 2.*

THE Monuments and Grave-Stones that appear at present in this Church are these:

AT the North-East Angle of the Chancel is a Busto cast in Brass, in Armour, and gilt, which hath these Words under it. *Petrus Le Maire, Eques Auratus Londinensis. Ætat suæ 38, 1631.*

AGAINST the East Wall a Brass Plate in Memory of *Daniel Brewster*, Citizen and Grocer, 1697.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, a noble white Marble Monument, with a spacious Column erected in the Middle, on which is a large Urn; and on each Side the said Column two Figures finely carved, being those of his two Wives; the first having a Book, the latter an Anchor, in her Hand. And on the Dye of the Pedestal of the said Column, this Inscription:

NEAR this Place lyes interred the Body of *Thomas Adrian*, Esq; in his own Vault with his Ancestors. He was born in this Parish, the 28th of *Dec.* 1653, and died the 15th of *April* 1701. In *November* 1676, he took to Wife *Anne Crisp*, the third Daughter of *Ellis Crisp*, Esq; Merchant of this City, who died the 16th of *August* follow-

ing, who also lieth buried in the same Vault, by whom he had one Daughter, who is still living. He also in *Sept.* 1685, took to Wife *Catharine Reeves*, only Daughter of *Sir William Reeves*, his now Widow, by whom this Monument is erected to his Memory, that was most exemplary for his Piety, Charity, and Justice, and was the best of Husbands to her that hopes to rise with him in Glory at the last Day. Amen.

UNDER are these Arms, but no Colours.  
*Party per Fess, a Lyon Rampant in Chief, and three Estoiles in Base impaled with* on  
*a Bend Collised three Lozenges.*

ON the North Side the Church is a white Marble Monument, adorned with Mantling, Voluta's, Cherub, Urn, and this Inscription:

P. M. K. G.

HERE lieth the Body of *Katharine Green*, the most entirely and deservedly beloved Wife of *John Green*, Gent. who erected this Monument to perpetuate her Memory; she departed this Life, *November* 5, 1690.

HERE also lieth two of their Daughters, *Angelet* and *Elizabeth*.

HERE also lieth the Body of *Susannah Green*, his second, a most faithful, indulgent, loving Wife; of great Humility, Ingenuity, Industry, Piety and Virtue, and very charitable. She departed this Life the 29th of *October*, 1700.

ON the South Side the Church is a Hatchment, given by the Lady *Robinson*, in Memory of *Mary*, Queen to King *William III.* containing the Queen's Arms, and Imperial Crown, and this Inscription:

*IN Memoria Augustissimæ & Exoptatissimæ  
Reginæ Mariæ, Morte Prematura Dec. 28, 1694.  
Cælo Redditæ.*

AMONG the Benefactors to the Church, Mr. *John Kendrick* was a very liberal one, whose last Will we shall give to our Readers at Length; as we find it in Mr. *Monday's* Edition of *Stow*, and likewise in *Strype*.

The last WILL and TESTAMENT of Mr. *John Kendrick*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, who departed this Life the 30th Day of *December*, Anno 1624.

IN the Name of GOD, Amen. The 29th of *December*, Anno Domini 1624, and in the 22d Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, &c.

I *John Kendrick*, of the City of LONDON, Draper, being Sick in Body, but of good and perfect Memory, (for which I give most humble and hearty Thanks to Almighty GOD) do make, ordain, and declare this my last Will and Testament, in Manner and Form following: That is to say,

First, And before all Things, I commend and commit my Soul to Almighty GOD, my Creator; trusting most assuredly to be saved by the Death, Passion, and only Merits of JESUS CHRIST, my Saviour and Redeemer.

AND I Will, that my Body be decently interred in Christian Burial, in the Parish-Church of *St. Christopher*; where I dwell; as mine Executor, hereafter named, shall Order and Ap-  
point.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to sixty Poor Men, to every of them a Gown of Broad-cloth, to wear on the Day of my Burial; and 12 d. a-piece in Money to pay for their Dinners. The same poor Men to be such as my Executors shall appoint.

Item,



*Item*, I Give and Bequeath black Gowns and Cloaks, to be worn at my Burial, by my Kindred, Friends, and Servants, as my Executor shall think meet; not exceeding the Sum of 600 *l.* in the said Gowns and Cloaks, and the rest of the Charges of my Funeral.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath the Sum of 60 *l.* to be bestowed upon a Dinner, provided for my Friends, and the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Christopher*, where I now dwell, upon the Day of my Burial, and in such Place as my Executor shall think meet and convenient.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor and Burgeses of the Town of *Reading*, in the County of *Berkshire*, (I mean, to the Body-Corporate, or Corporation, of the said Town of *Reading*, by whatsoever Name, or Addition, the same is made known) the Sum of 7500 *l.* upon special Trust and Confidence, that they shall therewith perform the Uses following: That is to say,

THE said Mayor and Burgeses shall Buy and Purchase unto them, and their Successors, for ever, (I say, to the Body-Corporate of the said Town of *Reading*, by whatsoever Name, or Addition, the same is made or known) Lands and Hereditaments, of the clear Value of 50 *l.* by the Year, over and above all Charges and Repairs. Which Sum of 50 *l.* a Year, my Will and Meaning is, shall be paid by the said Mayor and Burgeses, and their Successors, unto my Sister *Anne Newman*, yearly, during her natural Life. And after her Decease, the same yearly Sum of 50 *l.* shall be paid by the said Mayor and Burgeses, and their Successors, to the Overseers of the Poor of the said Town of *Reading* (for the Time being) yearly, for ever: And by them, the said Overseers (for the Time being) shall be bestowed and distributed to and among the poor People of the said Town, for ever: To wit, the Moiety thereof, every half Year, in such Sums, and to such Persons, as the said Overseers (for the Time being) shall think meet, according to the Necessity and Desert of the same several Persons.

PROVIDED always, and my Meaning is, that this my yearly Gift shall not any Way abridge the said Poor of the ordinary Allowances, usually assessed and collected of the wealthier Sort of the Inhabitants of the said Town, towards the Relief of the said poor People, but shall be unto them as an Additament and clear Increase of Relief, yearly, for ever.

AND if this my Gift and Provision shall happen (which I trust it shall not) to be by the said Mayor and Burgeses, or by the said Overseers for the Time being, ordered and disposed contrary to my Meaning thus declared; or that my Will and Desire above expressed, touching the Bestowing and Distribution of the said Sum of 50 *l.* yearly, be omitted, neglected, or left unperformed by the Space of one whole Year, after, it is, by this my Will, appointed to be distributed and bestowed as aforesaid, then my Will and Meaning is, that the said Sum and Revenue of 50 *l.* a Year, shall be by the said Mayor and Burgeses, and their Successors, for the Time being, for ever, paid unto the Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*: And by the Governors of the same Hospital, employed and bestowed in the Relief and Education of the poor Children, of the said Hospital. Or else, that the said Mayor, and Burgeses for the Time being, shall, by their Deed in Law, convey and make over the Lands and Hereditaments of the said yearly Value of 50 *l.* unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *LONDON*, and their Successors for ever, unto the Use of the said Hospital, to be employed as aforesaid.

VOL. I.

PROVIDED always, that the said 50 *l.* a Year, be yearly paid unto my said Sister *Anne Newman*, during her natural Life; and after her Decease, to the charitable Uses aforesaid.

MOREOVER, my Will and Meaning is, as also my Trust and Confidence in the said Mayor and Burgeses of the Town of *Reading*, that with another competent Part of the said Sum of 7500 *l.* so by me devised as aforesaid, they, the said Mayor and Burgeses, shall buy and purchase unto them, and their Successors for ever, a fair Plat of Ground, within the said Town of *Reading*, or the Liberties thereof; and thereupon shall erect and build a strong House of Brick, fit, and commodious, for setting the Poor on Work therein. Or else shall buy and purchase such an House, being already built, if they can find one already fitting; or that may with a reasonable Sum be made fit for the said Use. The same House to have a fair Garden adjoining, and to be from Time to Time kept in good and sufficient Reparations, by the said Mayor and Burgeses for the Time being, for ever; which House and Garden, my Will is, shall be used and occupied, by such as the said Mayor and Burgeses and their Successors, from Time to Time, for ever, shall appoint and ordain, for the employing and handling of the Stock of Money, by me hereby left and devised to that Purpose.

AND my Will and Meaning is, that the said Lands and Tenements of the yearly Value of 50 *l.* and also the said House and Garden, being bought and purchased as aforesaid, with Parcel of the said Sum of 7500 *l.* Then the Residue and Remainder of the same 7500 *l.* shall make and be a common Stock to be employed and bestowed in Trades of Cloathing, either in making of colour'd Cloaths, or Whites, as the Time shall require: And also in working of Wool, Hemp, Flax, Iron, grinding of *Brazil* Woods, and other Stuffs for Dying, or otherwise, as to the said Mayor and Burgeses aforesaid, and their Successors, for ever, shall seem meet and convenient for the Employment of poor People, and for the Preservation and Increase of the said common Stock.

AND the said Mayor and Burgeses, and their Successors, for ever, shall have Election, Placing and Ordering, as also the Displacing (if Cause be) of all and every Person and Persons, to be employed in the Handling and Husbanding of the common Stock in the House aforesaid, according to their, the said Mayor and Burgeses, good Discretion, from Time to Time, for ever.

WHEREIN yet my Desire is, that they shall prefer the Poor of the said Town to the said Work and Employment, before others of other Places.

AND for the Performancè of these Premises, my Will is, that the Sum of 7500 *l.* before, for this End by me bequeathed to the said Mayor and Burgeses, or their Successors, shall be paid unto them; or their Successors in Manner and Form following, that is to say, 2000 *l.* thereof at the End of one Year next after my Decease, other 2000 *l.* thereof at the End of two Years, next after the Day of my Decease: And the Residue of the whole Sum, being 3500 *l.* at the End of three Years next ensuing after, and from the Day of my Decease.

BUT if it shall happen (as my Trust is it will not) that the said Mayor and Burgeses, or their Successors shall neglect, omit, or fail to perform the Premises, according to my Will and Meaning above declared, or shall misemploy the said Stock, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this my Devise and Disposition, for the Good of the Poor and their honest Employment and Maintenance as aforesaid, and that such their Neglect shall continue at any Time by the Space of one whole Year together, then my Will and Meaning is, that my said whole Legacy of 7500 *l.* and every



every Part and Parcel thereof, shall be thence utterly void, frustrate, and of none Effect, as to, for and concerning the said Mayor and Burgesſes and their Succeſſors, and as to, for and concerning the Uſes thereof before limited and expreſſed. And that the ſaid whole common Stock, ſhall be, by them, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON, to the Uſe of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital in LONDON, according as I have above deviſed and diſpoſed, touching the Revenue of 50 *l.* a Year, for ever, firſt bequeathed to the Uſe and Relief of the poor People of the Town of *Reading*.

As alſo my Will and Meaning is, that in this Caſe of Non-performance by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, the Houſe and Garden to be purchaſed in *Reading*, as aforeſaid, ſhall be by the ſaid Mayor and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, conveyed and made over by their Deed ſufficient in Law, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, and their Succeſſors, for ever, to the like Uſe of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital in LONDON, as aforeſaid.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, (I mean the Body-Corporate of the ſame Town) the Sum of 4000 *l.* to buy and purchaſe therewith a commodious Houſe and Garden within the ſame Town, or the Liberties thereof, to ſet the Poor on Work: And with the Reſidue of the ſame Sum, to make a common Stock for the Employment of the Poor in the ſaid Houſe, according to the good Diſcretion of the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, from Time to Time, for ever; and according to my Meaning before declared, in the Deviſing of the Sum of 7500 *l.* to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading*, to the like Uſe.

BUT my Will and Meaning is, that if it ſhall happen (which I truſt will not) that the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, or their Succeſſors, ſhall neglect to perform my Truſt and Meaning, hereby committed unto them, or ſhall miſemploy the ſaid Stock, contrary to my good Intent to the Poor before declared, by the Space of one whole Year (at any Time) after my ſaid Legacy ſhall be paid unto them, then my Will and Meaning is, that my ſaid whole Legacy of 4000 *l.* and every Part and Parcel thereof, ſhall thenceforth be utterly void, and of none Effect, as to, for and concerning the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors, for ever: And that the ſaid whole common Stock, be, by them, the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Reading* in the ſame County, to be by them and their Succeſſors, forever, employed, beſtowed and uſed in like manner as I have by this my Will deviſed and appointed another Stock common for the Poor in the ſame Town of *Reading*, as by my Deviſe and Diſpoſition (before herein more at large expreſſed) doth and may appear.

IN the like Manner alſo, my Will and Meaning is, that in caſe of ſuch Non-performance of my Will and Intent, by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, the Houſe and Garden by them ſo to be purchaſed and built, as aforeſaid, ſhall be by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury*, and their Succeſſors, conveyed and made over by their Deed ſufficient in Law, unto the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town of *Reading*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, to be by them ſold and converted into Money, and the ſame Money to be uſed and employed in their common Stock, for the Poor in the ſaid Town of *Reading* aforeſaid, in ſuch Sort, as I have formerly hereby expreſſed.

AND for the Performance of the ſaid Truſt and Uſes, by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Newbury* aforeſaid, my Will and

Meaning is, That the ſaid Sum of 4000 *l.* ſo to them bequeathed and deviſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid unto them, or their Succeſſors, in Manner as followeth; that is to ſay, 1000 *l.* thereof at the End of one Year, next enſuing after the Day of my Deceafe: One other thouſand Pounds thereof at the End of two Years from and after my ſaid Deceafe. And the Reſidue (being 2000 *l.*) ſhall be paid them, at the End of three Years next after my Deceafe.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Company of Drapers of the City of LONDON (of which Company I am free) the Sum of 2400 *l.* to purchaſe Lands and Hereditaments, to the clear yearly Value of 100 *l.* for ever, over and above all Charges and Reprifes: And with the ſame to perform theſe good Uſes hereafter-mentioned; that is to ſay,

THE Sum of 24 *l.* thereof, yearly, for ever, to be beſtowed in the Month of *December*, for the Releaſing of ſix poor Priſoners, out of the Priſons in LONDON, to wit, the two *Compters*, *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, and the *Fleet*, by 4 *l.* for each Priſoner.

OR if ſuch cannot be found in the ſaid Priſons, or ſome of them to be releaſed for theſe Sums, then the ſame (or the Reſidue thereof) to be beſtowed in like releaſing of other Priſoners, out of ſome of the Priſons near LONDON, and out of the Liberties thereof; as to the Wardens of the ſaid Company (for the Time being) ſhall ſeem meet.

MORE, 20 *l.* yearly, for ever, to the Curate of the Pariſh of *St. Chriſtopher*, wherein I now dwell, to read divine Service in the ſaid Pariſh-Church at ſix o'Clock in the Morning, every Day of the Week, for ever, in like manner as is now uſed in the Chapel, at the great North Gate of *St. Paul's* Church in LONDON.

MORE, to the Clerk and Sexton of the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Chriſtopher*, to each of them 50 *s.* yearly, for ever, to do their ſeveral Attendance and Aſſiſtance at the Time of divine Service every Morning.

MORE, to the Church-wardens of the ſame Pariſh of *St. Chriſtopher*, 5 *l.* yearly, for ever, for the Maintenance of Lights in the Winter Time.

MORE, 3 *l.* yearly, for ever, to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Chriſtopher*.

MORE, to the poor Priſoners in LONDON, 10 *l.* yearly, for ever, namely, to the Priſoners of the *Compters* in the *Poultry* and *Wood-ſtreet*, and in *Newgate*; to each of theſe Priſons, 40 *s.* yearly, for ever.

To the poor Priſoners in *Ludgate*, and in the *Fleet*, to each Houſe, 30 *s.* for ever.

AND to the poor Priſoners in *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, 20 *s.* yearly, for ever.

MORE, to the Clerk of the Company of Drapers, for the Time being, for his Pains herein, 40 *s.* for ever.

MORE, to the Beadle of the ſaid Company, 30 *s.* for ever.

MORE to the Beadle of Yeomanry of the ſame Company, 10 *s.* yearly, for ever.

MORE, 25 *l.* yearly, for ever to be diſtributed by the ſaid Wardens, among poor and religious Men and Women in the City of LONDON; to ſome more and to ſome leſs, as the ſaid Wardens ſhall find their Neceſſity and Deſert to be: Wherein my Deſire is, that poor Clothworkers and their Widows ſhall be firſt preferred; and next, the Poor of the Drapers Company. The Reſidue of the ſame Sum of 100 *l.* a Year, being 4 *l.* yearly, for ever, I entreat the four Wardens of the ſaid Company, to accept for their Pains, to be equally divided between them by 20 *s.* to each of them, for the Time being, for ever.

AND if the ſaid Company of Drapers, do either of Purpoſe or Negligence, omit and not perform,



perform the Premises, but shall leave the same unperformed one whole Year, after they shall have received this my Legacy of 2400 *l.* (which I Will shall be paid them at the End of one Year next after my Decease) then my Will and Mind is, that the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, in LONDON, shall recover the 2400 *l.* before specified, or the Lands and the Hereditaments, that the said Company shall have bought with the same Money; and keep 20 *l.* yearly for ever of the same Rent, for the Maintenance of the poor Children in the said Hospital, as if the same had been first given them. And the Drapers Company to have nothing to do with it, or the rest of the said 100 *l.* yearly for ever.

AND that in this Case, the yearly Payment of 8 *l.* unto the Clerk, Beadles and Wardens of the said Company, as also 12 *l.* Parcel of the said 25 *l.* a Year before devised, to be paid and distributed by the said Company, among poor and religious Men and Women, in the City of LONDON, utterly and for ever to cease.

BUT this 20 *l.* a Year being so converted (as aforesaid) to the Use of the Hospital, the Residue of the said yearly Rent of 100 *l.* a Year, I Will that the Governors of the said Hospital, shall pay and distribute yearly for ever, in Manner and Form as the said Company of Drapers should have done.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the said Company of Drapers, 100 *l.* to be paid within a Year after my Decease, and by the Wardens of the said Company, to be bestowed in Plate: Such as they shall think good, for the Use of their common Hall in LONDON, at their Meetings and Dinners there.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Poor of *Christ's Hospital* in LONDON, 500 *l.* to be, by the Governors thereof, bestowed in Lands and Hereditaments; for and towards the yearly Maintenance of the Children of the said Hospital for ever. This Sum to be paid to the said Governor, or the Treasurer of the said Hospital, so soon as they shall have found out a fit Purchase to bestow it, and agreed on the Price of the same.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the curing of sick, sore and diseased Persons, in *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in LONDON, the Sum of 50 *l.*

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the curing of sick, sore, and diseased Persons in *St. Thomas's Hospital* in Southwark, near LONDON, the Sum of 50 *l.*

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the Repairing of the Parish Church of *St. Christopher*, where I now dwell, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be paid to the Church-wardens of the same Parish, within one Year after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the Repairing of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* in LONDON, the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be paid to the Chamberlain of LONDON, at such Time as that Work of Repairing the same Church shall be ready to proceed with Effect; and to be disposed by the Direction and Appointment of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to be given at the Marriages of poor Maids within the City of LONDON, 200 *l.* to be distributed by 40 *s.* a-piece upon the Days of their Marriage, to such as have served one Master or Mistress, by the Space of five Years together.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to be given and distributed to poor Maids in the Town of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, at their several Marriages, by 40 *s.* a-piece, at the Discretion of the Mayor and Burgeses of that Town, the Sum of 100 *l.* provided none enjoy the Benefit thereof, but such as have served Master, Mistress, or Dame, by the Space of seven Years together. This 100 *l.* to be paid to the said Mayor and

Burgeses (for the Use aforesaid) within one Year next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses of the Town of *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, the Sum of 50 *l.* to be by them bestowed and distributed to 25 Maids Marriages on their several Days of their Weddings in the same Town. None to enjoy this Gift, but such as have well and honestly served with one Master, Mistress, or Dame, by the Space of seven Years at the least: And this 50 *l.* to be paid to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses; within one Year next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the setting on Work of 40 idle vagrant Boys, such as go up and down in the Streets in the City of LONDON, begging and pilfering, the Sum of 200 *l.* to be paid to the Treasurer for the Time being, of the House of Correction called *Bridewell*, in LONDON, in Manner and Form following: That is to say, When any such Boy is taken up by my Executor or his Assigns, in any Place within the Liberties of this City of LONDON, and by the Treasurer of the same House of Correction, and Governors there for the Time being, placed and bound Apprentice with a Master for the Term of seven Years at the least, with a Master or Art-Masters, as Glovers, Pinners, Shoe-makers, or any other Occupation or Art, which they shall be thought most fit for, to learn in the said House, whereby (in Time) they may prove good Members, and live like honest Men in the Common-wealth. I say, with every one of these Boys shall be paid to the Treasurer and Governors for the Time being, the Sum of 5 *l.* until the said Sum of 200 *l.* be fully paid for that Use.

Item, I Give and Bequeath towards the finishing of the Pinacles of the Steeple of *St. Mary's* in *Reading* in *Berkshire*, 50 *l.* to be paid to the Church-wardens of the same Parish, within one Month after the same Pinacles shall be finished.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor and Burgeses of the Town of *Reading*, aforesaid, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be first lent to these Parties, and in the Sums here-after named for seven Years, *gratis*; that is, To *James Winche*, 200 *l.* and to *Walter Rye*, *Richard Stampe*, and *William Blachnell*, Clothiers, 100 *l.* a-piece; each of them giving Bond with sufficient Sureties, for Repayment thereof to the said Mayor and Burgeses, at the End of the said seven Years: And afterward the same 500 *l.* shall be lent to ten several honest industrious poor Clothiers, Freemen of the same Town by fifty Pounds a-piece, *gratis*, for three Years, upon like good Security. And no Man to have the Use of this Money twice. But if there shall not be Clothiers enough found in the said Town to enjoy this Loan in Manner aforesaid, that then the said Money shall be lent also unto other Tradesmen, free of the said Town by the Sums and Terms of Years last before appointed, to such as set most poor People to work, according to the Discretion of the said Mayor and Burgeses. And this said Sum of 500 *l.* shall be paid to the said Mayor and Burgeses (to the Use aforesaid) at the End of one Year next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses of the Town of *Newbury* in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of 200 *l.* to be lent first for the Term of seven Years *gratis*, unto these several Clothiers here named, that is to say, to *Thomas Newman*, 100 *l.* to *Richard Avery*, 100 *l.* to *Martin Broker*, 50 *l.* to *William Goodwin*, the Elder, 50 *l.* to *Timothy Avery*, 50 *l.* to *Robert Bacon*, 50 *l.* and to *Griffin Forster*, 50 *l.* Every of the said several Parties entering into Bond, with two sufficient Sureties, for Repayment of the said Sums to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses, at the End of seven Years.



Years. And afterwards the same 500 *l.* shall be lent to ten several honest industrious poor Clothiers, free of the said Town of *Newbury*, 50 *l.* a-piece *gratis*, for three Years. And after that, in like Manner, from three Years to three Years, for ever; and no Man to have the same Money twice: But if there shall not be Clothiers enough found in the same Town of *Newbury*, to enjoy this Loan as aforesaid, then the same Money shall be lent also unto other Tradesmen, free of the same Town, by the Sums and Terms of Years last before appointed, to such as set most poor People on Work, according to the Discretion of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses, to whom the said 500 *l.* shall be paid, to the Use aforesaid, at the End of one Year after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of *England*, the Sum of 900 *l.* to be lent by 300 *l.* in a Parcel, for three Years *gratis*, unto three honest, industrious, and frugal young Men, free of that Company, none of them being Partners with each other, and every of them giving Bond, with two sufficient Sureties, to be tried and allowed by Balloting, and not otherwise, for Repayment of the same Money to the said Company. And so the same Money to be lent out by the said Company in this Manner from three Years for ever.

AND my Will and Desire is, that these my five present Servants, shall be (upon Security as aforesaid) first preferred to the enjoying of this Loan; to wit, *William Powle*, *Thomas Newman*, and *Simon Gandy*, the first three Years; and *Andrew Kendricke* and *Christopher Pack*, the next two Parcels that shall come in, and be received in, after they, shall be Freemen of that Company. And for the Performance hereof, the said 900 *l.* shall be paid unto the Treasurer of the said Company in LONDON, for the Time being, at the End of one Year next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my Brother *William Kendricke* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, Clothier, and to his Children, now born and living, the Sum of 2000 *l.* whereof one third Part for himself, and the other two Parts for his said Children. The same two third Parts of the said Sum of 2000 *l.* to be equally divided to and amongst his said Children, Share and Share alike.

AND my Will is, that the said 2000 *l.* shall be paid to my said Brother, at the End of three Years, next after my Decease; and that he shall pay his said Children their several Shares thereof before limited; that is to say, to his Son his Share and Part, when he cometh to the Age of four and twenty Years; and to his Daughter, her Share and Part, when she cometh to the Age of one and twenty Years, or at the Day of her Marriage, which shall first happen.

AND if it Fortune either of my said Brother's Children to die or decease, before their respective Legacies aforesaid shall grow due, as above, that then the Part of such Child so deceasing, shall accrue and be paid to the Survivor of the said Children, at the Day and Time before appointed.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my said Brother *William Kendricke*; my Gold Ring, which was my Father's, with the Letters *T. K.* therein engraven, and a Knot between the same Letters.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my Sister *Anne Newman* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of one thousand Marks, to be paid at the End of one Year next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath unto the Children of my said Sister *Anne Newman*, the Sum of two thousand Marks, to be equally divided amongst them; Share and Share alike. And the Shares of such as are already married (if they be Daughters) or are 24 Years of Age, to be paid

at the End of one Year after my Decease: And the Shares of the rest, to be paid to such as be Sons, when they shall be 24 Years of Age; and to the Daughters at their Day of Marriage, or when they shall come to 21 Years of Age respectively, which of these shall happen to be first.

AND if it shall happen any of the said Children of my said Sister to die, before the Age and Time so prefixed for Payment, as aforesaid (I mean those that be yet under that Age, and unmarried) then my Will is, that the Share and Part of such as shall so die, shall accrue and be paid unto the rest of the same Children then surviving, Share and Share alike; and at the Days and Times of Payment before appointed, for their own several Shares and Parts.

BUT my Will and Meaning is, that *Thomas Newman*, Son of my said Sister, shall not have any Part or Share of this said Legacy of 2000 Marks: Because I give him a large Legacy apart by this my Will. Therefore the said 2000 Marks is to be divided and shared among the rest of the Children of my said Sister, as aforesaid.

*Item*, I do hereby absolutely acquit and forgive my Brother-in-Law, *Thomas Newman*, of *Reading* aforesaid, Husband to my Sister *Anne Newman*, the Sum of 100 Marks, which he oweth me by his Bond, due the 2d Day of *November*, *Ann. Dom.* 1623, being all that he oweth me at the Date of this my Will.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to my Sister *Alice Vignes* of *Exeter*, in the County of *Devon*, the Sum of 500 *l.* to be paid her at the End of two Years next after my Decease.

*Item*, I give and bequeath to the Children of my said Sister *Alice Vignes*, the Sum of 1000 *l.* to be equally divided among them Share and Share alike: And if any of them being Sons be of the Age of 24 Years; or any of them (being Daughters) be of the Age of 21 Years, or married, then the Share and Parts of such respectively, shall be paid at the End of two Years next after my Decease: And the Shares and Parts of the rest, shall be paid to such as are Sons; at the Age of 24 Years: And to such as be Daughters, at their Age of 21 Years, or at the Days of their Marriage, which of them shall first happen to come respectively.

BUT my Will and Meaning is, that *Simon Gandy*, Son of my said Sister *Alice Vignes*, shall not have any Part or Share of this Legacy of 1000 *l.* because I give him a large Legacy apart by himself in this my Will. But my Meaning is, that this said Legacy of 1000 *l.* so given as aforesaid, shall be equally divided among the rest of the Children of my said Sister, excluding the said *Simon Gandy* from all Part and Share of the same: And if it shall happen any of the said Children of my said Sister *Alice Gandy*, to die before the Age and Time of Payment appointed as aforesaid (I mean, when they be under that Age, and unmarried,) then my Will and Meaning is, that the Share and Part of such as shall so die, shall be paid and accrue unto the rest of the same Children so surviving, to each of them equally, Share and Share alike: And at the Days and Times of Payment before appointed, for their own several Shares and Parts.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my Brother *James Wincke*, of *Parley*, in the County of *Berks*, and to his Children, the Sum of 1000 *l.* whereof one third Part for himself, the other two third Parts for his said Children. The same two third Parts to be divided equally amongst the said Children of my said Brother, Share and Share alike.

AND my Will is, that this said Sum of 1000 *l.* shall be paid to my said Brother *James Wincke*, at the End of one Year next after my Decease, and that he shall pay forthwith unto such of his Children,



Children, as (being Sons, and of the Age of 24 Years, or married) their several Shares and Proportions of the said two third Parts of this Sum of 1000*l.* The Shares and Parts of the rest of his Children, he shall retain in his own Hands until his said Children (being Sons) shall be at the Age of 24 Years; and being Daughters, shall be at the Age of 21 Years, or be married; and then he shall pay every of them their several Shares and Parts respectively.

AND if it shall happen any of the said younger Children to die, before the Time of Payment so limited as aforesaid, then my Will and Meaning is, that the Part and Share of such as shall so decease, shall accrue unto the rest of the said Children of my said Brother, that shall then survive; to be equally divided amongst them, Share and Share alike, and to be paid at the Days and Times before appointed.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to 30 of my poorest Kindred in the Town of *Reading*, in *Berkshire*, the Sum of 300*l.* to be paid unto my Brother, *William Kendricke*, within three Months after my Decease: And by him to be distributed by 10*l.* in every Parcel, as he in his Discretion shall think good: Wherein I pray him to be very careful, to bestow the same where there is most Need and best Desert.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to old *Elizabeth Kendricke*, of *Reading*, Daughter to my Father's Brother, *William Kendricke* (as I take it) the Sum of 50*l.* to be paid her within three Months after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Kinsman, *Thomas Newman*, now residing at *Delft* in *Holland*, the Sum of 1000*l.* to be paid him upon the 25th Day of *October*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord God, 1626, when his Time of Service expireth. Provided, that he remain with my Partner, Mr. *Laurence Halstead*, and serve him his said full Time.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Kinsman, and late Servant, *Simon Gandy*, the Sum of 1000*l.* to be paid him within one Year next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto *Arthur Aynscombe*, Merchant, now residing at *Antwerp*, who hath a Share with me in Trade, the Sum of 500*l.* to be paid him within two Years after my Decease. Provided, that he go forward in Trade with Mr. *Laurence Halstead* (if he the said Master *Halstead* shall desire it) unto the End of our Contract, which will be the 25th Day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1626.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Barney Reymer*, Merchant, now residing at *Delft*, who hath also a Share with me in Trade, the Sum of 500*l.* to be paid him within two Years, next after my Decease. Provided, that he go forward in Trade with Mr. *Laurence Halstead*, (if he the said Master *Halstead* shall desire it) unto the End of our Contract, which will be the 25th Day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1626, as is aforesaid.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to Master *John Quarles*, who was my Master, the Sum of 500*l.* to be paid him within a Year next after my Decease: And my earnest Request unto Mr. *Laurence Halstead* is, That unto the End of our Contract, of Partnership, (which will be the 25th Day of *October*, Anno Domini 1626,) the same Mr. *Quarles* may have his Diet, Lodging and Washing, in his the said Mr. *Halstead's* House, free, and without paying any thing therefore, as he now hath it with me; and my Desire also is, that he may continue to keep the Books of our partable Accompt, until the aforesaid 25th Day of *October*, 1626, and be paid his wonted yearly Allowance of 50*l.* for the same: And I do hereby freely and absolutely forgive the said Mr. *John Quarles*, the Sum of 300*l.* which he oweth me,

VOL. I.

payable at Pleasure, being lent him the last Day of *March*, Anno 1615, and being all that he oweth me at the Date of this my Will.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to Master *George Lowe*, heretofore my Partner, the Sum of 300*l.* to be paid him within one Year next after my Decease: And I do hereby absolutely forgive him; all that is due unto me for his Lodging, Diet, Firing, and Washing, which he hath had of me now six Years together.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Thomas Billingsley*, Knt. Son of *Henry Billingsley*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, deceased, the Sum of 200*l.* to be paid him within one Year next after my Decease: And I do absolutely forgive him the Sum of 200*l.* which he oweth me by his Bond, due the 20th of *December*, Anno 1625, and lent him the 20th of this present Month, for a Year.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the Executors of *Thomas Jackson*, of LONDON, Merchant, deceased, (whom I take to be *Miles Jackson*, the Son of the said *Thomas*) the Sum of 300*l.* to be paid at the End of one Year next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Lucas van Peenen* of *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, Son of *Roger van Peenen* of that Town, deceased, the Sum of 50*l.* Sterling, to be paid over by Exchange, within two Months after my Decease, payable at Ufance to *John Mount Stephen*, now residing in that Town, to be paid over to the said *Lucas van Peenen*, forthwith, after he hath received it; in the full *Flemish* Sum which the same shall produce.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Jeremias Poets*, of the same Town of *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*; (if he be the Executor of his Brother *Hance Poets*, deceased) the Sum of 20*l.* Sterling; made over by Exchange within two Months after my Decease; payable at Ufance to *John Mount Stephen* aforesaid; and by him forthwith (after his Receipt thereof) to be paid over to the said *Jeremias Poets*, in the full *Flemish* Sum which the same shall produce.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *William Powle*, my Covenant Servant, the Sum of 200*l.* to be paid him within six Months after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Andrew Kendricke*, my Apprentice, the Sum of 300*l.* to be paid him when he shall have served seven Years, from the Commencement of the Term of his Indenture.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the said *Andrew Kendricke*, the Sum of 100*l.* more, in lieu of so much given me with him by his Father *John Kendricke*, to be paid him within three Months next after my Decease, upon Acquittance to be given by his said Father therefore.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Christopher Packe*, my Apprentice, the Sum of 100*l.* to be paid him within three Months next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Thomas Mayle*, my Horse-keeper, the Sum of 20*l.* to be paid him within two Months next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Maid *Dorothy*, the Sum of 20*l.* to be paid her within two Months next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Maid *Margaret*, the Sum of 20*l.* to be paid her within two Months next after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto *John Hutwith*, my Drawer, the Sum of 50*l.* to be paid within three Months after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to *Walter Bird*, my Drawer, 25*l.* to be paid him within three Months after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath to the present Men-Servants of *John Hutwith*, my Drawer; the Sum of 25*l.* whereof 10*l.* to *Charles*; and the other 15*l.* to be equally divided amongst the rest; as well



well Apprentices as Journeymen; to be paid within two Months next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my twelve Cloth-workers, that usually row and sheer my Cloths, the Sum of 130 *l.* whereof 20 *l.* to *Owen Dobbins*, and 10 *l.* a-piece to the rest; to be payed within three Months next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to *William Bigge* and *William Salisbury*, that usually press and fold my Cloths, the Sum of 25 *l.* whereof 15 *l.* to *William Bigge*, and 10 *l.* to *William Salisbury*, to be paid them within three Months next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my Porters at the Water-side, 10 *l.* to be equally divided among them. And 10 *l.* to my Porters, that usually pack in my House, to be paid within two Months next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my Water-bearer 3 *l.* and to my Washer, *Anthony*, 5 *l.* to be paid them forthwith after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath *William Beadle* of *Reading*, Clothier, the Sum of 50 *l.* if he be yet living; and if he be dead, then to his Executors; to be paid within three Months next after my Decease. And I do hereby also forgive the said *William Beadle* the 10 *l.* he now oweth me.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Executors of *Mark Snye*, of *Reading*, Clothier, deceased, the Sum of 50 *l.* to be paid within three Months next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to *Thomas Newman* of *Newbury*, Clothier, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid him within three Months after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to *John Skinner*, Secretary to the Merchants Adventurers, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid within three Months next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Widow *Harrison*, and her Daughter, dwelling in the Alley next to my Dwelling-house, 5 *l.* to be paid within one Month next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to *Mr. Richard Bennet*, who was heretofore my Partner, the Sum of 300 *l.* to be paid at the End of one Year next after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to *Mr. William Towerson*, Skinner, Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers, 5 *l.* to make him a Ring. And to *Mr. Thomas Smith*, 5 *l.* to make him a Ring; to be paid them forthwith after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath unto *Rafe Barnet*, *William Ellets*, and *John Southern*, Officers of the Merchant Adventurers, 5 *l.* a-piece, to be paid them forthwith after my Decease.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of 250 *l.* to be paid them at the End of one Year, next after my Decease; therewith to purchase Lands and Hereditaments, to the clear yearly Value of 10 *l.* for ever, to maintain Divine Service to be said in the Parish-Church of *St. Mary*, in that Town, by the Parson or his Curate every Morning of the Week at Six of the Clock for ever.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, of the Town of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, the Sum of 250 *l.* to be paid them at the End of one Year next after my Decease, therewith to purchase Lands or Hereditaments, of the clear yearly Value of 10 *l.* for ever, to maintain Divine Service to be said in the Parish Church of that Town, by the Parson, or his Curate, every Morning of the Week at Six of the Clock, to continue for ever.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to my Kinsman, *William Bye*, dwelling near the Allum Mines in *Yorkshire*, the Sum of 100 *l.* to be paid him within three Months after my Decease: And I do

hereby forgive him the 10 *l.* which he oweth me by his Bond, due long since.

*Item*, I Give and Bequeath to the Company of Drapers, in *LONDON*, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be bestowed upon a Dinner, for the Livery of that Company, to be at their Hall upon the Day of my Burial; this to be paid forthwith after my Decease.

AND my Will and Meaning is, That in Case any of the Persons aforementioned, to whom I have bequeathed Legacies as aforesaid, and not especially disposed of in Case of their Decease, shall happen to die before the same Legacies grow due unto them, then the Legacy or Legacies so by me given to them as aforesaid, shall be paid unto their Executors or Administrators, at such Time as I have before severally appointed unto them my Legataries.

AND I do Make and Ordain my loving Friend and Partner, Master *Laurence Halstead*, my sole Executor, of this my last Will and Testament; charging him, as he will answer it before Almighty God at the last Day of Judgment, that he truly and punctually (in every Particular) perform this my said Last Will and Testament, as I nothing doubt but he will be careful to do. Hereby Giving and Bequeathing unto him my said Executor, all the Residue and Remainder of my Estate; my Legacies, before bequeathed, being first paid and discharged.

IN Witness of the Premises, I have unto this my last Will and Testament, contained in 18 several Sheets of Paper, put my Hand and Seal: That is, my Seal once at the Top, and my Name under every several Sheet, the Day and Year first above-written.

Sealed, Pronounced, and Delivered,  
by the said John Kendrick, as  
his Last Will and Testament, in  
the presence of us,

*John Kendrick.*

*John Skinner,*  
*Andrew Kendrick,*  
*Thomas Singleton.*

BESIDES what is given by *Mr. Kendrick*, in this Will, there are other Bequests and charitable Gifts to *St. Christopher's*, viz.

*Benedict Harlewyn*, gave certain Houses in *Fleet-street*, let for 61 Years from the Year 1699, at the Ground Rent of 42 *l.* out of which 20 *l.* per Annum is settled for reading Evening Prayers every Day in the Week.

*Simon Horspool*, gave 4 *l.* 4 *s.* per Annum, for Bread for the Poor, and other Uses, out of a House in *Corbett's-Alley*, in *Gracechurch-street*.

*Thomas Forman*, gave 5 *l.* per Annum to the Poor, issuing out of a House in *Cornhill*, within the said Parish.

*Sir Peter la Maire*, gave, by his Will, Anno 1631, 100 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish, to be settled as a Stock by the Executors.

THERE is a Register kept in the Parish, of the Benefactors and Sums given.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire, but burnt down; and Part of the Glebe is leased out to certain Trustees for the Parish, by Lease, dated in May 1672, at the Ground Rent of 5 *l.* per Annum: And the Trustees granted another Lease of the said House in May 1572, to *Robert Grove*, Clerk, in Trust for the Rector *John Hall*, and his Successors, at the Rent of 20 *l.* per Annum, if he the said Rector should reside and dwell therein. These Leases were let out for the Term of forty Years. There are other Leases of other Parts of the Glebe.



THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, Value 120 l. rated in the King's Books 14 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. Bramston; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. James Cooper.

HERE are Prayers at six o'Clock in the Morning daily, and at the like Hour in the Evening. There are two Bells.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,	The WARD OFFICERS are,
2 Church-Wardens, and Overseers.	1 Common - Council Man.
1 Sidesman.	2 Inquests.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, Alleys, &c.

PART of Threadneedle-street, Prince's-street, Three-nun-alley, St. Christopher's-alley, St. Christopher's-church-yard; Part of Castle-alley; and Part of Cornhill.

NUMBER of Houses 92.

REMARKABLE PLACES.

Bartholomew Compaine, a Merchant of Flanders, gave 140 l. paid to the Lord Treasurer of King Edward VI, for the Fee Simple of a large Messuage and Tenement in this Parish, formerly belonging to the Fraternity of our Lady in the Chapel of Barking, LONDON, being of the yearly Value of 14 l. to be held of free Burgage of the City of LONDON. (Perhaps this was that House which was the Post-house before the Fire, and is now Prince's-street.)

Sir John Houblon, Knight and Alderman, some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and one of the Members of Parliament for the City, lived in this Parish, in a large House, which being pulled down, there is now building in the Place where it stood, adjoining to St. Christopher's Church.

The new Bank.

THE New Bank of England, which is a most magnificent Structure; the Front next the Street is about eighty Feet in Length, adorned with Columns, Entablature, &c. of the Ionick Order. There is a handsome Court-yard between this and the main Building, which, like the other, is of Stone, and adorned with Pillars, Pilasters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the Corinthian Order. The Hall is 79 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth, is wainscotted about eight Feet high, has a fine Fretwork-Ceiling, and a large Venetian Window, at the West End of it. Beyond this is another Quadrangle, with an Archade on the East and West Sides of it; and on the North is the Accomptant's Office, which is 60 Feet long, and 28 Feet broad. There are handsome Apartments over this, and the other Sides of the Quadrangle, with a fine Stair-case, adorned with Fretwork; and under it are large Vaults, that have very strong Walls, and Iron Grates, for the Preservation of the Cash.

OF the Bank of England, and the Directors, we shall give a farther Account, when we come into Cheap Ward, where the Business of the Governor and Company is at present transacted.

Scalding-alley.

WEST of St. Christopher's Church is Scalding-alley, called antiently Scalding-house, or Scalding-wicke, because the Ground, for the most Part, was then employed by Poulterers, who dwelt in the High-street, from Stocks-market to the great Conduit. Their Poultry, which they sold at their Stalls, was scalded in this Place. The Street yet bears the Name of the

Poultry, and the Poulterers, in Stow's Time, were but just departed from it into other Streets; as into Gracechurch-street, and to the Ends of St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles. This Scalding-alley is the farthest Part of Broad-street Ward, and was once parted by the Water of Walbrook from Cheap Ward.

THE Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and Places now contained in this Ward, are,

The modern State of Broad-street Ward.

Threadneedle-street, on both Sides of the Way, from the North West Corner of Cornhill, near St. Christopher's Church, to St. Martin's Outwich Church at the Corner of Bishopsgate-street; Bartholomew-lane, Prince's-street, almost as far as Catharine-court; the North End next to Lothbury, being in Coleman-street Ward; Lothbury, on both Sides from the Gate by St. Margaret's Church to Bartholomew-lane End. Throgmorton-street, on both Sides, unto Broad-street. Broad-street, on both Sides, from St. Bennet-Fink Church to London-wall. Winchester-street, Augustine-fryars, Wormwood-street, as far as Helmet-court in the East; London-wall-street, from a little Eastwards of Cross-keys-court, unto the Beginning of Wormwood-street, by Broad-street End.

IN the Streets and Lanes are several Courts and Places, in the Description of which we shall begin with London-wall-street, and so come Southward.

London-wall-street, so called, from having the City Wall running along the North Side. It is a Street of old Buildings, and they, for the most Part, but ordinary, and as ill inhabited, the Inhabitants being chiefly Curriers. This Street, extending beyond this Ward, is very long, taking its Beginning from Cripplegate: And in the Wall, besides Moorgate, and the Posterns Westwards toward Cripplegate, is another Postern, or Gate, opposite to Winchester-street, which gives a Passage into Moorfields. The Alleys, Courts, &c. beginning West, are these, Bell-alley, or Back-alley, but narrow, seated on the Back-side of Coleman-street: This Alley is very long, but the Part in this Ward begins on the East Side, at the Black-posts over-against Swan-alley; and from thence falls down into Thompson's-rents, which is very narrow, and an ill Passage, and so to London-wall; Three-pidgeon-alley, very ordinary; White-horse-Inn; a Place for Stabling; all these three fall into Bell-alley. Ball-alley, very ordinary. The Boarded-Entry, but indifferent. Threetun-alley, large and indifferently built and inhabited. Maidenhead-court, somewhat long, but narrow, except at the upper End, which is wider and better built, with a Free-stone Pavement. Wrestler's-court, very long, with only Houses on the West Side, the East being the Back-side of Carpenters Hall. White-hart-Inn, indifferent large, chiefly for Coaches, and Stabling for Livery Horses.

THIS Street to Broad-street is called Alhallows in the Wall, from the Church of that Name there seated.

HERE on the South is Winchester-street, the Great and the Little.

Great Winchester-street comes out of Broad-street on the East, and after some Space, turning Northwards falls into London-wall-street: It is an open broad Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute: Where it looks Northward, it is called Little Winchester-street, and leadeth to London-wall, where Little Moorgate, or Postern, opens into Moorfields.

THIS Little Winchester-street is not so broad, nor so well inhabited as the Great: And at the End next to London-wall is Nag's-head Inn, of no great Account, only for Livery Horses. Out of Great Winchester-street on the South is a Passage



lage to *Bell-alley*, which is paved with Free-Stone, but very narrow, and leads into *St. Augustine-fryars*. Along from the Wall Church is *Wormwood-street*, of small Account for Houses, or Inhabitants. In this Street are Alms-Houses for 12 poor Women, erected by Mr. Kemp, each having 12 d. a Week in Money, besides some other Perquisites: And in this Street are these Places, *Hand-alley*, but small; *Queen's-head-alley*, very ordinary, both as to its Houses and Inhabitants, this Alley with a turning Passage falls into a broad or open Place, out of which is a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*; *Helmet-court*, but indifferent, which ascending up Steps comes into *Sutton-court*, which hath a Passage into *Bishopsgate-street*, it is a pretty handsome new built Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited, but this Court is in *Bishopsgate Ward*; betwixt *Helmet-court* and *Queen's-head-alley* is *Cock-yard*, a Place of ordinary Account.

Now going back again, we turn South into *Broad-street*, very spacious, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; which said Street from *London-wall* runs Southwards, till bending West, it falls into *Throgmorton-street*, and more South into *Little Broad-street*, and thence into *Threadneedle-street*; in this *Broad-street* are these Alleys, Courts, and Places of Name, beginning next to *London-wall*, First, *White-horse-court*, pretty large, with old Timber Houses, nigh unto which is *White-horse-yard*, only for Stablings; *Vine-court*, now built up into Houses *Bull-alley*, but narrow, and ordinary; the *Pay-office*, that which formerly was *Winchester-place*, a large House which has for many Years been made Use of as an Office for the Payment of Seamen's Wages, and for Stores, &c. belonging to the Royal Navy. The present Treasurer of the Navy, who is at the Head of this Office, is the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Torrington*.

By the Corner of this House South is *Winchester-street*, already mentioned; *Pin-makers Hall*, and *Pin-makers-alley*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Crown-court*, still more South, a handsome broad Place, with good Houses, well inhabited by Merchants and others.

ON the East Side of this Street, hereabout, is the back Part of *Gresham College*, which has some Part in this Ward, but is most of it in *Bishopsgate Ward*. Here stands *Gresham's Alms-Houses*, and near unto them is a Yard for Livery-Horses, but without a Name; having some Houses in it, and is a Thoroughfare into *Bishopsgate-street*. Next to this is the *South-Sea House*, spoken of before; the following is,

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said Company, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, chosen in the present Year 1733.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Sir Richard Hopkins, Sub-Governor.

John Bristowe, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Mr. Joseph Beachcroft,  
Samuel Bosanquet, Esq;  
Mr. Joshua Baker,  
Thomas Cowlad, Esq;  
Mr. Jonathan Collyer,  
Mr. Richard Coope,  
Mr. John Edwards,  
Joseph Fawthrop, Esq;  
John Fullerton, Esq;  
Henry Gaultier, Esq;

John Hamilton, Esq;  
Edward Haistwell, Esq;  
Richard Howard, Esq;  
Mr. Robert Henley.  
Michael Impey, Esq;  
Richard Jackson, Esq;  
George Jennings, Esq;  
Sir John Lade, Bart.  
James Lambe, Esq;  
Mr. Robert Lovick,

Rog. Mainwaring, Esq;  
Henry Muilman, Esq;  
John Phillipson, Esq;  
Mr. John South,  
Mr. Thomas Thomas,  
Lewis Way, Esq;  
Francis Wilks, Esq;  
Mr. Pinckney Wilkin-  
son.

OPPOSITE to this Office is the Parish Church of *St. Peter's Poor*, with a Dial hanging over the Street. A little beyond the Church is a Place called *Augustine-Fryars*, now built into several large Houses partly inhabited by the Minister of the *Dutch Church*, standing here, and partly by Merchants.

OVER-AGAINST *Augustine-Fryars*, is *Little Broad-street*, much narrower than the other, wherein are these Places: *Adam's-Court*, pretty large, well built and inhabited, at the Upper End is one House larger than the rest, being the Habitation of a Merchant; *Cushion-Court*, pretty handsome, but small, containing only two good Houses; *Britain's-Yard*, but small, having but one House; *French-Court*, indifferent well inhabited, with a Free Stone Pavement. Now back to *Throgmorton-street*, very well built and inhabited; the chief Place here is the House and Garden belonging to the Drapers Company. In this Street are these Courts, and Places of Name, viz. *Red-Lyon-Court*, both small and ordinary; *New-Court*, a pretty handsome square Place with good Houses; *Shorter's-Court*, a very neat square Place, with open Passage, the Houses well built and inhabited: *St. Bartholomew's-Court*, but mean; *Angel-Court*, very large and handsome, with good Buildings, the Habitation of Merchants and People of Repute; *Copt-Hall-Court*, a large and handsome open Place, with Houses fit for good Inhabitants; *Warnford-Court*, a good large Place, very well built and inhabited; at the Upper End of which is a handsome large House, severed from the rest by a Wall which opens into a Court Yard with a Garden, which House the *Royal African Company* made Use of, until their Removal to their House in *Leadenhall-street*, and is now made Use of by the Managers of the Linnen Manufacture; *Drapers-Hall*, a very large and spacious Building, having a comely Quadrangle in the Entrance to it.

NEXT *Throgmorton-street*, West, is *Lothbury*, a Street of pretty good Trade, especially for Founders, for the making of Candlesticks, Bells, and divers Utensils of Brass and Copper; the Part of this Street, which is in this Ward, goeth but to the Corner of *St. Margaret's Lothbury Church*, which it takes in but a small Part of, the rest is in *Coleman-street Ward*: The Courts in this Part are, *Green's-court*, but ordinary; *Prince's-court*, likewise but ordinary; *Faulcon-court*, but small, with a Free-Stone Pavement; *Token-house-yard*, a large Place, with well built Houses, fit for good Inhabitants, especially the Row on the East Side, which have Court Yards, with Brick Walls before them; at the Upper End of this Yard is a small Passage down Steps into *Bell-alley* in *Coleman-street Ward*; this Place took its Name from an old House there standing, which antiently was the Office for delivering out of Farthings; *Whale-bone-court*, large, with a Free-Stone Pavement, hath good Houses, pretty well tenanted.

COMING back we pass up *St. Bartholomew-lane*, which runs up to the North Side of the *Royal Exchange*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of a good Trade, and the rather, for being so great a Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. In this Lane are *Ship-yard*, which hath a wide Entrance, is replenished with good Buildings, which are well inhabited; and the Court, which is spacious, hath a Free-stone Pavement. *Nag's-head-court*, is large, pretty well built and tenanted, with a Free-stone Pavement.



THE N we come to St. Bartholomew's Church, already described.

OUR of Bartholomew-lane we come into Threadneedle-street; which takes its Beginning on the West in the Poultry, and passing by St. Bartholomew-lane, and leaving Little-Broad-street on the North Side, and Finch-lane on the South, falleth into Bishopsgate-street: In this Street are several good Buildings, well inhabited, with divers noted Places, with Taverns, Coffee-Houses, and other publick Places of Entertainment. At the West End of this Street is Prince's-street, which, with a turning Passage, falls into Lothbury; this Street is very well built and inhabited; but the Part next to Lothbury is in Coleman-street Ward; in the Part in this Ward is Draper's-court, which is pretty handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement, which, with a turning Passage leads into Lothbury. Also Catharine-court, which is but small and ordinary.

BUT to go back again into Threadneedle-street, wherein are these Courts and Places; at the West End Threem-nun-court, pretty large, and indifferent good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

NEXT Eastward is St. Christopher's Church. On the North Side it hath a good Church-yard, enclosed with a Wall, with Rows of Trees about it.

AT the East End of this Church is another narrow Alley, which bears the Name of St. Christopher's-alley: At the upper End whereof, going down Steps, is a handsome open Court, with good Houses, having also the same Name.

NEXT is Castle-alley on the other Side, which falls into Cornhill: And to that Ward some Part of it belongs.

THEN is there a Passage into Cornhill on the West Side of the Exchange: Then further on the East Side, are Sweeting's-Rents and Alley, both

narrow Places, with Free-Stone Pavements; which also gives Passages into Cornhill, being Places taken up by Coffee-houses, Eating-houses and Shops.

A little further Eastward is the Parish-Church of St. Bennet-Fink, a very handsome Free-Stone Building, before treated of.

THEN still further East, on the same Side, is Finch, or Fink-lane, and falls into Cornhill; this Lane is of no great Trade; the Part next Cornhill is out of this Ward. On the West Side is Spread-eagle-court, but ordinary, which with a turning Passage falls into Threadneedle-street; against Little Broad-street.

ON the other Side of Fink-lane is the French Church new built, having been one of the Churches that felt the dreadful Effects of the Fire in 1666.

Hatton-court, a handsome square Place, well built and inhabited; Crown-court, small, and but indifferent; Merchant-Tailors Hall is on the South Side of the Street.

AT the very Corner of Threadneedle-street, Eastward, is St. Martin Outwich Church, already mentioned.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and 30 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in Guild-hall, in the Month of August.

THIS Broad-street Ward hath an Alderman with his Deputy, 10 Common-Council Men, 10 Constables, eight Scavengers, 13 Men for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 27*l.* and accounted in the Exchequer, after the Rate of 25*l.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt.

## C H A P. VII.

### C O R N H I L L W A R D.

Cornhill Ward.

THE next Ward towards the South is that of Cornhill; so called from a Corn Market, in antient Time, kept there, and is a Part of the principal High-street, Beginning at the West End of Leadenhall, stretching down West on both Sides, by the South End of Fink's, or Finch-lane, on the Right Hand, and by the North End of Birchover's-lane, on the Left, which Lanes, to the Middle of them, are in this Ward, and so down to Stocks-market; and these are the Bounds of this Ward. The upper or East Part of this Ward, and also a Part of Lime-street Ward, hath been a Market-place, as before said, especially for Corn, and since, for all Kind of Victuals, as is partly shewn in Lime-street Ward.

YET it appeareth on Record, that in the Year 1522, the Rippiers of Rye, and other Places, sold their fresh Fish in Leadenhall Market, on Cornhill; but Foreign Butchers were not admitted to sell Flesh there till the Year 1533.

AND shortly after it was enacted, That the said Butchers, and others, should sell their Beef and Mutton by Weight, to wit, Beef not above a Half-penny the Pound; and Mutton, Half-penny Half-farthing. Which Act being devised for the great Commodity of the Realm (as it was then thought) hath since proved far otherwise. For before that Time, a fat Ox was sold at LONDON for 26*s.* 8*d.* at the most; a fat

Weather for 3*s.* 4*d.* a fat Calf, the like Price; a fat Lamb for 12*d.* Pieces of Beef weighed two Pounds and a half at the least; some, three Pounds, or better, for a Penny, on every Butcher's Stall in the City; and of those Pieces of Beef, thirteen or fourteen for 12*d.* fat Mutton for 8*d.* the Quarter; and one hundred Weight of Beef for 4*s.* 8*d.* at the dearest.

THE Number of Butchers then in the City and Suburbs, was accounted six Score, of which every one killed six Oxen a-piece weekly, which is in forty six Weeks, allowing six Weeks for Lent, 33,120 Oxen, or 720 Oxen weekly.

THE Foreign Butchers (for a long Time) stood in the High-street of Lime-street Ward, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays, and were some Gain to the Tenants, before whose Doors they stood, and into whose Houses they set their Blocks and Stalls, on the North Side of that Street: But that Advantage being espied, they were taken into Leadenhall, there to pay for their Standing to the Chamber of LONDON.

THUS much for the Market upon Cornhill.

THE chief Ornaments in Cornhill Ward, of old Time, were these: First, at the East End thereof, in the Middle of the High-street, and at the Parting of four Ways, was a Water Standard, placed there in the Year 1582, in Manner following: A certain German, or Dutchman, born, named Peter Morris, having made an artificial



cial Forcier for that Purpose, conveyed *Thames* Water, in Pipes of Lead, over the Steeple of *St. Magnus* Church, at the North End of *London-Bridge*, and from thence into divers Houses in *Thames-street*, *New Fish-street*, and *Grass-street*, up to the West Corner of *Leadenhall*, the highest Ground of all the City; where the Waste of the main Pipe rising into this Standard (provided at the Charges of the City) with four Spouts, running four Ways, at every Tide, according to Covenant, plentifully serving the Commodity of the Inhabitants near adjoining in their Houses, and also cleansing the Channels of the Street towards *Bishopsgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and the *Stocks-market*.

NEXT to this was a handsome Conduit of sweet Water, castellated in the midst of that Ward and Street. This Conduit was first built of Stone in the Year 1282, by *Henry Wallis*, Mayor of LONDON, to be a Prison for Night-walkers, and other suspicious Persons, and was called *The Tun upon Cornhill*, because the same was built somewhat in Fashion of a *Tun*, standing on one End.

ALSO without the West Side of this *Tun* was a fair Well of springing Water, curbed round with hard Stone.

To this Prison of the *Tun*, the Night-Watches of this City committed not only Night-Walkers, but also other Persons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, whom they suspected of Incontinency, and punished them according to the Customs of this City; but Complaint thereof being made about the Year of Christ, 1297, King *Edward I.* writeth to his Citizens thus:

*Edward*, by the Grace of God, &c. "Whereas *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of LONDON, hath shewed unto us, that by the great Charter of *England*, the Church hath a Privilege that no Clerk shall be imprisoned by a Layman, without our Commandment, and Breach of Peace, which notwithstanding some Citizens of LONDON, upon meer Spight do enter in their Watches in Clerks Chambers, and then (like Felons) carry them to the *Tun*, which *Henry de Wallis*, some Time Mayor, built for Night-Walkers. Wherefore we Will that this our Commandment be proclaimed in a full Hustings, and that no Watch hereafter enter into any Clerks Chamber, under the Forfeit of 30*l.* Dated at *Carlisle*, the 18th of *March*, in the 25th of our Reign.

ABOUT the Year of Christ 1299, the 27th of *Edward I.* certain principal Citizens of LONDON, to wit, *J. Romane*, *Richard Gloucester*, *Nicholas Faringdon*, *Adam Helingbury*, *J. Saly*, *John Dunstable*, *Richard Ashby*, *John Wade*, and *William Strotford*, broke up this Prison, called the *Tun*, and took out certain Prisoners, for which they were punished, by long Imprisonment, and great Fines, as in another Place is shewn. It cost the Citizens, as some have written, more than 20000 Marks, which they were amerced in, before *William de March*, Treasurer of the King's Exchequer, to purchase the King's Favour, and the Confirmation of their Liberties.

ALSO in the Year 1383, the 7th of *Richard II.* the Citizens of LONDON taking upon them the Rights that belonged to their Bishops, first imprisoned such Women that were taken in Fornication, or Adultery, in the said *Tun*, and after, bringing them forth to the Sight of the World, they caused their Heads to be shaven after the Manner of Thieves, whom they named *Appellators*, and so to be led about the City, in Sight of all the Inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes sounding before them, that their Persons might be the more largely known; neither did they spare

such Kind of Men a whit the more, but used them as hardly, saying, they abhorred not only the Negligence of their Prelates, but also detested their Avarice, that studied for Money, omitted the Punishment limited by Law, and permitted those that were found guilty to live favourably by their Fine. Wherefore they would themselves, they said, purge their City from such Filthiness, lest through God's Vengeance, either the Pestilence or Sword should happen to them. Last of all to be noted in the Charge of the Wardmote Inquest in every Ward of the City were these Words: *If there be any Priest in Service within the Ward, which before Time hath been set in the Tun, in Cornhill, for his Dishonesty, and hath forsworn the City, all such shall be presented.*

Now for the Punishment of Priests, in my Youth, saith *Stow*, one Note and no more; and here he telleth the Story, already mentioned in his Life, B. II. p. 330, of one *John Atwood*, Draper, dwelling in the Parish of *St. Michael in Cornhill*, directly against the Church, who having a proper Woman to his Wife, such a one as seemed the holiest amongst a Thousand, had also a lusty Chantry Priest of the said Parish-Church, repairing to his House, with which Priest the said *Atwood* would some Time after Supper play a Game at Tables for a Pint of Ale. It chanced on a Time, having Haste of Work, and his Game proving long, he left his Wife to play it out, and went down to his Shop, but returning to fetch a pressing Iron, he found such Play (to his Misliking) that he forced the Priest to leap out of a Window over the Penthouse into the Street, and so run to his Lodging in the Church-yard. *Atwood* and his Wife were soon reconciled, so that he would not suffer her to be called in Question, but the Priest being apprehended and committed, his Punishment was thus: He was on three Market-Days conveyed through the high Street and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head, whereon was written his Trespass. The first Day he rode in a Carry; the second on a Horse, his Face to the Horse's Tail; the third, led betwixt two; and every Day rung with Basons, and Proclamations made of his Fact at every Turning of the Streets, and also before *John Atwood's* Stall and the Church Door of his Service, where he lost his Chantry of 20 Nobles the Year, and was banished the City for ever.

IN the Year 1401, the said Prison-House, called the *Tun*, was made a Cistern for sweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead from *Tyburn*, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon *Cornhill*. Then was the Wall planked over, and a strong Prison made of Timber called a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks set upon it, and this for Night-walkers: On the Top of which Cage was placed a Pillory, for the Punishment of Bakers, offending in the Assize of Bread; for Millers stealing of Corn at the Mill; and for Bawds and Scolds, and other Offenders.

As in the Year 1468, the 7th of *Edward IV.* divers Persons, being common Jurors, such as at Assizes were forsworn for Rewards or Favour of Parties, were judged to ride from *Newgate* to the Pillory in *Cornhill*, with Mitres of Paper on their Heads, there to stand, and from thence again to *Newgate*. And this Judgment was given by the Mayor of LONDON.

IN the Year 1509, the first of *Henry VIII.* *Darby Smith* and *Simpson*, Ringleaders of false Inquests, in LONDON, rode about the City with their Faces to the Horses Tails, and Papers on their Heads, and were set on the Pillory in *Cornhill*, and after brought again to *Newgate*, where they died for very Shame, saith *Robert Fabian*.

THE aforesaid Conduit upon *Cornhill*, was in the Year 1475, enlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper,



per, Mayor, that then dwelt in that Ward; he enlarged the Cistern of this Conduit with an East End of Stone and Lead, and castellated it in a comely Manner.

IN the Year 1546, Sir *Martin Bowes*, Mayor, dwelling in *Lombard-street*, and having his Back Gate opening into *Cornhill*, against the said Conduit, minded to have enlarged the Cistern thereof with a West End, as *Robert Drope* before had done towards the East View; and Measure of the Plat was taken for this Work; but the Pillory and Cage being removed, they found the Ground planked, and the Well aforesaid worn out of Memory; which Well they revived and restored to Use, setting the Pillory somewhat West from the Well, and so this Work ceased.

ON the North Side of this Street, from the East unto the West, were good Houses for Merchants and others, amongst which one large House was called the *Weigh-House*, where Merchandizes, brought from beyond Seas, were to be weighed at the King's Beam. This House had a Maister, and under him four Master Porters, with Porters under them; they had a strong Cart, and were used to have four Horses, to draw and carry the Wares from the Merchants Houses to the Beam, and back again. Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knt. built this House, with a handsome Front of Tenements towards the Street. All which he gave to the Grocers of LONDON, himself being free of the City, and a Brother of that Company.

DRAPERS, from antient Times, have had their Dwellings and Shops here in *Cornhill*. There was one *John Olyver Pannarius de Cornhill*; between three and four hundred Years ago we meet with Drapers of *Cornhill*, who were of the Fraternity of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, as appears by this Record. "On Honour, &c. To the Honour of our Lord JESU CHRIST, and his sweet Mother St. Mary, our Lady of Bethlem, in which most holy Place our said Lord JESU CHRIST was chosen to be born, in his Salvation of all his People; in which Place of Bethlem the Star appeared to the Shepherds, and gave and shewed Light to the three Kings of Coloyne, who offered in the same Place of Bethlem, three Gifts, Gold, Myrrh, and Incense; one Fraternity is begun, for the same Honour in Amendment of their Lives, by the Assent of the Fryar *William Titte*, Fryar of the Hospital of our Lady of Bethlem, of LONDON, which is a Cell of the Place of Bethlem; and for other good People, Drapers of *Cornhill*, and other good Men and Women, which will be Brothers and Sisters, and maintain the Fraternity, for the Term of their Lives, and all the Points that follow; and to pay 20 s. Entrance, and every Year 2 s. and every Quarter 6 d." which Fraternity was extant 1361, and their Feast was on the Purification of our Lady.

THEN have you the said *Fink's-lane*, the South End of which on both Sides is in *Cornhill Ward*.

THEN next is the *Royal-Exchange*, erected in the Year 1566, after this Order, viz. certain Houses upon *Cornhill*, and the like upon the Back thereof, in the Ward of *Broad-street*, with three Alleys; the first called *Swan-alley*, opening into *Cornhill*; the second, *New-alley*, passing thorow out of *Cornhill* into *Broad-street Ward*, over-against *St. Bartholomew-lane*; the third, *St. Christopher's-alley*, opening in *Broad-street Ward*, and into *St. Christopher's Parish*, containing in all fourscore Houses, were first purchased by the Citizens of LONDON, for more than 3532 l. as Mr. *Stow* saith; but the Mayor and Aldermen, in an Answer, set forth to the Lady *Gresbam's* Supplication, say, it was above 4000 l. all these Houses were sold for 478 l. to such as would take them down, and carry them thence. Also,

the Ground or Plat was made plain at the Charge of the City, and then Possession thereof was by certain Aldermen (in the Name of the whole Citizens) given to Sir *Thomas Gresbam*, Knt. Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, thereupon to build a Burse, or Place for Merchants to assemble in, at his own Charges: And he, on the 7th of June, laying the first Stone of the Foundation, being Brick, accompanied with some Aldermen, every of them laid a Piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up, and forthwith followed upon the same with such Diligence, that by the Month of November, in the Year 1567, the same was covered with Slate, and shortly after finished.

IN the Year 1570, on the 23d of January, the Queen's Majesty, attended with her Nobility, came from her House at the Strand, called *Somerset-house*, and entered the City by *Temple-bar*, through *Fleet-street*, *Cheapside*, and so by the North Side of the Burse, through *Threadneedle-street*, to Sir *Thomas Gresbam's* in *Bishopsgate-street*, where she dined. After Dinner, her Majesty returning through *Cornhill*, entered the Burse on the South Side; and after she had viewed every Part thereof above Ground, especially the Pawne, which was richly furnished with all Sorts of the finest Wares in the City, she caused the same Burse, by an Herald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed *The Royal Exchange*, and to be so called from thenceforth, and by no other Name.

THE Rents of the Shops here brought in considerable Gains to Sir *Thomas Gresbam* the Builder. And about five or six Years after, the Shops being all furnished with Wares, *Gresbam* constrained all the Shopkeepers that had Shops above, to take Shops below, where was an equal Number; but these were in the lowest Vaults of the Exchange. At this Time each Person paid four Marks a Year for every Shop above, and he would have as much for every Shop below, or else they should not have one above: But after they had kept Shop below a little while, what with the Damp of the Vault, the Darknes of the Place, and the Unwillingness of Customers to buy their Wares there, they were so wearied, that they agreed among themselves to give 4 l. a Year for a Shop above, that they might be freed from keeping Shop below; and so Sir *Thomas* should turn the Vault to what other Use he would, either for Merchants Goods, or otherwise. Which Offer he accepted; and so the Tenants only furnished the Shops above, as they remain to this Day. And the Vaults have been used now a long Time for Stowing of Merchandizes, and chiefly Pepper.

BEFORE this Exchange was thus built and compleated, there had been many Thoughts and Counsels among the Citizens and Merchants about the effecting of it; it being a thing greatly needed by those that followed Merchandize, since it could not be carried on conveniently without such a Place for Meeting and Conference together. And among the rest, *Richard Clough*, Sir *Thomas Gresbam's* Correspondent in *Antwerp*, in the Year 1561, wrote a Letter to him, blaming the City of LONDON for neglecting so necessary a Thing; calling the Governors of the said City, a Company that did study for nothing else than their own private Profit: "Considering, added he, what a City LONDON is; and that in so many Years the same found not the Means to make a Burse, but Merchants must be content to stand and walk in the Rain, more like Pedlars than Merchants. In this Country, said he, (meaning *Antwerp*) and in all other, there is no kind of People that have Occasion to meet; but they have a Place for that Purpose. Indeed, and if your Business were done (here) and that I might have



“ have the leisure to go about it, and that I would  
 “ be a Means to Mr. Secretary to have his Fa-  
 “ your therein; I would not doubt but to make  
 “ so fair a Burse in LONDON, as the great  
 “ Burse is in *Antwerp*, without soliciting any  
 “ Man more than he shall be well disposed to  
 “ give, &c.” Whence one may conjecture  
 that *Gresham* had it in his Thoughts some Time  
 before, and wanted only a Contribution from  
 some wealthy Citizens, to assist in so expensive a  
 Work, which he obtained at last; the Citizens  
 having purchased the Fee Simple of the Ground  
 and Houses, by certain Trustees, conveyed it  
 over to him to build the said Burse upon: And  
 in the Conveyance he was to make a Re-assurance  
 again to them, upon certain Conditions: But he  
 dying before this was done, some Difference hap-  
 pened between the Lady *Gresham* and the City.

Sir *Thomas Gresham* got great Fame and Glory  
 by this magnificent Work, and every one took  
 Occasion to extol him. Thus one *Hugh Gough*,  
 in a Book dedicated to him soon after his Finish-  
 ing this Structure, entertained him with Words  
 to this Tenor, “ That few had flourished in  
 “ whom all these commendable Qualities had  
 “ reigned; as both to be beneficial to their  
 “ Country by safe Counsel, procuring of Safe-  
 “ guard for the same, and bestowing of their Sub-  
 “ stance, to the Building of such famous and  
 “ magnificent Works as might serve for common  
 “ Utility unto all Men. And by the Discretion  
 “ of those Men that are learned and wise, if ever  
 “ any Subject hath enjoyed them, they attribute  
 “ it unto you. For what is he, which is igno-  
 “ rant of the Policies and Travails that your  
 “ Works have used and sustained, to get Safe-  
 “ guard, and requisite Furniture to the Realm;  
 “ beside the infinite Riches given to the Build-  
 “ ing of that princely Work, commonly called  
 “ *The Burse*: Which already declareth, and in  
 “ LONDON is openly to be seen, what Com-  
 “ modity generally it will bring to the Citizens  
 “ thereof. To what End should I rehearse, or  
 “ make mention of the great Diversity which  
 “ Men account to be betwixt it and the huge  
 “ Tower of *Babylon*, or the outrageous Buildings  
 “ in *Aegypt*, named *Pyramides*; or of the ex-  
 “ ceeding Difference, wherein it excelleth the  
 “ intricate Labyrinths, and monstrous Pillars e-  
 “ rected in divers Parts of the World? Consi-  
 “ dering that it is unknown unto few, that these  
 “ were builded for a vain Ostentation; or frivo-  
 “ lous Memorial, without any profitable Use;  
 “ or of Envy, because the Founders thereof  
 “ would not leave such Store of worldly Trea-  
 “ sure unto their Successors. I need not make  
 “ Rehearsal of your Courtesy, Gentleness, Friend-  
 “ ship and Liberality towards all Men; and,  
 “ which deserveth no small Commendation, to-  
 “ wards the Unknown and Strangers, &c.

AFTER the Death of Sir *Thomas Gresham*,  
 the Founder of the *Exchange*, in the Year 1592,  
 Lady *Gresham*, his Widow, contended with the  
 Mayor and Trustees for the *Exchange*; endea-  
 vouring to get an Act of Parliament to empower  
 her and her Heirs to make Leases from Time to  
 Time of 21 Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in  
 the *Exchange*, keeping the Fines to herself,  
 which was supposed to be against the Last Will of  
 Sir *Thomas*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament  
 made in the 23d Year of the Queen. She also  
 complained, that the City did not, or would not,  
 employ the Profits of the *Exchange* according to  
 Sir *Thomas*'s Will. This she exhibited by Way  
 of Supplication to the Counsel, against the Lord  
 Mayor and his Brethren, the Aldermen.

To which they subjoined this Answer; “ That  
 “ whereas the Lady *Gresham* had desired to have  
 “ an Act of Parliament to authorize her and her  
 “ Heirs from Time to Time to make Leases of 21

Years, or three Lives, of the Shops in the *Royal-Exchange*, keeping the Fines thereof to herself,  
 “ and reserving as many Rents as is now reserved  
 “ to remain to the City of LONDON: It is  
 “ thereunto answered, That the same her De-  
 “ mand is utterly against both the Last Will and  
 “ Testament of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, her late  
 “ Husband, as also expressly against an Act of  
 “ Parliament made in the 23d Year of her Ma-  
 “ jesty's Reign. Unto which Act the said Lady  
 “ *Gresham* was privy, and her Counsel was heard,  
 “ what they could say, before the said Act  
 “ passed; and they say also, the same Request of  
 “ the Lady *Gresham* is against all Reason and  
 “ Equity: For that the Citizens of the City of  
 “ LONDON, purchased in Fee Simple, in  
 “ the Name of *Livers Feoffees*, the Soil where-  
 “ upon the *Royal-Exchange* is built, and paid  
 “ for the same above 4000*l.* and in the eighth  
 “ Year of her Majesty's Reign, conveyed the  
 “ same to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, upon Condition  
 “ to have Re-assurance made according to certain  
 “ Covenants, which was not done; and albeit  
 “ the Citizens might lawfully have entered for  
 “ Breach of the said Condition, and presently  
 “ taken the Rents and Profits of the Whole;  
 “ yet they have contented themselves to accept  
 “ of the same according to the Last Will, and Act  
 “ of Parliament, and have suffered the said Lady  
 “ *Gresham* to take the whole Profits: And yet  
 “ they have been at great Charges in the defend-  
 “ ing of Titles, made to some Part of the same,  
 “ and in paying of Quit-Rents, Tithes, and Wi-  
 “ dows Dowers; which they continue to this  
 “ Day.

“ TOUCHING the Employment of the Pro-  
 fits of the *Exchange*, according to the Purport  
 “ of the Testament of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, it is  
 “ thereunto answered, that it meant, and so it  
 “ shall be performed, that the same, after the  
 “ Death of the Lady *Gresham*, shall be employed  
 “ justly and truly, according to the Trust and  
 “ Confidence in them reposed; which if they  
 “ should break, there are Courts of Equity that  
 “ can take Order for Remedy thereof. But for-  
 “ asmuch as the said Lady *Gresham* is to have the  
 “ same during her Life, and the Employments  
 “ are not to be made till after her Death; there-  
 “ fore this Complaint is now made, before any  
 “ Injury be offered. And as it is now causeless,  
 “ so the Lord Mayor and Aldermen do assuredly  
 “ persuade themselves, there shall not at any  
 “ Time be any Cause given, of their Parts, to  
 “ complain against them. Wherefore their most  
 “ humble Suit is, that the said *Exchange* may be  
 “ by them enjoyed, according to the said Will,  
 “ and Act of Parliament.

THIS Lady *Gresham* died Anno 1596, the  
 Rents of the *Royal-Exchange*, which she enjoyed  
 during her Life, with all Houses, Buildings,  
 Vaults and Profits thereof, amounted to the year-  
 ly Value of 75*l.* 5*s.* per Ann. over all Charges  
 and Reprizes.

THIS *Royal-Exchange* was burnt down in the  
 great Fire, but rose again with more Splendor  
 than before.

Its Ground-Plat is a Parallelogram, whose  
 Length is 203 Feet, Breadth 171 Feet, Area,  
 127 Perch, Altitude of the Building, 56 Feet,  
 and of the lofty Tower and Turret, or Lanthorn  
 (whereon is the Figure of a Grasshopper, curiously  
 done in polished Brass) 178 Feet, Length within,  
 144 Feet, Breadth, 117 Feet, Area, 61 square  
 Perches.

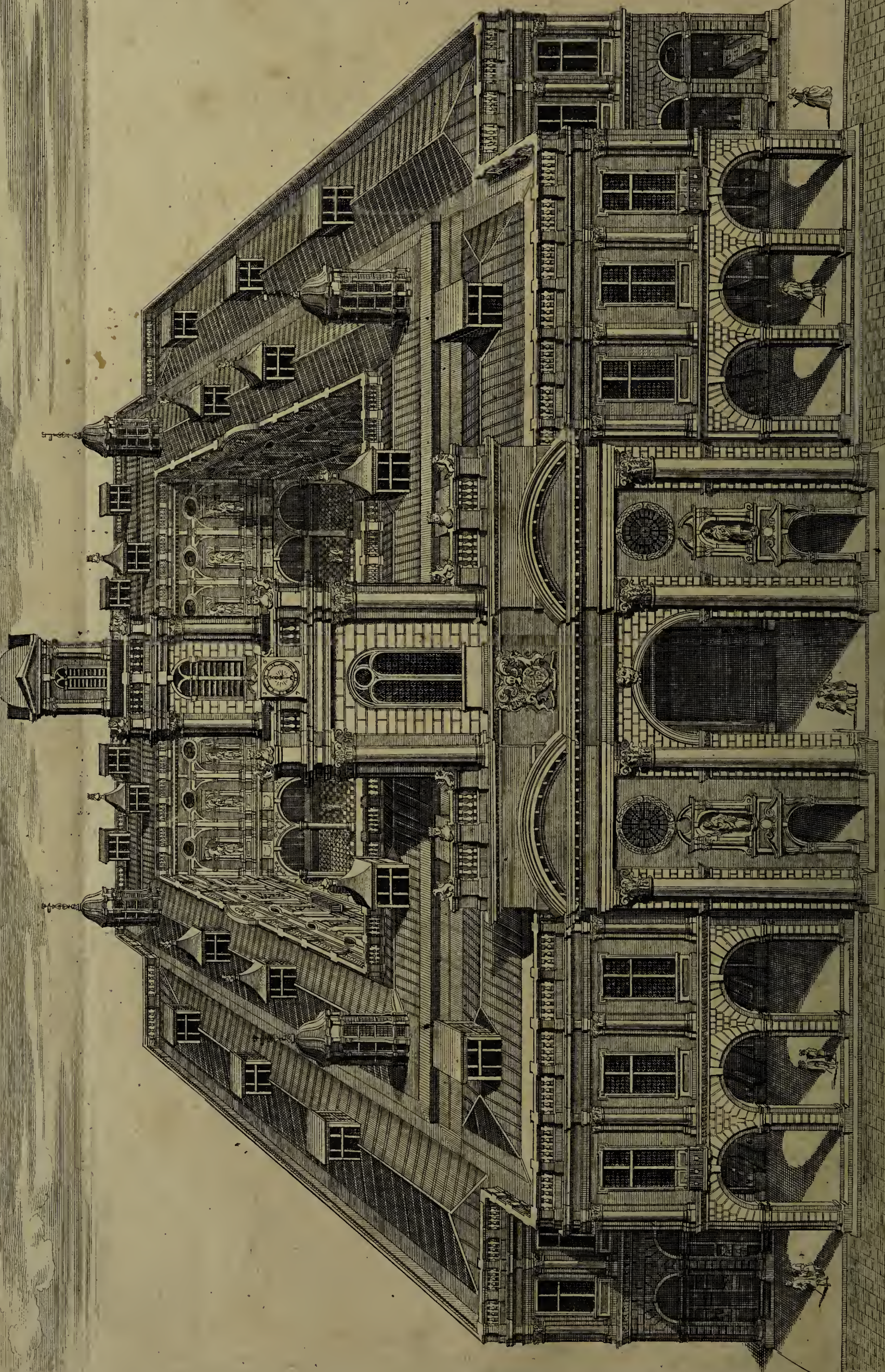
THIS stately Fabrick was erected at the  
 Charge of the City and Company of Mercers, and  
 cost 80000*l.* between them. The Model was  
 first shewn to King *Charles II.*, who liked it well;  
 but it was debated, whether they should build  
 after this Model or not, for Fear of launching into







THE ROYAL EXCHANGE





too great an Expence; several therefore were against it, but the Majority prevailed, having their Eye to the Honour of the City, and supposing the Shops above and below Stairs would in Time reimburse them, which it appears now (too late) it will not; and so they are left in Debt for it.

THERE are Committees for this *Exchange*, and that other publick Building, called *Gresham College*, who manage the Rents and Payments thereof. These Committees consist of the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, and two Aldermen, and a certain Number of the Company of Mercers and the like of Citizens, commonly one of each of the other 11 Companies.

THIS curious Structure is thus built and adorned: The Walls are *Portland Stone*, Rustick Work, very strong and neat, round the four Sides above Stairs are Shops about 200 in Number, which have been let from 20*l.* to 60*l.* each, but are now the greatest Part unoccupied. There are Rails and Ballasters on the Roof, which is covered with Lead. The aforesaid Shops are elevated on 28 Columns or Pillars with Arches, whereby are constituted Ambulatories within the *Exchange*, for the Merchants to keep themselves from Rain and other offensive Weather; above which Arches is an Entablament and curious Enrichments, and on the Cornice another Range of Pilasters, with Entablature (extending round the Inside) and a curious Compass Pediment, in the Middle of the Cornice of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment on the North Side are the King's Arms; on the South, those of the City; and on the East, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Gresham*: And under the Pediment on the West Side, the Arms of the Company of Mercers, with their respective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the upper Range are 24 Niches, 19 of which are filled with the Statues of the Kings and Queens Regent of *England*, standing erect, with their Robes and Regalia, except that of King *James II.* and King *George II.* which are habited like the *Cæsars*.

ON the South Side are seven Niches, of which four are filled, viz.

I. The most Easterly Figure, which has this Inscription in Gold Letters, *Edwardus Primus, Rex, Anno Dom. 1272.* II. Westward, *Edwardus III. Rex, Anno Dom. 1326.* III. *Henricus V. Rex, Anno Domini, 1412.* IV. *Henricus VI. Rex, Anno Domini, 1422.*

ON the West Side five Niches, four of which are filled, viz.

I. Under the most Southerly Figure is subscribed in Gold Letters, *Edwardus IV. Rex, Anno Domini 1460.* II. Northward (the Crown pendant over his Head) *Edwardus V. Rex, Anno Domini, 1483.* III. *Henricus VII. Rex, Anno Domini, 1487.* IV. *Henricus VIII. Rex, Anno Domini 1508.*

ON the North Side seven Niches are filled viz.

I. THE most Westerly, subscribed in Gold Characters, *Edwardus VI. Rex, Anno Domini 1547.* II. *Maria, Regina, Anno Domini 1553.* III. *Elizabetha, Regina, Anno Domini 1558.* IV. Is subscribed *Serenissimi & Potentissimi Princip. Jacobo Primo, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hibern. Reg. Fid. Defensori, Societas Pannitionum posuit A. D. 1684.* V. ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, *Serenissimi & Religiosissimi Principis Caroli Primi Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis Fidei Defensoris; Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) Impiis Rebellium Manibus, ex hoc loco deturbata & Confracta, Anno Dom. 1647. Ref-*  
N<sup>o</sup> 27. VOL. I.

*tituta & hic demum collocata, Anno Dom. 1683. Gloria Martyrii qui te fregere Rebelles non potuerunt ipsum quem voluit Deum. VI. Carolus secundus, Rex, Anno Domini 1648. VII. Jacobus II. Rex, Anno Domini 1685.*

ON the East Side five Niches, one of which is vacant, the other fill'd, viz.

I. The most Northerly contains two Statues, viz. of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, subscrib'd *Gulielmus III. Rex, & Maria II. Regina, A. D. 1688, S. P. Q. Londin. Optim. Principibus, P. C. 1695.* II. *Anna, Regina, Dei Gratia, Mag. Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, 1701.* III. *George I. inscribed Georgius, D. G. Magnæ Britan. Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Rex, Anno Dom. 1714, S. P. Q. L.* IV. Southerly, the Statue of King *George II.* in the Habiliments of a *Cæsar*, wreathed upon the Head, and a Battoon or Truncheon in his Hand, little differing from that of *Charles II.* in the Center of the Area, only in looking Northward, inscribed *Georgius II. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. & Hib. Rex, Anno Dom. 1727, S. P. Q. L.*

BESIDES the Niches wherein the Effigies of the aforesaid Kings are placed, the four that are vacant are the Places where *Edward II.*, *Richard II.*, *Henry IV.*, and *Richard III.* should have been; but it seems the City had no Mind to shew any Respect to the said Kings, two of whom took away their Charter, and the other two were Usurpers. One Thing more is to be added concerning the Statue of King *Charles I.* which after the King had lost his Head, the Zealots of those Times, to shew their Rage and Malice, threw down and broke to Pieces, causing to be writ under the Place where it stood, *Exit Tyrannorum Ultimus, &c.* The present Statue of that unfortunate Prince, was set up by the Grocers, to vindicate his Memory.

IN the Walls of the four Sides under the Piazza's within the *Exchange* are 28 several Niches round the Building, all vacant, except one near the North West Angle, where is the Effigy of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and the like is also (with Fret Work Cieling) above, where the Shops are; to which you ascend by two spacious Stair-Cases, having Black Marble Steps, one on the North, the other on the South Side: And the Area under the said Piazza is a Pavement of White and Black Marble, but that of the rest with fine Pebble, in the Center whereof is erected on a Marble Pedestal, about eight Foot high, the Statue of King *Charles II.* in *Roman Habit*; he is lively represented by the ingenious Hand of Mr. *Gibbon*, with a Battoon in his Hand, looking Southward: On this Side of the Pedestal, under an Imperial Crown, Wings, Trumpets of Fame, Sceptre, and Sword, Palm Branches, &c. these Words are inscribed;

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico  
Patriæ Patri,  
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo  
Generis Humani deliciis,  
Utriusq; fortunæ Victori,  
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,  
Mariæ Domino ac Vindici;  
Societatis Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,  
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos  
Regia benignitate floret,  
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratiitudinis æternæ  
Hoc Testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit,  
Anno Salutis Humanæ, M, DC, LXXXIV.

ON the West Side of the Pedestal is neatly cut in Relievo, the Figure of a *Cupid* repoling his Right Hand on a Shield containing the Arms of  
5 I France



France and England quartered, and in his Left Hand a Rose.

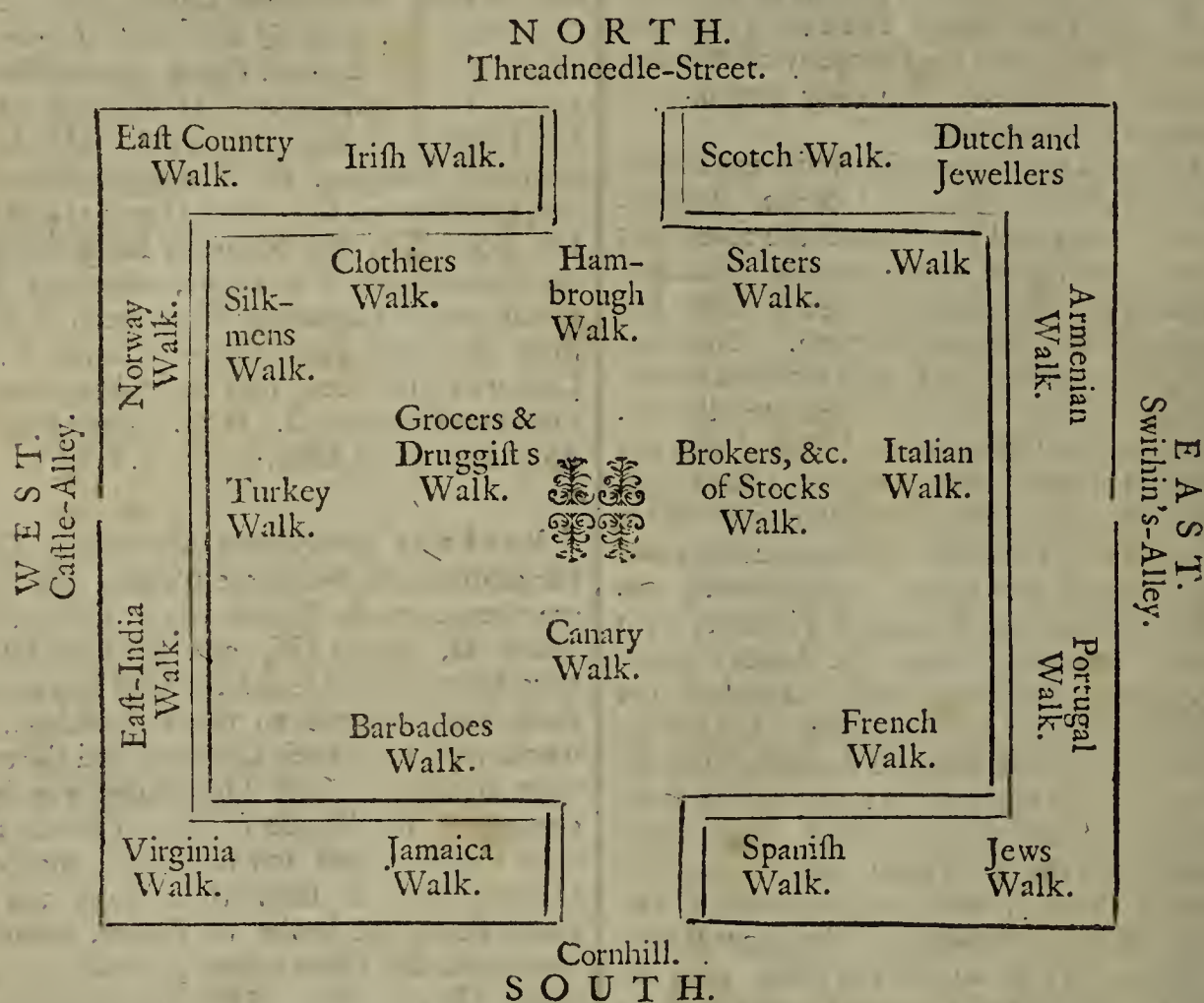
ON the North Side are the Arms of Ireland on a Shield supported by a Cupid.

ON the Base of the Pedestal in the South Side is this Inscription :

This Statue was repaired and beautified, by the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of England, Anno 1730. John Hanbury, Esq; Governor.

ON the East Side, the Arms of Scotland, with a Cupid holding a Thistle, curiously done (as the rest) all in Relievo.

AND for the more easy expediting their Affairs, the Merchants, dealing in the same Commodities, have by Custom fixed on these different Parts of the Exchange to meet one another, called their Walks, which may be seen at one View by the following Sketch or Plan.



#### The Outside of the Exchange described

THERE are 10 strong Pillars on the South Front, which support the South Side of the Shops on that Side of the Exchange, and as many on the North Side for the like Use there, by which there are two large Piazza's, one on the North, the other on the South Side; which South Front is adorned with Demy Columns and Pilasters of the Composite Order, and the Portico there with four spacious Columns, Entablature, and two Compaſs Pediments of the Corinthian Order, whose Intercolumns are two Niches, replenished with the Figures of King Charles I, and his Son Charles II. boldly carved, and over the Aperture on the Cornice between the Pediments are the King's Arms.

THE North Side of this Exchange is adorned with Pilasters, Entablature and a triangular Pediment of the said Composite Order, and with Columns of that Order, and an Acroteria; the lower Part of the Tower is adorned, the middle Part with more Columns, Entablament, and Acroteria, and the upper Part (or Lanthorn) with Columns of the Ionick Order, with Architrave, Frieze, Cornice, and four triangular Pediments fronting East, West, North and South, and the said two Acroteria's, as also that of the Roof of the Exchange are adorned with Dragons and Demy Virgins, the Supporters of the City Arms, and the Arms of the Mercers Company; and there are four Clock-Dials, fronting likewise the four Cardinal Points; and in this Tower are 12 tuneable Bells, which chime at nine, twelve, three, and six, daily

THE following Inscription was set upon the Exchange after it was rebuilt:

*Hoc Greshamii Peristyllium, Gentium Commercii Sacrum, Flammis extinctum 1666, Au-*

*gustus e cinere resurrexit 1669, Will. Turnero, Milite Prætoro.*

A Part of the Exchange above Stairs, over the Lord Mayor's Office, is let to the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, of which the following is a List of the Names of the Governors, and Directors, elected the last Year, 1732.

William Dunster, Esq; Governor.

John Phillips, Esq; Sub-Governor.

Richard Lockwood, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Mr. John Baker,  
Thomas Beckford, Esq;  
Mr. John Bourne,  
Mr. James Bradly,  
Josiah Bullock, Esq;  
Peter Burrell, Esq;  
Capt. Jonathan Collet,  
James Cooke, Esq;  
Rob. Godschall, Esq;  
Mr. George Tobias  
Guiguer,  
Mr. William Hunt,  
Mr. Ralph Knox,

Mr. Henry March,  
Capt. Tho. Panuwell,  
Charles Phillipps, Esq;  
Mr. Brearcliffe Stone-  
hewer.  
Capt. Patrick Trehee,  
Mr. Thomas Tryon,  
Thomas Allen, Esq;  
Mr. Philip Cantillon,  
Mr. Roger Drake,  
Mr. John Giffard,  
Alexander Hume, Esq;  
Capt. George Newton.

THIS Corporation, and that of the London-Assurance, which we shall mention before we conclude the Account of this Ward, were established by Act of Parliament made in the Sixth of King George I. whereby it was enacted, that such as should be admitted as Members into the said Corporations, should be each a distinct and separate Body Politick, for 31 Years, for the Assurance of Ships, Goods, and Merchandizes at Sea, or for lending Money upon Bottomry.



AND that each of the said Corporations, in Consideration of the many Benefits which might accrue to them by their Charters, should pay into his Majesty's Exchequer, the Sum of 300,000 *l.* for discharging the Debts of the Civil Lists.

AND that no other Society should insure Ships, or lend Money on Bottomry for the Future, but any private Person might insure Ships, &c. as before; these Corporations however met with so little Encouragement, that the Crown was obliged to remit most Part of the Money they were to advance.

NEXT adjoining to the *Royal Exchange*, in *Stow's* Time, there remained Part of a large Stone House, called the *Castle*, from such a Sign at a Tavern Door; there was a Passage thro' this out of *Cornhill* into *Threadneedle-street*: The other Part of the said Stone House was taken down, for enlarging the *Royal Exchange*. This Stone House was said by some to have been a Church, whereof it had no Proportion; by others, a Jew's House, as tho' none but Jews had dwelt in Stone Houses: But that Opinion is without Warrant.

FOR, besides the strong Building of Stone Houses, against Invasion of Thieves in the Night, when no Watches were kept, in the First Year of *Richard I.* to prevent the Casualties of Fire, which often had happen'd in the City, when the Houses were built of Timber, and covered with Reed or Straw, (*Henry Fitz Alwine* being Mayor) it was decreed, That from thenceforth no Man should build within the City, but of Stone, until a certain Height, and to cover the same Building with Slate, or Brent Tiles.

### The PARISH of St. PETER in CORNHILL.

St. Peter in  
Cornhill.

ST. Peter, to whom this Church, and four or five more in the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, are dedicated, was the Son of *Joana*, of the Province of *Galilee*, of the Town of *Bethsaida*, Brother of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, and the Prince of the Apostles. The particular Time of his Birth cannot be recovered, but probably he was at least ten Years older than his Master.

THE Name given him at his Circumcision was *Symon*, or *Symeon*, (to which our Saviour added the Title of *Cephas*, which in *Syriac*, the vulgar Language of the Jews at that Time) signifying a Stone or Rock, as derived into the *Greek* *Πέτρος* and by us *Peter*. In his Youth he was brought up to Fishing, which Trade he followed above a Year after he first saw our Saviour; but then, at our Saviour's Command, left all and followed him, and from this Time became his constant and inseparable Disciple.

HE was crucified at *Rome*, on the Top of the *Vatican* Mount near *Tybur*, Anno Christi 69, (says *Eusebius*) in the Fourth of *Nero*; in the Twelfth (says *Epiphanius*); but more probably in the Tenth, or in the Year 65, (says *Dr. Cave*). He desired not to be crucified the ordinary Way, but with his Head downwards, and Feet upwards, affirming, he was unworthy to suffer in the same Posture in which his Lord had suffered before him.

HIS Body was buried in the *Vatican* near the *Triumphal Way*; over his Grave a small Church was soon after erected, which being destroyed by *Heliogabalus*, his Body was removed to the *Cœmetery*, in the *Appian Way*, two Miles from *Rome*, from whence it was afterwards removed back to the *Vatican*, where it rested somewhat obscurely until the Reign of *Constantine*, who rebuilt and enlarged the *Vatican*, to the Honour of *St. Peter*, and infinitely enriched it with Gifts and Ornaments, which in every Age increased in

Splendour and Riches, 'till it is become one of the Wonders of the World at this Day.

THIS our Apostle has written two Epistles, which have been received as Canonical. As to his Person, Authors give this following Account; That he was slender, and of a middle Size; his Complexion very pale, and his Hair curl'd and thick, but short; his Eyes black, but speckled with red, which, it is said, proceeded from his frequent Weeping. As to his Temper, he was naturally fervent and eager, which was common to the *Galileans*; his Humility and Lowliness of Mind was singular, and his Love and Zeal for his Master admirable; his Courage was undaunted, and his Diligence in his Apostleship very wonderful.

THE History of this our Apostle may be read in the four *Evangelists*, and in the *Acts* of the Apostles, and in *Dr. Cave's* Lives of the Apostles, where his Life is written at large.

THERE are three Festivals celebrated in Memory of *St. Peter*; the first called the Feast of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, June 29, in Memory of both their Passions, which fell on that Day together, and is by some called *Bis festa Dies*.

THE second is called the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, in Memory of *St. Peter's* Chains, which is annually kept on the Calends, or first Day of August. The original Institution of which hath been variously related, and the Truth of them very much suspected.

THE third Feast of *St. Peter* is called the Feast of *St. Peter's* Chair, kept on February 22, in Memory of *St. Peter's* See, or Chair, at *Antioch*, some say at *Rome*; which Feast having been of a long Time celebrated in the Church of *Remes*, being grown out of Use, and neglected, was, by *Pope Paul IV.* in 1556, restored.

THE Church of *St. Peter* is situated on the South Side, and towards the East End of *Cornhill*. Its Foundation is said to be of great Antiquity, if an Inscription on a South Pillar may be credited, which had the Author expected, he would have done well to have subscribed his Name, or told us what Authors of Note he extracted the Relation from; for indeed the Truth thereof may be liable to be called in Question, since in the same Inscription it is so positively affirmed, (though so uncertain, that many good Authors differ in their Opinions about it) i. e. That *Brute* reigned in *England* 1245 Years before *Lucius*, &c. But waving that, the Inscription sets forth, that this Church was founded an Archbishop's See by *King Lucius*, A. D. 179, where it continued the Metropolitan of this Kingdom 400 Years, when it was removed to *Canterbury*, by *Austin* the Monk, &c. But *Mr. Stow* (from *Joceline*) says, That *Thean*, Archbishop of LONDON, with the Assistance of *Ciran*, Chief Butler to *King Lucius*, built this Church of *St. Peter*, and that *Elevanus*, Archbishop of LONDON, built the Library formerly thereto belonging; and from *Harrison's* Description of *Britain*; that it is more probable, that the Metropolitan Church, founded by *King Lucius*, was *St. Peter's Westminster*, there appearing no such Name as *Cornhill* before the *Norman* Conquest; the Similitude of Sound between the Word *Thorney*, where *St. Peter's Westminster* stood, and *Cornhill*, might afterwards occasion the Mistake; but upon the whole it is evident, both from the Inscription and *Joceline*, that (whether *Lucius* or *Thean* were the Founders) this Church was founded in *King Lucius's* Reign above 1570 Years ago, tho' whether the Archbishop's See was here or at *Westminster*, or at the Place now *St. Paul's* (where the first Bishop's See was) is somewhat uncertain. The Steeple was repaired in 1629, and the whole Church repaired and beautified Anno 1633, at the Parish Charge, amounting to about 1000 *l.* but



but in the unfortunate Year 1666, the Flames demolishing this Church, it was rebuilt Anno 1680, and finished 1681.

THIS Church is all built of Stone, except Part of the South Side, and the Tower, which is Brick; the rest of the Steeple, viz. the Dome and Spire, are Timber covered with Lead, and supported with square Pillars, adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order; the Area of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the rest of the Church, all which is paved with Stone; and there are three Isles.

As to the Finishing and Ornament, besides the Pilasters aforesaid, it is wainscotted round with Oak, ten Feet high, with which Kind of Timber the Chancel is separated from the Church, by a Screen of several small fluted Pillars and Arches, and four larger Pilasters, and single Cornice of the *Corinthian* Order, on which, over each of the said Isles is a Pediment, and a handsome Aperture out of the Middle Isle into the Chancel, adorned with the King's Arms between (tho' at a small Distance from) the Lion and Unicorn, and also a Cherub finely carved.

THE Altar-piece is also of Oak, having the Ornament of Pilasters of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumns are the Decalogue between the *Pater Noster* and the *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black, under a Glory between two Cherubims; the Foot-pace is Marble, inclosed with Rail and Ballaster; and the Outside of this End of the Church is also adorned with Pilasters, Entablature, and Pediment of the said *Ionick* Order, also Vases, Cartouches, &c.

At the West End of the Church is a neat Gallery, supported with Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; and the Inside of the Roof is divided into Pannels and Arches of Fret-work.

HERE are also four ornamental Wainscot Door-cases of the *Corinthian* Order, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Flowers, Cartouches, &c. and a pretty Marble Font; both Bason, Foot-pace, and Rails of the same.

DIMENSIONS of this Church are, Length 80 Feet, Breadth 47, Altitude 40, and that of the Steeple (wherein is only one Bell) is about 140 Feet.

MONUMENTS of the Dead in this Church, are as follow:

Orate pro Anima *Johannis Beauchamp de la Holt*, Militis. Qui obiit 1407. Cujus Anima propitiatur Deus, Amen. The Coat was a Fesse between six Billets, a Helmet for a Crest.

Hic jacet *Johannes Sparke*, Civis & Cheesman Lond. Qui ob. 29 Sept. 1425. Et *Isabel* Uxor ejus. Quæ ob. 24 Jan. 1428.

Hic jacet in tumulo Doctor venerabilis *Hugo Danset* olim Rector vere fideiq; Protector. M. C. quater qt. X. ter IX. sis I. Sex. Aprilisq; die ter IV. semel I. migrat ille.

Pray for the Souls of *Thomas Lomner*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* his Wife: Which *Thomas* deceased March 28, 1492, and for the Children of them: On whose Souls *Jesu* have Mercy. Amen. The Coat on the Dexter Side of the Inscription is a Bend, with three Escalops, two Bendlets on each Side, charged with three Ermin. On the Sinister, a Chevron between three Libbart's Heads.

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of *Thomas Pend*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Wives. *Thomas* died June 26, Anno Dom. 1499. The Coat Baron and Femme. 1. A Chevron Ermin, between three

Wiverns. 2. A Fesse indented between three Libbart's Heads.

Hic jacet Magister *Johannes Breton*, Dr. S. Th. ac quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ. Ob. 29 Sept. Anno Dom. 1500.

Pray for the Soul of *William Spinke*, Draper of LONDON, who died October 9, 1503. Here are the Drapers Arms only.

Pray for the Soul of *Henry Ade*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Merchant of the Staple of Calais; and of *Margaret* and *Julian* his Wives. *Henry* died April 15, 1516. His Coat Barry of three.

Orate pro animabus *Henrici Palmer*, Pannarij & Civis Lond. *Johannæ* & *Julianæ* filiarum *Wilhelmi Paines de Essex*, generosi, Uxorem ejus. *Henricus* Ob. 7 Oct. 1520. The Coat on the Dexter Side Baron and Femme; both Quarterly. 1. Three Shields. 2. Three Chevrons. The third as the second; the fourth as the first. The Femme Coat; 1. Barry of eight, a Mullet. 2. A Chevron Ermin, between three Lozenges Ermin. The third as the second; the fourth as the first.

PRAY for the Souls of *Richard Vannel*, Citizen and Goldsmith, and of *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Wives. *Richard* died 1521.

*Agnes Reed*, Daughter and Heir of *Andrew Reed*, of Wrangle, sometime Merchant of the Staple of Calais. *Agnes* died in the 31st Year of her Age, on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18, 1522. The Coat is Baron and Femme, Barry of four, on the Chief three Roundlets.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Page*, Civis & Pistor LONDON. Et *Idonia*, *Johanna* & *Johanna* Uxores ejus. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

HERE lieth *Edward Erlington*, which was Squire of the Body of King *Edward VI*, and Chief Butler of England at his Death, who died Feb. 16, 1558. His Coat borne quarterly, a Fesse indented, charged with six Annulets between two Cranes. 2. Fretty. The Third as the Second, the Fourth as the first.

*Thomas Gardiner*, Grocer.

*Justice Smith*, and other beside.

IN the South Isle of the Choir is an antient Monument for Sir *William Bowyer*, with this Inscription:

In the Year of JESUS CHRIST's Incarnation,

One Thousand Five Hundred Forty and Four,

The 22d Day of April, by just Computation,

In this Place was buried with great Honour,

Which proved a Man meet to be a Governor

For the Commonwealth of this high and famous City,

Called Sir *William Bowyer*, Lord of the Mayoralty,

Which departed not with finding great Calamity;

And pray we to GOD, to grant his Soul Mercy.

O LONDON! if you look to the Lacedemonies,

There to find *Lycurgus*, that noble and kind King;

Or if you seek for *Ciceroes*, Men most of Prize,

Or if thou apply thee to have all the whole desiring

Of *Amphyon*, *Orpheus*, or of *Mæcenus* demeaning,

Seek no further to find, for here he is buried,

Which had all their Properties for London's good ordering,

Be we then of his honourable Degree, well conceiving,

For his Acts for ever be register'd in London's Meaning.

UNDER



UNDER the Communion Table are two fair plated Stones with these Inscriptions:

Here lieth Sir *Henry Huberthorne*, some Time Lord Mayor and Merchant-Taylor of this City of LONDON, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, &c. and the said Dame *Elizabeth* left this transitory Life *Anno Dom.* 1551.

Here under lieth buried  
*William Messe* of this City,  
 Whilst he lived, free  
 of the Grocers Company;  
 And *Julian* his Wife.  
 To whom 24 Years married was he,  
 By whom God sent him  
 five Sons and Daughters three;  
 And to God's Will  
 his Heart was always bent,  
 So did his Death  
 shew a Life well spent.  
 Here this is written  
 that others may remember  
 His godly Departure,  
 from this World the 26th of *September*.

IN the same Vault with Sir *William Bowyer's* Body is Mr. Alderman *Walthal's* also laid, but no Monument for him, besides his Funeral Banners.

IN a Vault in the Chancel, upon the 18th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1625, was buried, the Body of *Thomas Westrow*, Alderman and Sheriff of LONDON, the Son of *Timothy Westrow*, some Time Citizen and Grocer in this Parish.

His Hatchments, and such Ensigns as were belonging to his Name and Degree, hanging over him.

NEAR to this in the Chancel, about a fair Marble Stone is this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Judith Fowler*, with her new-born Son, deceased the 22d of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1613, *Stilo Angliæ*.

Upon it thus:

She was born in *Antwerp*, the Daughter of *John Schine*, Merchant (Stranger) of *Middleborough*, and Wife of *Jasper Fowler*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON. She died in Childbed in the Faith and Love of God: She left behind her living, one only Son, and one Daughter, *Richard* and *Cornelia*.

OF late, since the Rebuilding of this Church of St. Peter's, are Monuments for the following Persons buried here.

In the CHANCEL.

*Colinge Bendy*, Son of *Nic. Bendy*, of this Parish, *Oct.* 6, 1687; and *Sarah* his Wife, Daughter of *Jeremiah Green*, Esq; *Mar.* 12, 1691.

IN the Body of the Church, Middle Isle, *Will. Hinton*, Citizen and Ironmonger, of LONDON, died 1689, and *Elizabeth Chewning*, his first Wife, and *Rebecca Leman* his second Wife.

*Robert Fowler*, 1691.

AGAINST the West Wall an Inscription for *James Buck*, S. T. B. aged 89, died 1685.

IN the lower End of the Church, a Stone for eight Sons and five Daughters of *Robert* and *Elizabeth Rowland*, *An.* 1682.

VOL. I.

ROUND the Place where the Font stands are White Marble Ballasters. On which is thus writ:

HERE lies the Bodies of *Margaret* and *Mary*, Wives of *Samuel Purchas*, by whom he had eight Sons and seven Daughters. All which, except two Daughters lie here interred, who shall rise again and live for ever, *An. Dom.* CLXXXL. This *Purchas* gave this Font.

*Mary Weston*, 1694.

UPON a Grave-Stone in the Middle of the Chancel an Inscription, importing to lie there the Body of *Martha*, the Daughter of *Francis Breerewood*, Esq; by his first Wife, *Martha Graves*. She was married to *Roger Burroughs*, Citizen of LONDON, and deceased, without Issue, *Jan.* 24, 1698, aged 25 Years.

Here also resteth the Body of the abovenamed *Francis Breerewood*, Esq; who was the 4th Son of Sir *Robert Breerewood*, of *Cheshire*, and divers Years an Inhabitant of this Parish; he departed this Life the 25th of *March* 1707, in the 66th Year of his Age.

This Gentleman had been a Linen-Draper in *Cornhill*; and afterwards Treasurer of *Christ's* Hospital.

The CHARITIES of the Parish of St. Peter in *Cornhill*.

*Launcelot Thompson*, of LONDON, Draper, was buried in this Parish-Church, and gave 20 l. for the yearly preaching of five Sermons, until the Money should be fully run out, which Sermons were all preached by Dr. *Ashbold*, Parson there. Also he gave 100 l. to the Drapers Company, and they to allow 5 l. yearly, for ever, for Bread and Coals for the Poor of the said Parish.

*Boniface Tatam*, of LONDON, Vintner, buried in the said Parish the 3d of *February*, 1606, gave 40 s. yearly, to the Parson for preaching four Sermons every Year, so long as the Lease of the *Mermaid* in *Cornhill*, (a Tavern so called) shall endure. He gave also to the Poor of the Parish 13 Penny Loaves every *Sunday*; during the afore-said Lease.

*William Walthall*, Alderman of LONDON, about the Year 1608, gave 200 l. to be lent to 10 young Shopkeepers, 20 l. to each, with good Security, for four Years, at 13 s. 4 d. or a Mark; for each 20 l. per Ann. all which Marks to be distributed among the Poor in Bread, and Charcoal every Year.

*Robert Warden*, *Anno* 1609, gave 3 l. 12 s. of which 52 s. to the Poor in Bread, 12 d. every *Sunday*; and the other 20 s. to the Parson for preaching two Sermons, on *Asb-Wednesday*, and the 10th of *March*, every Year: Paid by the Company of Poulterers.

*Thomas Symonds*, 1625, gave a House (now two Houses) and a Garden in *Coleman-street*, valued at 6 l. per Ann. to the Poor of the Parish.

*Thomas Hind*, 1635, gave 6 l. per Ann. out of the Rent of the *Black Bull* in *Leadenhall-street*; whereof 5 l. to the Poor, and 20 s. to the Minister, for preaching a Sermon every Eve of *Palm-Sunday*.

*Luce Edge*, about 1630, gave 21 l. 10 s. per Ann. 20 l. to the Lecturer; 20 s. to the Poor, 6 s. 8 d. to the Clerk, and 3 s. 4 d. to the Sexton.

*William Dwight*, 1637, gave 1 l. 10 s. among the Poor, every Year in Sea-Coal, charged upon a House in *Leadenhall-street*.

*Thomas Hawks*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, 1657, gave 50 l. to be put to Interest, or otherwise, as the Church.

5 K



Church-wardens shall think fit, for the Use of the Poor for ever : Which was not received till 1681, but then, with some Trouble, recovered and received. The Vestry ordered 50 s. *per Ann.* for ever, to be paid to the Poor, out of the Rents of a certain Messuage belonging to the Parish, every *St. Thomas's Day*, as the Gift of the said *Thomas Hawks*.

Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood*, Knight and Alderman 1682, built three Shops at the West End of the Church, and settled them upon the Parish, for the Maintenance of an Organ and an Organist, to Play in Time of Divine Service, on *Sundays* and Holidays.

ONE *William Elliot*, of this Parish, left large Gifts to the Rector, &c. for a Chantry to celebrate his Anniversary, and for procuring divers Ceremonies in this Church, as appeareth by the following :

An EXTRACT of the WILL of William, the Son of Henry Elliot, called William of Kingston, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, in the Year 1375, 49 Edw. III.

PERCEIVING Death to be approaching on me, I Bequeath my Soul to Almighty God, and the blessed Virgin *Mary* his Mother, and to all Saints ; and my Body to be buried before the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, in the Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*, LONDON, where my Tomb is now made.

*Imprimis*, I Bequeath unto Sir *John Mansyn*, Parson of the said Church, and to his Successors, Parsons of the said Church, and to four of the honestest and trustiest Men, Parishioners of the said Parish, all my Land, Tenements, &c. with all and singular their Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*, and *St. Magnus* the Martyr, of *Brug-street*, LONDON, to find two fit Chaplains, perpetually to celebrate Divine Rites at the Altar aforesaid, for my Soul, and the Souls of *Sarah* and *Alynor* my Wives, and the Souls of my Father and Mother, and all to whom I am deservedly bound ; and of all the Faithful deceased ; and to find two Torches, as often as shall be needful, to serve for the lifting of the Body of CHRIST every Day at the Mass of the two said Chaplains. To find one Lamp perpetually burning every Day and Night before the High Cross in the Church of *St. Peter* aforesaid ; and to pay yearly to the Parish-Clerk 2 s. Sterling, to keep and light the said Lamp, as often when it shall be needful. And also to pay yearly to the Fabrick of the Body of the said Church of *St. Peter* 10 s. 4 d. Sterling. And I Will, that the said Parson of the Church of *St. Peter*, and his Successors, shall have yearly to themselves of the Tenements aforesaid 10 s. and no more, *per Ann.* in Peril of their Souls in the Day of Judgment ; to say every Year *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and one solemn Mass in the Day of my Anniversary : And also to Pay unto three other Chaplains, on the said Day to pray for my Soul, and the Souls aforesaid ; that is to say, to every of them 4 d. Sterling.

OF which said Tenements, three do lie in the Street called *Gracechurch-street* ; whereof one is situated betwixt the Tenement of *Gunner Horn*, and the Tenement late of Sir *John Nevyl*, Knight, on the North Part of the Tenement ; on *William Glover's* on the South Part ; and extendeth itself from the *King's-street* towards the West, unto the Tenement of *John Nevyl* towards the East, &c.

*Item*, I Bequeath unto the said *John Mansyn*, and to his Successors, the Reversion of all the Tenements which were of *William Bishop*, in the same Parish, of the Shops, with the Appurte-

nances, &c. and eight Shops, &c. and four, &c. with Gardens, and with all their Appurtenances, to the Sustentation of the said two Chaplains, and to find Torches, and a Lamp ; and also to pay all other Things, as aforesaid and underwritten, to be done and found for ever.

*Item*, I Will that the said two Chaplains, which in Form aforesaid shall be celebrated, shall have yearly, and receive every of them 7 l.

*Item*, I Bequeath and Will, that all Rents and Profits whatsoever, coming of my Tenements aforesaid, and of the Reversion of the Tenements aforesaid, of the Shops and Gardens, when it shall happen, shall be collected and received by the four Trusty Men, Parishioners, and their Successors, Parishioners of the said Church ; so as they pay and perform the said Legacies, and my Will in this my Testament contained.

*Item*, I Bequeath to the four said Trusty Men, which for the Time shall be Collectors and Receivers of the Rents and Profits whatsoever, coming of the Tenements, &c. and of the Reversions, &c. shall be chosen immediately after my Decease, by the said Parson of the Church, and by eight of the better Sort of the Parishioners, and of my Executors. And that those Men so chosen, at the End of every Year, between the Feasts of *St. Michael* and *All-Saints*, shall render a faithful Account of the Receipts and Expences, in the Presence of the Parson, &c. and of my Executors, as long as they shall be living. And that at the same Time, every Year, one of the said four Collectors shall be chosen by the said Collectors, to be principal Labourer for the Year ensuing ; and so from Year to Year for ever. And that the principal Labourer shall have to himself, for his Labour about the Reparation of the Tenements, and in fulfilling my said Will, and for his Pains taken in that Year, 6 s. 8 d. And that every of the said three Collectors shall have 3 s. 4 d.

*Item*, I Will and Bequeath, that the like Assembly and Election, as is aforesaid, for the said four Collectors, by the said Parson and Parishioners, and their Successors, shall be made, as often and when it shall be needful, for ever ; to have and to hold always the aforesaid Lands and Tenements, together with the Reversion of the Land and Tenements, some Time of *William Bishops*, and with all and singular their Appurtenances, unto the said Sir *John Mansyn*, and his Successors, Parsons of the said Church : And to the four Collectors, and their Successors, which in Form aforesaid shall be, to fulfil all my Bequests of the same Lands and Tenements, in this my Will and Testament contained, of the chief Lord of the Fees thereof by the Services, which to the said Land and Tenements appertain for ever.

*Item*, I Bequeath 20 l. of Silver, to the Sustentation and Reparation of my Tenements aforesaid, when Need shall be. Which said Money I do Will shall remain in a Box in the Custody of the four Collectors, until my said Tenements shall happen to be repaired and amended. And in the mean Time the poor Parishioners shall have the Use of the said Money, by the Delivery of the four Collectors, upon sufficient Pledge, or other sufficient Security, &c.

AND if it shall happen my Tenements aforesaid, with the Appurtenance to be let to Farm for any Sum of Money, over and besides my Legacies, and the necessary Reparations of the said Tenements ; then I Will and Bequeath the said Sum of Money shall be put into the said Box, under the Custody of the four Collectors, to the Sustentation of my said Tenements, and to that Easement of the said Poor of the Parish in manner aforesaid.

*Item*, I Will that within one Month after my Decease, the said two Chaplains shall be chosen by



by the Parson and Collectors, and to the Lord Bishop of LONDON, or the Official for the Time being, shall be presented, and by them into the said Chantry inducted, and Canonically instituted in Form of Law: And so as often, and when it shall be needful. And if it shall happen that the said Chaplains, or either of them, do behave themselves disorderly, and not to be of good Conversation, or of honest Life, or to be absent from the said Church of St. Peter on Sundays or Holidays at the Canonical Hours, unless they shall be hindered by some reasonable Cause; I Bequeath and Will, that after such Default, such Delinquent, unless he speedily reform himself, upon the Premunition of the said Parson and Collectors, shall be displaced; and another honest Chaplain shall be chosen in his Place.

Item, I Will and Bequeath, that the Keepers of London-bridge, for the Time being, and their Successors, yearly, viz. between the Feast of St. Michael and All Saints, shall oversee my said Tenements, and also for the Chantry of the Chaplains, as aforesaid, be duly maintained: And if all other Charges in this my Will bequeathed, be well and faithfully performed; and so successively from Year to Year, they shall oversee the said four Parishioners, Collectors of the said Rents: And if they shall find any Defaults they shall cause them to be amended by the Collectors: And that every of the Keepers of the said Bridge shall take for his Labour for overseeing the said Defaults, 3 s. 4 d. Sterling, yearly: And if they shall not come, yearly, for that Year wherein they shall fail, he or they, which so shall not come, shall have nothing saving unto him, notwithstanding his Right to take his Wages aforesaid, if he shall come, and perform this Charge.

AND if it shall happen, that the said two Chaplains, or either of them for one Year, at any Time after my Decease, to cease from the Chantry, that my Tenements aforesaid, with the Reversions, may not be holden, and kept back, because the two Chaplains cannot be sustained, and the Charges aforesaid paid and sustained, then I Bequeath and Will, that all my Lands and Tenements aforesaid (when it shall happen) and with all and singular their Appurtenances, shall wholly remain unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors for the Time being, to find and sustain the said two Chaplains to celebrate Divine Rites in Form above-written, in the Chapel upon London-bridge, and for the Use and Sustentation of the said Bridge for ever.

The Table in  
St. Peter's  
Church.

The following is a COPY of what is written in the Table before-mentioned, hanging up on a Pillar in this Church:

“ BE it knowne unto all Men, that the Yeeres  
“ of our Lord God, a C, lxxix, *Lucius*, the first  
“ Christian King of this Land, then called *Bry-*  
“ *taine*, founded the first Church in LONDON,  
“ that is to say, the Church of St. Peter upon  
“ *Cornehill*: And he founded there an Arch-  
“ bishop's See, and made that Church the Me-  
“ tropolitan and chief Church of this Kingdom:  
“ And so endured the Space of CCCC Yeeres,  
“ unto the coming of St. *Austin*, the Apostle  
“ of England, the which was sent into this  
“ Land by St. *Gregory*, the Doctor of the  
“ Church, in the Time of King *Ethelbert*: And  
“ then was the Archbishop's See and Pall re-  
“ moved from the aforesaid Church of St. Peter  
“ upon *Cornehill*, unto *Dereberniam*, that now  
“ is called *Canturbury*, and there remaineth to  
“ this Day: And *Millet*, Monke, the which  
“ came into the Land with St. *Austin*, was made  
“ the first Bishop of LONDON, and his See  
“ was made in *Paul's Church*: And this *Lucius*,  
“ King, was the first Founder of St. Peter's

“ Church upon *Cornehill*: And he reigned in this  
“ Land after *Brute*, a M, CC, xlv Yeeres, and the  
“ Yeeres of our Lord God, a C, xxiii. *Lucius*  
“ was crowned King, and the Yeeres of his  
“ Reigne were Lxxvij Yeeres; and hee was (after  
“ some Chronicle) buried at LONDON;  
“ and (after some Chronicle) he was buried at  
“ *Glowcester*, in that Place where the Order of  
“ St. *Francis* standeth now.

THERE was formerly a very handsome Library belonging to this Parish-Church, which was first built of Stone, and afterwards repaired with Brick by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman: Mr. *Stow* says, 50 Years before he wrote his Survey, it had been well furnished with Books, which were viewed and commended by *John Leyland*; but in his Time were all gone, and the Place occupied by a Schoolmaster.

As for the Parsonage House and Glebe, the former was burnt down in the great Fire, and the Ground was let out by Dr. *Hodges*, then Rector to *Samuel Purchase*, Anno 1670, for 40 Years, at the Rent of 15 l. per Annum. It lies at the West End of the Church and Church-yard in St. Peter's-alley, and contains in Length about 70 Feet.

THE Rent of 15 l. per Annum, reserved upon this Lease for the Parsonage House Ground, was parted withal by the then Incumbent, Dr. *Beveridge*, upon Condition that the Parish would make it up so much as to purchase the Lease of the House where he then dwelt in *Corbet-court*, was assigned over by *Purchase*, in whose Hands it was; to Mr. *Hinton* and others, for the Parson of St. Peter's *Cornehill*, and Successors, by a Deed, dated Feb. 8, 1675, for the Term of 40 Years, commencing 1674, at a Pepper-corn per Ann.

THERE belonged to this Parsonage three Glebe Houses, joining to the North End of the Church, fronting *Cornehill*. The Ground of which Houses was leased by Dr. *Hodges* to the said *Purchase* for 56 Years, Anno 1668, at the old Rent of 50 l. per Annum, according to a Decree of the Judges at *Clifford's-Inn*.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, the Value 110 l. per Annum, besides Fees, and rated in the King's Books at 39 l. 5 s. 9 d. ob.

THE Rector is the Right Rev. Dr. *Waugh*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, and the Lecturer, Mr. *Stephen Unwin*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 and four; here is an Organ, and one Bell.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of about 30, who are chose into the Vestry, and the Parish Officers are chosen out of the Vestry, 13 have Power to proceed to do Business, and a Majority of seven may carry any Vote.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are:

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Overseers.
- 1 Collector.
- 4 Sidesmen.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
fall uncertain in this Parish, it being in several Wards and Part of Precincts.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in that Part of this Parish which is in *Cornehill Ward* are: Part of *Cornehill*, St. Peter's-alley, *Sun-court*, *White-lyon-court*, Part of *Gracechurch-street*, and *Corbet-court*. There are other Parts of this Parish in *Lime-street* and *Bishopsgate Wards*.

THE Number of Houses in this Parish are 171.

ADJOINING to this is,

The

#### ERRATUM.

In Page 387, Col. 1, L. 25. Instead of *no Organ*, read *a very good Organ*.



The PARISH of  
St. MICHAEL in CORNHILL.

St. Michael in  
Cornhill.

THIS Church is so called, being dedicated, as six more in this City are, to St. Michael the Archangel. The Word *Michael* signifies, *Who is like God*.

St. Michael the Archangel is mentioned in divers Places in the Holy Scripture, as *Dan. x. 13*, where he is stiled one of the Chief Princes, *Dan. xii. 1*. he is named the Great Prince. *Jude, ver. 9*. he contended with the Devil about the Body of *Moses*. And *Rev. xii. 17*. *Michael* and his Angels fought against the Dragon.

HE was the Protector of the *Jews*, as we read in the forecited Place in *Dan. xii. 1*. where it is said, *At that Time shall Michael stand up, the Great Prince, who standeth for the Children of thy People*. And it is believed that he represented God's Majesty in the Burning Bush, and in Mount *Sinai*. He has been more particularly consider'd as the Church's Protector, by the *Roman* Catholics, who relate many Apparitions of his, and chiefly one in *Apuleia*, in 403, in the Popedom of *Gelasius I*, whereof the Anniversary is kept the eighth of *May*. Pope *Boniface III*, built a Church at *Rome*, in his Honour, on the Top of *Adrian's* Sepulchre, therefore called *Mount St. Angelo*: He is also Protector of *France* in particular, where there is a famous Monastery, named *Mount St. Michael*, which was built on a Rock in the Middle of the Sea, after such an Apparition to St. *Aubert*, Bishop of *Auranges* in *Normandy*.

THE Festival of St. Michael, is yearly celebrated on the 29th of *September*.

THE Church of which we are to speak, situated on the South Side of *Cornhill*, is of an antient Foundation; for *Alnothus*, the Priest, gave it to the Abbot of *Covesham*, or rather *Evesham*, as Mr. *Strype* says, for there was no such Abbey as *Covesham* in *England*. *Reynold*, Abbot, and the Convent there, granted the same to *Sparling*, the Priest, to all Purposes, as he and his Predecessors before had held it; to the same *Sparling* they also granted all their Lands which they there had, except certain Lands, which *Orgar le Prowde* held of them, and paid 2 s. yearly. For this Grant *Sparling* was to pay one Mark Rent, yearly, to the said Abbot of *Covesham*, or *Evesham*, and find him his Lodging, Salt, Water, and Fire, when he came to LONDON: This was granted 1133, about the 34th of *Henry I*.

THE Steeple or Bell-Tower of the old Church here was begun to be built in the Year 1421, and had a good Ring of six Bells in it, one of which was called *Rus*, being the Gift of *William Rus*, or *Rous*, Alderman and Goldsmith, about the Year 1430; this Bell was to be rung nightly at Eight of the Clock, and otherwise for Knells, and in Peals, and was rung by one Man 100 Years and upwards, after whom it was overhalled by four or five at once, and thrice broken. The new Casting of it cost the Parish 100 Marks.

SPEAKING of this Steeple, Mr. *Stow* tells this unaccountable Story, which take in his own Words. "Upon St. *James's* Night, certain  
"Men in the Loft, next under the Bells, ringing of a Peal, a Tempest of Lightning and  
"Thunder did arise, and an ugly shapen Sight  
"appeared to them, coming in at the South  
"Window, and lighted on the North; for Fear  
"whereof they all fell down, and lay as dead  
"for the Time, letting the Bells ring and cease  
"of their own Accord. When the Ringers came  
"to themselves, they found certain Stones of  
"the North Window to be raised and scrat, as  
"if they had been so much Butter printed with

"a Lyon's Claw: The same Stones were fastened  
"there again, and so remain 'till this Day. I  
"have seen them oft, and put a Feather or small  
"Stick into the Holes where the Claws had  
"entered three or four Inches deep.

"At the same Time certain main Timber  
"Posts at *Queen Hith* were scrat and cleft from  
"Top to Bottom, and the Pulpit Cross in *Paul's*  
"Church-yard was likewise scrat, cleft, and  
"overturned. One of the Ringers lived in my  
"Youth, whom I have often heard to verifie the  
"same.

IN the Years 1618, 1619, and 1620, a Repair was made of this Church, which cost 644 l. and in Anno 1633 more, 300 l. at the Charge of the Parish; and being in the Year 1666 demolished by the great Fire; except the Tower, it was rebuilt and finished in 1672; it was again repaired in 1701; and lastly in the Year 1723, was repaired, beautified, and the Tower rebuilt.

THE Nature and Order of the Building is as follows: The Walls are mostly Stone, the Roof is cambered, having Groins and Imposts, covered with Lead, and supported with Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; and the Floor of the Church is four Steps above that of the Entrance, or nine above the Street. It is paved with Stone, and the Chancel most Part with Marble. It has three Isles; and on the South Side are six light Windows.

It is (tho' not large) a beautiful Church; the South Windows are adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Arches, which are enrich'd (on the Key-pieces) with Shields. The Pews are Oak, with which the Church is also wainscotted eight Feet high. The Pulpit is adorned with a Cornice, and has Enrichments of Cherubims, and a Lamp.

THE Altar-piece with two Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, the Columns painted Blue and Gold, and the rest Olive Colour. The Inter-columns are the two Tables of the *Decalogue* between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, finely painted under a Seraphim, between two Cherubims, and as many Festoons; and the Cornice and Pediment are adorned with Cantalivers, all which Enrichments are gilt with Gold. In the Window above this, are the King's-Arms painted on the Glass, which Aperture is adorned with a Scarlet Festoon Curtain, painted as edged with Gold Fringe. On the North and South Sides of the Altar is a spacious Piedroit, and another on the South Side, painted, and a Chalice Paten, Incense Pot, *Aaron's* budded Rod, and the Pot of Manna, &c. painted; and on the Roof over the Table, is a Glory appearing in Clouds, painted and gilt, some of whose Rays are about eight Feet in Length. At the East End of the South Isle are painted the Drapers Arms on the Glass of a Window there. At the West End of the Church is a handsome Wainscot Door-Case, adorn'd with two Columns and their Entablament, of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with Festoons. This was done in the Year 1688, and over that an Organ Gallery.

THE Dimensions of the Church are 87 Feet, Breadth 60, Altitude 35; and that of the Tower, to the Top of the small ones at the four Angles, is about 130 Feet. It is built of old square Stone and Boulder, wherein were, before the Fire, ten, and now a fine Ring of twelve Bells.

TOWARDS the Charge of Re-building and Beautifying this Church, these were some of the Benefactors, whose Names hang up in a Table in the Church.

BENEFACTORS.	GIFTS.
Sir John Langham, Knt. and Bart.	500 l.
Sir John Mounson	20 l.
Sir John Cutler	20 l.
Sir Andrew Riccard	100 l.
	James



BENEFACTORS.

James Clitherow

Mary Scottow

William Rus, Alderman of LONDON, Goldsmith, and Sheriff 1429, was a special Benefactor to this Church; he was buried in the Chapel of St. Mary, and gave by his Will, dated June 5, 1433, to find all the Chaplains of the said Church Bread, called *Synging Brede*.

By a Codicil to his Will, dated July 5, 1433, he gave out of the Debt due to him by the Duke of Orleans, in Case it be received, 100 l. to be laid out, *ad faciend. unum Dorsum Altaris*, in the Chancel of the Church of St. Michael in Cornhill, after the Form of the Altar in Christ Church, Canterbury; and 40 l. out of the same Debt to be laid out about the Ornaments of the Altar in St. Mary's Chapel in the said Church of St. Michael. Also 20 l. more thence, to be laid out about the Building of the new Steeple of the said Church. Also he willed, That in case the Debt that was due to him, and Isabel his Wife, by the Executors of Richard Whittington were recovered, it be laid out about the Fabrick of the Chapel of the blessed Mary in the said Church.

He gave also by his said Will, *Deo & Ecclesie St. Michaelis* aforesaid, and to the Rector, Guardians and Keepers of the Work and Goods of the said Church for the Time being, all his Lands and Tenements, with their Appurtenances, which he had jointly with Isabel his Wife, for her Life, and his Heirs and Assigns, in the Parish of St. Michael; to have to them, the Rector and Guardians; for ever, on Condition that they find one Chaplain to celebrate Divine Offices in the Chapel of St. Mary aforesaid, in the said Church; to pray for his Soul, and his Wife Isabel's; and for the Souls of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Gerard Afflete, Knight, Robert Rus his Father, and Catharine his Mother, and John Whistwell his Master: And that the Chaplain receive for his Salary, out of the Profits of the said Lands, &c. eleven Marks Sterling at the four Terms of the Year.

AND willed further, That with 40 s. going out of the said Lands and Tenements yearly for ever, be bought Coals by the Rector and Keepers of the said Church: And that they distribute the said Coals among the Poor in Cornhill Ward.

THERE was an Augmentation made of the Stipend of the said Chaplain by the Will of John Lufkin, Citizen and Pasteler of LONDON, bearing Date 1453.

William Comerton, Symon Smith, Walter Belegbam were buried there, and founded Chantryes there.

Alice, some Time Wife of John Langborn, Citizen and Brazier of LONDON, willed by her Will, dated February 4, 1420, 6 Henry V, to be buried in this Church, under a Marble Stone, where the Body of her late Husband lay buried. Item, *Lego Fabricæ ejusdem Ecclesiæ pro Sepultura mea ibm. habend.* In Codicillo dat. 12 March 1420. *Imprimis, Lego, in auxilium ad faciend. & construend. de novo Campanile Ecclesiæ, S. Mich. super Cornhill. Lond. 40 l. Sterl.*

Peter Heynewic, Archdeacon of Colchester, buried in St. Michael Cornhill, LONDON. John Smal, Archdeacon of LONDON, Legatarius, Ann. 1425.

Thomas Lyffyn, Citizen and Draper, by Will 1482, gives to the Works of the Parish-Church of Thoydon Garnon in Essex, to the Intent the Parishioners pray for the Souls of William Storneft, and Margaret his Wife, and his Daughter, the Soul of Clement Lyffyn, and his Soul, five Marks: Which shall be taken of his Wode, called Colewode.

VOL. I.

GIFTS.

50 l.

20 l.

Item, He gives to the Masters of the Fraternity of our Lady St. Anne, founded in the Parish-Church of St. Michael Cornhill, for the Time, to the Use of the said Fraternity, his Tenement, Brewhouse, with the Appurtenances, called *The Half-Moon*, with the Garden, lying in the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, LONDON, for ever: That they keep the 8th of October an Obit, or Anniverfary, for the Soul of Clement Lyffyn, and Mary his Wife, and of him the said Thomas Lyffyn.

Elizabeth Smyth, by her Will, dated Feb. 9, 1540-1, ordered to be buried in St. Michael Cornhill, if she died in LONDON, and if she died in Essex, then in the Church of Thoydon Garnon, nigh the Place where Robert Fabian, some Time her Husband, lay buried: Gives to John Fabian, Son of Robert Fabian her Son, late of LONDON, Grocer, deceased, 40 l. &c. and all her Household Stuff, that shall be in her Mansion House, called *Halsted* in Thoydon Garnon: Gives to her Son Anthony Fabian her said Manor House called *Halsted*, and forty Acres of arable Ground and Meadow, lying in Thoydon Garnon, and Thoydon Mount.

Robert Drope, Mayor 1474, buried 1485, on the North Side the Choir, under a fair Tomb of grey Marble. He gave to poor Maids Marriages of that Parish 20 l. To the Poor of that Ward 10 l. Shirts and Smocks three hundred, and Gowns of Broad Cloth, one hundred; to Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazar-Houses, liberally. He also gave his House in Cornhill to be sold, and the Price thereof to be spent on the Amendment of Highways. And to the Poor at his Burial 10 l.

Jane his Wife, afterwards Viscountess Lisle, (matching with Edward Gray, Viscount Lisle) was also buried there by her first Husband, 1500: She gave 90 l. in Money to the beautifying of this Church, and her great Mesuage, with the Appurtenances, which was by her Executors, W. Caple, and others, 1517, the 9th of Henry VIII, assured to John Wardroper, Parson, T. Clarke, W. Dixson, and John Murdon, Wardens of the said Church, and their Successors for ever. They to keep yearly for her an Obit, or Anniverfary; to be spent on the Poor, and otherwise; in all 3 l. the rest of the Profits to be employed in Reparation of the Church.

IN the 34th Year of Henry VIII, Edward Stephan, Parson, T. Spencer, P. Guntar, and G. Crouch, Church-wardens, granted to T. Lodge, a Lease for threescore Years of the said great Mesuage, with the Appurtenances, which were called the Lady Lisle's Lands, for the Rent of 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. a Year. The Parishioners since gave it up as a Chantry Land, and wronged themselves.

THE said Jane, Viscountess Lisle, Widow, made her Will August 8, 1505, and therein bequeathed her Body to be buried within the Parish-Church of St. Michael in Cornhill, under the Sepulchre where Robert Drope, her Husband, lay buried. And she did heartily require her right, dear, and entirely beloved Son John Grey, Viscount Lisle, Son and Heir of her late loving Lord and Husband, and the three noble Sisters of the same her young Lord, to consider her honest Mind toward the Performance of the Will of her said Lord and Husband, &c.

HERE were also buried, tho' their Monuments are gone long since, these Persons following:

Clavering.

Chefham.

Hic jacet Johannes Boys, nuper Civis & Pan-narius, Lond. Qui obiit in Vigilia natalis Dom. An. 1430.

5 L

Thomas



*Johannes King*, Vicecomes Lond. 1434.

Hic jacent *Johannes Graco* Peauterer, quondam Civis Lond. & *Johanna* Uxor ejus. Qui *Johannes* ob. Jan. 3, 1439.

Here lieth *Margaret Nutson*, late Wife of *Thomas Nutson*, Draper. Which *Margaret* died June 26, 1487.

Hic jacet *Johannes Goodall*, & *Agnes*, Ux. ejus. Qui *Johannes* obiit, Oct. 1464.

*Thomas Rathband*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and *Edith* his Wife. Which *Thomas* died the 13th of April, 1499.

*Thomas Clark*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and *Alys* his Wife. Which *Thomas* died An. Dom. 1513.

*John Maidenhead*, Draper, of LONDON, with *Diones* his Wife. Which *John* obiit the 2d of Sept. 1524.

*John Launder*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* died the 9th of May 1529.

*Thomas Knight*, Brewer, of LONDON, *Alice* and *Luce* his Wives. Which *Thomas* died the 23d of Dec. 1534; and the said *Alice* deceased the 5th Day of July 1533. On whose Souls Jesu have Mercy.

Here lieth the Body of *Maudlin Lodge*, who died A. D. 15——

—————Loundres

Et *Mauld* sa feme, qui font icy

Dieu de leur almes eit Mercy, Amen.

—————nescitur origo secundi

An Labor, an Requies. Sic transit gloria Mundi.

Hereunder lieth the Body of *Margaret Keval*, late Wife of ——— Citizen, and Writer of the Court Letters of LONDON. Which *Margaret* died the 22d of April 1583, who had between them three Children, *Stephen*, *Jane*, and *Mary*.

His Coat here was Sable; a Fesse with a Flower-de-Lis between three Horses Heads, erased, bridled——

The Crest, a Horse's Head, bridled, Arg. upon a Ducal Coronet.

*Peter Houghton*, late Alderman, buried Anno 1569, laid in the Vault of the Lady Lisle.

*Thomas Houghton*, Father to the said *Peter Houghton*.

As Heart in Life with Love were linckt,

So here their Bodies lie,

Adjoining close, so are, I hope,

Their Souls with God on high.

Their Names as well of him as hers,

Before their Day of Death,

Were these; He *Thomas Houghton*, and

His Wife *Elizabeth*.

Behind him he hath left alive,

But Children (only) three;

Two Daughters, and one onely Son;

And I, alas! am he.

Who *Peter (Houghton)* have to name,

Which here erected have,

In memory of Parents mine,

This Stone upon their Grave.

A Hatchment of *Peter Houghton*, Sable, three Barrs, Arg. a Crescent for Distinction. The Crest, a Bull's Head, erased, Arg. three Bars on the Neck, Sable; the Horns the same.

*Robert Fabian*, Alderman, who wrote and published a Chronicle of England and of France, was buried there, 1511, with this Epitaph:

Like as the day his course doth consume,

And the new morrow springeth again as fast,

So man and woman by nature's Custome,

This life to passe, at last on earth are cast,

In joy, and sorrow, which here their time do wast.

Never in one state, but in course Transitory.

So full of change, is of this world the glory.

His Monument is gone.

*Elizabeth Peak*, Widow, lieth buried in the Belfrey, 1518.

*Richard Greneham*, 1527.

*Edmond Trindel*, and *Robert Smith*, Mr. *Stow's* Godfathers.

*Thomas Stow*, Grandfather to Mr. *John Stow*, the Antiquary, about the Year 1526; and *Thomas Stow* his Father, 1559.

THE Last Will of the former *Thomas Stow* shews his Trade, Ability and Devotion, according to the Superstitions of that Age; and likewise the divers Altars in that Church, and Guildes or Brotherhoods belonging to it in old Time, declaring also the Ancestors of *John Stow* the Author of the Survey of LONDON. Which Will, as taken out of the Bishop of LONDON's Register, and inserted by Mr. *Strype* in his Edition of *Stow*, may deserve to have a Place here.

IN the Name of God, Amen. In the Year of our Lord God MCCCCXXVI, the last Day of December, I *Tho. Stow*, Citizen and Tallowchandler of LONDON, in good and whole Mind, Thanks be to our Lord *Ihu*, make this my present Testament. First, I Bequeath my Soul to *Ihu* CHRIST, and to our blessed Lady Saint *Mary* the Virgin, &c. My Body to be buried in the little Green-church-yard of the Parish Church of Saint *Michael* in Cornhill, between the Cross and the Church-wall, nigh the Wall as may be, by my Father and Mother, Sisters and Brothers, and also my own Children.

Also, I Bequeath to the High Altar of the foresaid Church, for my Tythes forgotten, 12 d. Item, to *Jesus's* Brotherhood 12 d. I give to our Lady's and Saint Brotherhood 12 d. I give to Saint *Christopher* and Saint *George* 12 d. Also, I give to the vii Altars in the Church aforesaid, in the Worship of the vii Sacraments every Year during iii Years, 20 d. Item, v sh. to have on every Altar a watching Candel, burning from vi of the Clock, till it be past vii, in worship of vii Sacraments: And this Candel shall begin to burn and to be set upon the Altar from Allhallowen Day till Candelmas Day following: And it shall be watching Candel of viii in the Pound. Also, I give to the Brotherhood of Clarks to drink, 20 d. Also, I give to them that shall bare me to Church, every Man 4 d. Also, I give to a poor Man or Woman, every Sunday in one Year, 1 d. to say v Pr. *Nosters* and *Aves* and a Creed



*Creed* for my Soul. Also, I give to the Reparations of *Paul's*, 8*d.* Also, I will have vi new Torches, and ii Torches of Saint *Michael*, and ii of Saint *Anne*, and ii of Saint *Christopher*, and ii of *Jesus*, of the best Torches.

Also, I Bequeath *Thomas Stow*, my Son, xx Pounds in Stuff of Household, as here followeth, that is to say, my great melting Pan, with all the Instruments that belongeth thereto. Also, I Bequeath my Son *Thomas*, vi*l.* xiii*s.* iiiii*d.* in Plate, as hereafter followeth. Item, A Nut of Silver, and gilt, liiii*lb.* iiiii*d.* Item, A Pownsed Piece, weighing vi Ounces and more, xl*lb.* Item, A Mass of a Pint, xxvi*lb.* viiii*d.* Item, A little Maser, xiii*s.* iiiii*d.* Item, Of this my present Testament, I make *Elizabeth* my Wife mine Executrix, and *Thomas Stow* my Son, my Overseer; and Mr. *Trendal*, as a Solicitor, with my Son *Thomas*; and he to have for his Labour x*sh.*

*Probatum fuit superscriptum Testam. coram nobis Willielmo Clyff, &c. Commissario Generali, &c. iiii<sup>to</sup> April. An. Dom. MDXXVII, &c.*

*John Tolus*, Alderman 1548, gave to *John Willowby*, Parson of that Church, to *Thomas Lodge*, *G. Hind*, and *P. Bolde*, Church-wardens, and to their Successors, (towards the Reparations of that Church, and Relief of the Poor; for ever) his Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of St. *Michael*, which he had lately purchased of *Alvery Randalph*, of *Badlesmeere* in *Kent*: But the Parish never had the Gift, nor heard thereof by the Space of forty Years after; such was the Conscience of *G. Barne*, and other the Executors, to conceal it to themselves; and such was the Negligence of the Parishioners, that (being informed thereof) they laid no Claim unto it.

*Philip Gunter*, that was Alderman for a Time, and gave 400*l.* to be discharged thereof, was buried in the Cloister, about the Year 1582; and *Anne* his Wife, &c.

*Francis Beneson*, and *William Towerson*.

On the South Side the CHANCEL.

*Philip Gunter*, Skinner; some Time Alderman of this City, departed this Life the 15th Day of *February* 1582, and lieth buried in the Cloister of this Church: Who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Henry Barley*, of *Albery*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq; and had Issue by her eleven Sons and four Daughters. He left good Maintenance for two Sermons, yearly, for ever, in this Church; the one on the 15th Day of *March*; the other on the 25th of *December*.

On the North Side the CHANCEL.

Here lieth buried the Body of *Peter Houghton*, of LONDON, Alderman. He was free of the Grocers Company, a Merchant of the Staple in *England*, and a Merchant-Adventurer. He was one of the Sheriffs of this City Anno 1593, and died the last Day of *December* 1596. He gave to the four Hospitals, (that is to say) St. *Bartholomew's*, *Christ's Church*, St. *Thomas's* and *Bridewell*, 600*l.* equally to be divided between them. He gave also to the Grocers Company 400*l.* to be lent to eight young Men of the same Company (*gratis*) from two Years to two Years, for ever: Which 1000*l.* was paid by *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to Wife *Mary Houghton*, who since married with Sir *Thomas Vavasor*, Knight Marshal. He had Children by her, two Sons, named *Hatton* and *Peter*, who died young; and two Daugh-

ters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. *Mary* was married to Sir *James Scudamore*, Knight; and *Elizabeth* to Sir *Henry Bedingsfield*, Knight.

UNDER an Effigies, finely carved, in white Marble, is the following Inscription:

Here lieth buried (by a desired Promise made to Alderman *Houghton*, while he lived) the Body of *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor; who was Master of the said Company Anno 1609. And he was also a Merchant of the Staple in *England*. He died the Day of An. Dom.

*Nemo ante obitum felix.*

Here, in the Vault, lieth buried the Bodies of *John Taylor*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and *Constance* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Reginald Wooddeson*, of *Alresford* in *Hampshire*, Gent. They had Issue between them three Sons, *John*, who died young, *Robert* and *John*. He departed this Life the 4th Day of *April* 1597, being about the Age of 63 Years: And she, being the Age of 67, the 29th of *October* 1614. Votum S. *Pauli Phil. i. Adepti.*

In the same Wall is a handsome small Monument; thus inscribed:

In *March* 1588,  
Was buried in this Place,  
*Alexander Every*, Merchant,  
But 40 Years of Age,  
Whose godly Gifts, by Will;  
Are Warrants of God's Grace  
In him. By whom,  
Think on thy selfe, and on the Stage  
Thou stand'st, and measure it;  
And other worldly Things:  
As Streams that swiftly slide  
Down from their Springs.  
An. Dom. 1570. primo Feb.

ON the Ground is a handsome plated Stone, with this Inscription:

Here lieth *Francis Beneson*,  
A Citizen was he;  
A Merchant-Adventurer also,  
And of the Mystery  
Of *Haberdashers Company*.  
A Man of honest Name,  
Who here on Earth, to fear of God;  
His vital Days did frame.  
Two Wives he had, the first of them  
In *Antwerp* born she was;  
The other he a Widow left,  
So God brought it to pass.  
His Soul (no doubt) doth now remain  
With God among the rest  
Of other worthy Christians;  
Who evermore are blest.

ON a handsome small Monument, on a Pillar right against the Pulpit, is this Inscription:

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of the worshipful *John Harby*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and free of the Merchant-Adventurers Company, for *Muscovia*; *Spain*, and the *East Indies*: Who had two Wives, *Anne Mording*, Widow, by whom he had Issue four Sons, and one Daughter, viz. *Thomas*, *Francis*, *John*, *William*, and *Emme*. And lastly, he married with *Anne Saltonstall*, Daughter to Sir *Richard Saltonstall*, Knight, some Time Lord Mayor of this City; by whom he had two Sons, *Richard* and *Daniel*. Which *John Harby* after 74 Years,



74 Years, departed this Life the 15th Day of April 1610, expecting a joyful Resurrection by JESUS CHRIST.

ON a fair Monument in the Cloister South, is the following Inscription :

Hic dormivit in Christo *Johannes Cowper*, Armiger ; uxorem habuit *Elizabeth Ironside* ante se mortuam. Obiit 3 Junii. Anno Dom. 1609.

ON the North Side the Chancel, is a handsome Monument thus inscribed :

Memoriæ Sacrum.

*Laurentio & Mariæ Caldwell* conjugibus, facro fœdere junctis, & duodenæ Proles Parentibus. Quorum Uxor & Mater *Maria* obiit Octobris 20, Anno Dom. 1621. Maritus & Pater *Laurentius*, Novemb. 21, 1625. Septuagenariis utrisq; Liberalibus & suis, & de suis. Hoc sepulchrum posuere parentatis hæredes Bonitatis. Filii eorum observantissimi : Quos defunctos & Deus habet, & pauperes carendo lugent.

Omnia Offa justici custodit Dominus.

UNDER this, upon the Figure of a Tomb.

Here is lodged a loving Pair,  
Sleeping, rest they free from Care.  
Though their Journey from their Birth,  
Had been tedious long on Earth,  
He that freed them from their Sin,  
Sent them to this holy Inn,  
Joyful *Requies* for to Sing  
Hallelujahs to their King.  
Till the Summons, till the Day,  
Till the Trump sound, Rise, Away.

Also since the Fire of LONDON, were these Monuments set up.

In a Vault lieth interred the Body of Mr. *John Young*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, of this Parish, who departed this Life February 22, 1670 ; aged 43 Years.

On a flat Stone, near the Isle, lieth the Body of Mrs. *Mary Culpepper*, late Wife of Mr. *Henry Culpepper*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, and of this Parish ; Daughter of Sir *James Beverley* of *Gaines Park* in *Huntingtonshire*, Knight ; who died the 21st of March, 1670 ; aged 24 Years.

On another flat Stone, here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ongley*, buried the 26th of March 1694.

Sir *William Cowper* of *Ratling-court* in *Kent*, Knt. and Baronet, born the 7th of March, 1582, married Mrs. *Martha Masters*, of *East Langdon*, in the said County, and died the 26th of Dec. 1671. Both lie buried in the Cloisters. In the pious Memory of whom *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; 4th Son of the said Sir *William* and *Martha*, erected this Monument, and died a Batchelor, the 6th of November, 1676, in the 57th Year of his Age.

South-Isle.

M. S.

Near this Place in the Chancel lieth interred, in hope of a happy Resurrection, the Bodies of *Francis Mosse* and *Henry* his Son, both some Time antient Inhabitants of this Parish, Masters of the Company of Scriveners, and Deputies of the Ward ; And having served God faithfully in this Life, removed to a better, October the 20th,

1657, aged 36 Years. *Henry*, May the 28th, 1676, aged 62 Years.

Near this Place lieth the Body of Sir *Edward Cowper*, Knt. second Son of Sir *William Cowper*, who was born the 5th of August, 1614, and died a Batchelor the 10th of November, 1685, in the 71st Year of his Age, who having left many living Monuments of his most just and charitable Life, ordered this Tomb to be erected by his Nephew and sole Executor, *Edward Cowper*, in Remembrance of his much lamented Death.

In the North Isle.

Near this Place lieth interred the Bodies of *Luke Nourse*, late of *Glocester*, Esq; who died April the 25th, 1673, aged 89 Years.

And of *Hugh Wells*, late of this Parish, Citizen and Armourer of LONDON, who died Feb. 25, 1673, aged 84 Years.

And also of *Edward Nourse*, Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, Son to the said *Luke Nourse*. He married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of the said *Hugh Wells*. He died June 12, 1689, aged 65 Years.

In the Middle Isle, *Edward Folkingham* of this Parish Sept. 26, 1698.

North of the Communion Table, the Effigies of a Man half-way, and this Inscription :

To the pious Memory of Mr. *John Vernon*, late a worthy Member of the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, who by his Last Will gave many large Legacies towards the annual Relief of several Poor of that and other Companies of this City, amounting, yearly, to 200*l*. All which Charities are duly paid by the said Company ; who in Gratitude to that great Benefactor, erected this Monument at their Charge in the Place where one was ruined by the Fire, Anno 1666.

Mortales juxta Conduntur Exuviae

Viri fortis & boni,

*Johannis Huitson*,

De *Gleasby* in Agro *Eboracensi* oriundi,

Qui in Castris ab ineunte ætate enutritus,

Exantiatis plurimis cum successu plerumq;

Cum fide semper & virtute laboribus,

In iisdem consenuit :

Subditi fidelis, amici constantis, & strenui militis.

Usq; ad Chiliarchæ Dignitatem

Favente *Carolo*, firmante *Jacobo* Secundis,

Suffragantibus meritis propriis provectus,

Munera obivit omnia & implevit,

Emeritus tandem, nempe sexagenarius & ultra,

Deposita, quam in terris cum Laude gesserat, Militia

In Coelis Triumphum auspicatus est,

Idibus Aprilis 1689.

Uxorem duxit *Martham* Domini *Gulielmi Cowper* de *Ratling Court* in Agro *Cantiano* Baronetti, Filiam natu secundam, quæ obiit viii Id. Nov. 1681.

ON the South Side the Chancel, is a handsome Marble Table set up for *Benjamin Howel*, Goldsmith, who departed this Life the 25th of April, 1715.

THIS Parish-Church hath, on the South Side thereof, a neat Cloister, and a good Church-yard, in



in which was formerly a Pulpit Cross, not much alike that which was in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Sir John Rudstone, Mayor, caused the said Pulpit Cross, in his Life-time, to be built, the Church-yard to be enlarged, by Ground purchased of the next Parish, and also good Houses to be raised for lodging the Choir Men, such as at that Time were Assistants to Divine Service, then daily sung by Note in that Church.

THE said John Rudstone died 1531, and was buried in a Vault under the said Pulpit Cross. He appointed Lands for Sermons to be preached there, but his Tomb was taken away before Mr. Stow's Time, among others, particularly one of Dr. Richard Yaxley, one of the Physicians to King Henry VIII, who was buried there, with his Wife, under a Tomb of Marble.

THE Choir of this Church being dissolved, the Lodgings of the Choir Men were, by the grave Fathers of that Time, charitably appointed for the Receipt of antient decayed Parishioners, chiefly Widows.

AMONG the other Benefactions to this Church we must not omit that which is thus expressed over an Almonry set up at the West End of the North Wall;

Spencer Cowper, Esq; gave, by Will, 5*l.* per Annum in Bread, to be distributed every first Sunday in the Month, among the Poor of this Parish for ever, A. D. 1678.

THIS Living is a Rectory; the Advowson is in the Drapers Company. Value per Act of Parliament 140*l.* per Annum, besides Perquisites, Glebes, &c. and is rated in the King's Books at 35*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. Samuel Barker; and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. Warneford; the six o'Clock Lecturer, on Sundays, is the Reverend Mr. William Butler, Rector of St. Ann's Aldersgate.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays and Fridays, about ten o'Clock. Here is a very good Organ, and twelve Bells, as before mentioned.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,	The WARD OFFICERS are,
3 Church-Wardens.	6 Common - Council Men.
2 Sidesmeh.	
4. Overseers, with the Church-wardens, who are also Collectors.	16 Inquests.
	4 Constables.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Parish are:

PART of Cornhill, of Swithin's-alley, and of Finch-lane; Part of St. Michael's-alley, and of White and Red-lion-court; Part of Pope's-head-alley, of Birchin-lane, and Newman's-court; Castle-alley, and Freeman's-yard.

NUMBER of Houses 130.

BETWEEN this Church and St. Michael's-alley is the Office of the London Assurance; the Nature of which is before described in speaking of the Royal Exchange Assurance, established about the same Time, and to the same Purposes.

The following is a LIST of the GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the London Assurance Company, elected the 5th of July 1732.

Sir Joseph Eyles, Governor.

Sir Richard Hopkins, Sub-Governor.

William Snelling, Esq; Deputy Governor.

N<sup>o</sup> 28. VOL. I.

# DIRECTORS.

Mr. John Davy Bre-	Thomas Savill, Esq;
holt	Mr. John Seale
Mr. David Bosan-	Mr. Tho. Thomas
quet	Mr. Edw. Vernon
Mr. Tho. Dineley	Mr. Tho. Vernon
Mr. Sam. Hafwell	Mr. Jacob Wachter
George Hatley, Esq;	Kendrick Edisbu-
Mr. John Hyde,	ry, Esq;
Jun.	Mr. Edw. Flower
Samuel Jones, Esq;	Mr. John Lewis
Mr. David Martin	Loubier, Jun.
Henry Neale, Esq;	Capt. Reginald Ke-
Capt. Richard Pin-	meys
nell	Mr. James Molinier
Mr. Charles La Porte	Capt. Rich. Stratton
Edw. Radcliffe, Esq;	

ONE End of St. Michael's-alley comes into Birchover-lane, so called from one Birchover, the first Builder and Owner thereof; but now corruptly called Birchin-lane; one half of which is in this Ward, the other in Langborn Ward.

IN this Birchin-lane, in the latter Time of King Henry VIII. a certain great Man of the Court had his House; who practised a Disorder: And his Example was so prevalent, that no Proclamations or Laws could redress it; insomuch that a Writer of those Days could not but take Notice of it in these Words, "Not fully 24 Years since, (that was about 1540) when all Acts of Parliament, many good Proclamations, divers strict Commandments, fore Punishments openly, special Words privately, could not do so much, to take away one Misorder, as the Example of one big one of this Court did, still to keep up the same (perhaps it was the Excess of Apparel). The Memory whereof doth yet remain as a common Proverb of Birchin-lane.

THIS Lane, and the high Street, near adjoining, were inhabited in old Times, by wealthy Drapers, and from thence, on that Side the Street down to the Stocks, in the Reign of Henry VI, dwelt Fripperers, or Upholsters, who sold Apparel and old Household Stuff.

ABOUT the same Time a Pint of Wine was sold at the Pope's-Head Tavern for a Penny, and Bread given with it gratis.

THIS Pope's Head Tavern, with other Houses adjoining, strongly built of Stone, were formerly in one, belonging to some Person of great State, or rather to the King, as may be supposed by the Arms, viz. Three Lions Passant Gardant, which was the whole Arms of England, before the Reign of Edward III, who quarter'd them with the Arms of France. These Arms, supported by two Angels, were handsomely and largely carved in the Fore Front of this House towards the High Street.

IT has been said, that King John had his Court in the aforesaid House, which is not unlikely, for Matthew Paris saith, in his History, that, in the Year 1232, Henry III. sent Hubert de Burgho, Earl of Kent, to Cornhill, in LONDON, there to answer all Matters objected against him, where he wisely acquitted himself.

THE Pope's-Head Tavern hath a Foot-way through from Cornhill into Lombard-street; and down lower on the high Street of Cornhill, was another great Tavern, called the Cardinal's Hat, which had also a Thoroughfare into Lombard-street.

As to the modern State of this Ward: It is but small, having but one principal Street, which is Cornhill, from whence it takes its Name. This Street is very spacious, and replenished with lofty Houses, graced with good Fronts, and inhabited with Traders of Note, chiefly with Linen-Drapers on the North Side; there are several Upholsters and Woollen-Drapers on the South, and many

The modern State of Cornhill Ward.



many Booksellers about the *Exchange*, and by Reason of its Vicinity to which Place, not only this Street, but all the adjacent Parts are of great Resort, and crowded with Merchants and Tradesmen, infomuch that the Taverns, Coffee-Houses, Eating-Houses, and other such like Places of publick Reception; as they make considerable Gains, so they pay vast Rents.

THE Places of most note in this Street, beginning Westwardly on the South Side, are first, the *Swan and Hoop Tavern*, which hath a Passage into *Lombard-street*; next the *Pope's-Head Tavern*, with a narrow Passage also into *Lombard-street*, but well inhabited by Tradesmen, especially such as keep Toyshops, but is far short of what it was before the Building of *Exchange-alley*, which lies next Eastward, and hath two Passages out of *Cornhill*, one into *Lombard-street*, and the other bending East into *Birchin-lane*.

IT is a large Place vastly improved, chiefly out of an House of Alderman *Backwel*, a Goldsmith, before the great Fire, well built, inhabited by Tradesmen, especially that Passage into *Lombard-street* against the *Exchange*, and is a Place of a very considerable Concourse of Merchants, Seafaring Men and other Traders, occasioned by the great Coffee-Houses (*Jonathan's*, *Garraway's*, &c.) that stand there. Now Brokers, and such as deal in Buying and Selling of Stocks, do most frequent it. The Alley is broad and well paved with Free-Stone, neatly kept. The *Fleece Tavern*, seated in *Cornhill*, hath a Passage through the *Jerusalem*, another noted Coffee-House in this Alley, being a very large House and of great Resort.

GOING over on the North Side to the Street, most Westward, is the *Globe Tavern*.

*Castle-Alley*, adjoining Westward to the *Exchange*, being a great Thoroughfare. In this Alley is a small Court so called.

ADJOINING to the *Exchange*, Eastwards, is *Sweeting's-Alley*, or *Rents*, being two narrow Passages into *Threadneedle-street*, with Free-Stone Pavements, which Alleys are generally inhabited by Coffee-Houses, and other publick Houses; but the greatest Part of these Alleys, towards *Threadneedle-street*, are in *Broad-street Ward*.

NEXT Eastward, is *Freeman's-yard*, a large open Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited; *Newman's-yard* likewise, another open Place with good Houses.

*Finch*, or *Fink-lane*, comes out of *Cornhill*, and falls into *Threadneedle-street*, over-against the *French Church*. Of this Lane the Part from *Spread-Eagle-court* to the Corner by *Cornhill*, which is about 112 Feet on both Sides, is in this Ward. The rest in *Broad-street Ward*.

*Weigh-house-yard*, an open Place, with good Buildings: This was the Place where the Merchandizes, brought from beyond Seas, were to be weighed by the King's Beam. But now the said House is converted into other Uses, and there is a new *Weigh-house* built in *Little East-cheap* for the said Use; but little regarded, for that the Power doth not compel the Merchants to that great Trouble of sending their Goods so to be weighed.

*Star-court*, Eastwards of *Weigh-house-yard*, a large open Place, well built and inhabited; and on the West Side is a genteel House inclosed from the rest.

*Birchin-lane*, hath not above 170 Feet on both Sides of the Way in this Ward; the rest towards *Lombard-street*, being in *Langborn Ward*. It is a Place of a considerable Trade, especially for Mens Apparel; the greatest Part of the Shopkeepers being Salesmen. In this Lane are these Alleys, viz. *Castle-alley*, but ordinary; it falls into *St. Michael's-alley*; *White-lion-alley*, but ordinary; at the upper End is a Passage into *George-yard*, and in this Alley is *Cock-court*, which is but small, and on the other Side is a Passage into *Castle-alley*.

BEYOND *Birchin-lane*, is *St. Michael's Cornhill Church*, which is seated backwards, but its chief Door for Entrance is in *Cornhill*, and behind the Church is a handsome Church-yard, enclosed with a Brick Wall. Adjoining to this Church Westward, is a Passage out of *Cornhill*, called *St. Michael's-alley*, which runs by the Church-yard, and turning Eastwards falls into *Bell-yard*, which leadeth to *Gracechurch-street*; in this Alley the Houses stand on the West and South Sides, the other Sides lying open, and looking into the Church-yard. Out of this Alley is a Passage into *George-yard*, and another into *Birchin-lane*.

MORE Eastward, not far from the Church of *St. Michael*, and at the very Corner of *Gracechurch-street*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Peter's Cornhill*; adjoining to which is *St. Peter's-alley*, well inhabited, and hath a Passage with a Free-Stone Pavement into *Gracechurch-street*.

THERE are to watch in the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable with the Beadle, and 16 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in *January*.

THIS Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, and six Common Council Men, four Constables, four Scavengers, 16 Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

IT is charged to the Fifteen, at 161.

THE present Alderman of this Ward is *John Salter*, Esq;

## C H A P. VIII.

### LANGBORN WARD.

LANGBORN Ward is so called from a long Born of sweet Water, which, of old Time, breaking out into *Fenchurch-street*, ran down the same and *Lombard-street*, to the West End of *St. Mary Woolnoth's Church*, where turning South, and breaking into many small Shares, Rills, or Streams, it gave Name to *Shareborn-lane*, or *Southborn-lane*, as some have wrote it, because it ran South to the River *Thames*. This Ward beginneth at the West End of *Aldgate Ward* in *Fenchurch-street*, by Ironmongers Hall, which is on

the North Side of that Street, at a Place called *Culver-alley*, where some Time was a Lane, thro' which was a Passage into *Lime-street*, but was long ago stopp'd up, on Account of Thieves that lurked there by Night; and in *Stow's Time* there was a *Tennis-court* in the said Alley.

*Fenchurch-street* took that Name from a Fenny Fenchurch; or Moorish Ground, so made by Means of this street. Born which passed through it; and therefore in the *Guildhall* of this City, this Ward is called by the Name of *Langborn* and *Fenny about*, and not



not otherwise: Yet others are of Opinion that it took its Name from *Fœnum*, that is, *Hay*, sold there, as *Grafs-street* took its Name from Grafs or Herbs there sold. In the Midst of this Street stood a small Parish-Church called,

*The P A R I S H of*  
**St. GABRIEL FENCHURCH,**

But Corruptly

**F A N C H U R C H.**

**I**N the LONDON Register it was recorded by the Name of *St. Mary Fenchurch*, till the Year 1517, afterwards by that of *All Saints Fenchurch*, and *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, from whence it may be conjectured, that it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, to the Holy Angel *Gabriel*, and to all Saints.

**T**HIS Church was enlarged in Length nine Feet, richly and very worthily beautified at the proper Cost and Charges of the Parish, in the Years 1631 and 1632, amounting to 537*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

**T**HE King's Arms handsomely painted in the Chancel Window, was the free Gift of *Thomas Clark*, of this Parish, Glazier.

*Over Head.*

Touch not mine anointed.

*Underneath,*

Qui Leo de Juda est, & Flos de Jesse Lyrista  
Carmina qui sacro psallere sacra dedit,  
Dulcisonam, ô! faciat Citharam, fortesq; Leones,  
Fœcundet florem, *Carole* magne, tuum.

*Helming Legget*, Esq; by Licence of *Edw. III.* in the 49th of his Reign, gave one Tenement, with a Curtelage thereto belonging, and a Garden with the Entry thereto leading, unto Sir *John Harriot*, Parson of *Fenchurch*, and to his Successors for ever; the House to be a Parsonage House, the Garden to be a Church-yard, or Burying-place for the Parish.

**I**N the 28th of *Henry VIII.* *John Bayly*, Clerk, Parson of this Church, with the Consent of the Bishop of LONDON, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the Lord Chancellor, Patron of this Church in Right of the King, let a Lease of certain Tenements, and Houses with a Garden adjoining to the same, belonging to the Rector of this Church, situated in *Church-alley*, for the Term of 61 Years, to *Richard Caryndon*, and his Wife, for the annual Rent of 40*s.*

**I**N 1636, the annual Profits of this Church were returned as followeth:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tithes	83	03	6
Casualties	2	08	2
Glebe	16	00	0
A Parsonage House let for	30	00	0

**T**HIS Church suffered the common Fate of a great many others in the late general Conflagration of this City; upon the new Building whereof, it was, by Act of Parliament, totally demolished, and the Site thereof laid into the Street, but yet united and annexed to the Parish-Church of *St. Margaret Pattens*, both which together are made of the yearly Value of 120*l.* in Lieu of Tithes to the Incumbent, as may be seen in *St. Margaret's*.

**I**N *Fenchurch-street* was an eminent House called *Denmark House*, where the *Russian* Ambassadors were lodged in the Time of Queen *Mary*.

**T**HE next is *Lombard-street*, so called from the *Longobards*, and other Merchants, Strangers of divers Nations, assembling there twice every Day. King *Edward II.* in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed a Messuage, some Time belonging to *Robert Turke*, abutting on *Lombard-street* toward the South, and toward *Cornhill* on the North, for the Merchants of *Florence*, which proveth that Street to have had the Name of *Lombard-street*, before the Reign of *Edward II.*

**A**s the Merchants formerly met here for Traffick, so the *Pope's* Merchants also chaffered here for their Commodities; and had good Markets for their Wafer Cakes, sanctified at *Rome*, their Pardons, &c. For in an old Book, printed Anno 1545, called, *A Lamentation against the City of LONDON*, are these Words: "This fine Flower have they made the chiefeft of all their Trish Trash. I pray thee, gentle Reader, where not his Pardoners Merchants to them? Yea, it is well known, that their Pardons, and other of their Trumpery, hath been bought and sold in *Lombard-street*, and other Places, as thou will buy and sell a Horse in *Smithfield*."

**B**EFORE the Building of the *Exchange*, it was by divers Common Councils, about the 26th Year of King *Henry VIII.* consulted upon, Whether there should be a Burse, or convenient Place of Meeting for Merchants, to treat of their Business. The same Year the King sent his Letters to the City, for making of a new Burse at *Leadenhall*: Whereupon it being put to Hands, whether the new Burse should be removed out of *Lombard-street*, it was agreed, that it should not. So that the Merchants Meeting continued there, till the *Royal Exchange* was built, that is, until the 22d of *December*, in the Year 1568, on which Day the said Merchants began to make their Meetings at the Burse, a Place then new built for that Purpose in the Ward of *Cornhill*, as is before described in our last Chapter of that Ward.

**S**o that here antiently the Lombards or Bankers dwelt, and so they did to the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and so even do this Day. It was about the Middle of that Queen's Reign, that there was a Project for the Queen's Factors, (whereof Sir *Thomas Gresham* was Chief) to take up all the Money here in *Lombard-street*, and also in *Antwerp* (where the great Bank was) and so to make her own Benefit, and the Merchants Benefit thereof; by taking it up at the proper Juncture. That is to say, that her Majesty's Factor should take up all Money in *Antwerp* that might be gotten, when Store of Foreign Wares were there to be sold to the Queen's Subjects; that by Scarceness of Money they might be sold to them the cheaper, and for Time also. And that the said Factor should take up again all the Money in *Lombard-street* that might be gotten, when the same bought Foreign Wares came home, that her Subjects who bought them might be driven for Scantness of Money, to sell them here the cheaper, and for Time.

**T**HAT the said Factor should take up all the Money in *Lombard-street*, that might be gotten, every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday* and *Thursday*; both to raise the *Exchange*, and to make Money scant, that the Clothiers weekly at *Blackwell-hall*, might sell the cheaper, and for Time also. That the said Factor should store the Burse of *Antwerp* so with Money again, when the same Cloths were come thither, that our Merchants might sell the same there the dearer, and for less Time also. The same Factor should by all possible



fible Means get up the Money in *Lombard-street*, by Exchange from all the Merchants Strangers, that they might not buy weekly any great Quantity of Cloaths at the Clothiers Hands or ready Money, and to keep up the Price of Cloth; but buy at the second, the third, and fourth Hands of her Majesty's Merchants upon Credit. Her Majesty should deliver her Factor a Mass of Money on this Side the Sea, and beyond Sea, by his Travel and Skill, to employ about the Feats of Exchange; as to raise the Exchange of *England* with all Countries of the World; according to our Standard; to deliver out Money by Exchange to her Highness's Profit, to furnish herself with any Sum of Money of a sudden; to unfurnish her Majesty's Enemy (the *Spaniard*) of any Money he should seek; to bring Home any Prince's Money in the World there might be Gain by; to drive all Merchants Strangers, and her Majesty's own Merchants, from Exchange for *England*, that they might occupy Commodities, and so pay Custom and Subsidy to her, both inward and outward, and to do all other Feats of Exchange that are infinite, and offered daily to be travelled in, for the Benefit of the Realm, and her Majesty. This seems to have been *Gresham's* Device.

ON the North Side of this Ward is *Lime-street*; one half whereof, on both Sides, is of *Langborn Ward*; and therein, on the West Side, is *Pewterers Hall*; in which is a handsome large Hall, Parlour, and Court-Room; adorned with Fret-work, Wainscot, and Hangings; also the Picture of Mr. *William Smallwood*, Master of the Company in the second Year of King *Henry VII*, who gave the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Pewterers, LONDON, and their Successors, for ever, their Common--Hall, with a Garden, and six Tenements thereto adjoining, by Wills dated *August 23, 1487*.

### The PARISH of St. DIONIS BACKCHURCH.

AT the South West Corner of *Lime-street*, standeth the Parish-Church of *St. Dionis*, called *Backchurch*.

*St. Dionis*, *Dionysius*, or *Denis*, (to whom this Church is conceived to be dedicated) was born at *Athens* in *Greece*, about *Anno Christi 9*, *Ann. Augusti Imperatoris 50*. His Parents were Gentiles; but we may safely conclude them to have been Persons of noble Quality, at least of a better Rank than ordinary, seeing none were admitted to be *Areopagite* Judges, as this our Saint afterwards was, unless they were nobly born, and eminently exemplary for a virtuous and sober Life.

BEING a Youth, he learned the liberal Sciences at Home in his own City; from thence he travelled into *Egypt*, being about the Age of 25 Years, where he enter'd into more abstruse Knowledge in Philosophy, Astrology, and the like; and here he was in the City of *Heliopolis*, at such Time as *CHRIST* was crucified: On which Day, observing the Eclipse of the Sun to be wonderful and preternatural, he said, "That either God suffered, or sympathiz'd and bore Part with him that did."

HAVING finished his Studies in *Heliopolis*, he returned to *Athens*, where he was advanced to be one of the *Areopagus*, which was a famous Senate-House built upon a Hill in *Athens*, and thence called *Areopagita*.

IN this grave and venerable Judicature set our *St. Denis*, when *St. Paul*, about the Year 49, or 54, came to *Athens*, where he resolutely asserted

the Cause of Christianity against the Attempts of the *Stoic* and *Epicurean* Philosophers, upon which he was brought before the *Areopagite* Senate, where he gave an Account of his Doctrine which he preached, affirming the Resurrection of the Dead, and a Day wherein the World should be judged by *CHRIST*. His Discourse, however, entertained by some with Scorn and Laughter, yet others were convinced, adhered to him and believed; among whom was our *Dionysius* the *Areopagite*, and *Damaris*, who some Writers say was his Wife.

BEING baptized, he was made the First Bishop of *Athens*, and probably by *St. Paul's* own Hands. As to his being dispatched into *France*, and founding an Episcopal See at *Paris*, where he is said to suffer Martyrdom, and to carry his Head, after it was cut off, two Miles, we shall say no more, the Story being sufficiently made appear to be fabulous by *Dr. Cave*, *Dr. Dupin*, and others; but tell the Reader, that this *St. Dionysius*, after a most resolute and eminent Confession of the Faith; and after having undergone several of the severest Torments, gave the last and great Testimony to it, by laying down his Life at *Athens*, under the Reign (as is most probable) of *Domitian*.

THIS Church was new built (Mr. *Stow* says) in the Reign of *Henry VI*, to which one Mr. *John Bugg*, he thinks, contributed largely, by the Appearance of his Arms there; and *John Darby* the South Isle. It had the Fate of being demolished by that destructive Conflagration of 1666, but was soon re-built, being finished *Anno 1674*, and the Steeple in 1684.

As to the Order and Building, the latter is of Stone, the Tower and Pillars within are strong, but Part of the Walls are Brick finished over; the Columns, and also several Pilasters that strengthen the Walls within, and support the Roof, are of the *Ionick* Order; as is also the End fronting *Lime-street*; and at the West End is a small Gallery.

THE Church is wainscotted round about seven Feet high, and pewed with Oak.

THE Pulpit is carved, finnier'd, and adorned with Cherubims, Palm Branches, Festoons, &c. done in *Basso Relievo*, and at the West End there is a handsome inner Door-case of the *Composite* Order.

THE Altar-piece consists of four Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, each Couple having their Entablature, and arched Pediment, between which are the King's Arms carved. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments*, the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold on Black, having Enrichments of Festoons, Cherubims, &c. The Floor within the Rail and Ballaster, which incloses this, is paved with Marble.

AND here is a Marble Font and Cover, placed directly West, from the Communion Table, at the End of the Church.

THE Dimensions of this Church, are Length 66 Feet, Breadth 59, Altitude, about 34, and that of the Tower and Turret 90 Feet.

BENEFACTORS to this Church were:

Sir *Thomas Cullum*, The Marble Foot-pace and Steps for the Communion Table.

Sir *Anthony Ingram*, The Communion Table and the Rails.

Sir *Henry Tulse*, The Marble Font and the Pavement, and the Steps up to it.

Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, A Velvet Carpet for the Communion Table, with Silk and gold Fringe; a Common Prayer Book covered with the same Velvet, and a Pulpit Cushion of the same Velvet, with Silk and Gold Tassels.

Dame *Elizabeth Clark*, as the Gift of her late Husband *Dr. Nathaniel Hardy*, Dean of *Rockester*,

Pewterers'-Hall.

St. Dionis Backchurch.



ter, some Time Parson of this Parish, 50*l.* And more for her own Gift, 30*l.* for the Pulpit, Reading Desk and Clerk's Pew, and for other Conveniences.

*Tho. Turgis*, Esq; gave the Gallery at the West End.

*Philip Jackson* gave the *Commandments*, Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, and the Pillars, Joiners Work and carved Work belonging to the same, and the King's Arms.

*Elizabeth Jackson*, Wife of the said *Philip*, a Damask Table Cloth, and a Damask Napkin.

A Friend of Mr. *Philip Jackson*, whose Name is concealed, a Silver Chalice, a Silver Patten, and a Silver Spoon, to be used at the Communion.

*Peter Hoet*, a Silver Bason, and a Silver Chalice for the Use of the Communion.

Dr. *John Castillion*, some Time Parson of this Parish, one Bible in Folio, and two Common Prayer Books.

Mr. *Daniel Rawlinson*, a Brass Branch containing 16 Sockets.

*James Church*, heretofore a Parishioner of this Parish, 10*l.* towards the Fitting up of the Church.

*Robert Williams*, Mercer 25*l.* towards a Bell.

**BENEFACTORS**, who lent Money gratis towards Building the Church.

Sir *Edmund Turner*.  
Sir *Robert Jefferys*.  
Mr. *Philip Jackson*.  
Mr. *Peter Hoet*.  
Mr. *Jeffery Rowland*.  
Mr. *Nathan Letton*,  
Mr. *John Archer*.

THESE lent 100*l.* each and more. Many others lent less Sums, and many more for Pewing the Church.

### MONUMENTS.

*John Master*, Gent. was by his Children buried there, 1444.

*Hugh Wick*, Mayor 1462, and the Lady *Wick*, Widow to the said *Hugh Wick*, was there buried also, and gave Lands for Sermons, &c.

*Thomas Britaine*, *Henry Travers* of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, Merchant, 1501.

*John Bond*, about 1504.

*Robert Paget*, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1536.

Sir *Tho. Curteis*, Pewterer, then Fishmonger, Mayor 1557, he was buried December 1559: His Funeral was attended with three Heralds, the Lord Mayor and Sword-Bearer, and divers Aldermen; some were in Black, and the Residue in Violet. There were an Hundred in Black Gowns and Coats. He had a Standard and five Penons of Arms; a Sermon then preached by Mr. *Richardson*, a Scot. After, all went to his House, with the Mayor and Aldermen to Dinner.

Sir *James Harvey*, Ironmonger, Mayor, 1581.

*William Peterson*, Esq; *William Sherington*, Sir *Edward Osborne*, Clothworker, Mayor, 1583, &c.

IN the North Side of the Choir is an antient Monument with this Inscription:

*Thomas Curticius*  
Sub marmore conditus isto,

Quem mundo eripuit  
Parca severa senem:  
Quemque suum Cives  
voluere augere senatum,  
Justitia & gravitas  
hunc meruere gradum.  
Purpureusq; sua  
Præturam gessit in urbe,  
Terret ut hoc multum  
laudis ab officio.  
Animus huic Consul  
Septroque insignis & ense,  
Londinum rexit  
dexteritate bona  
Thomam progeniuit  
Solemque mœstas humanis,  
Vita adeo fragilis  
sorte fugaxque datur.  
Unica neptis avo,  
est Anna hæres, filia Thomæ,  
Dignaque neptis avo,  
dignaque nato patre.  
Stucleo hæc nupsit  
Generoso stemmate certo,  
Præclaroque domi  
militiæque viro.  
Fumus & umbra fumus,  
quicquid mortale peribit,  
Sola manet pietas,  
quæ sine fine viret.

NEAR unto it is a very good Monument belonging to Sir *James Harvey*, but without any Inscription, or Epitaph.

IN the Wall, on the same Side, is a small Monument thus inscribed:

D. D. M. S.

*Emanuel de Meteren*, Mercatori *Antwerpiensi*, atque inter ordinis ejusdem *Belgas Londini*, quondam Cos. Def. viro pio, viro docto. Qui rerum in *Belgia* gest. Historiam, opus luculentum & fidei plenum, posteris reliquit.

*Esther de Corput*, conjux conjugii, liberique IX. parenti optimo P. P. Obiit die 8 Aprilis, Anni 1613, XII, cum vixisset An. LXXVI. Mens. 3

ON a Pillar in the midst of the Chancel, is this Inscription:

Animæ super Æthera vivunt.

*Jacobo Colio* C. F. Belgæ Regis *Henrici VIII.* munere Angl. indignæ Mercatori probo. Qui obiit Ann. Chri. 1613, XCI, suo LXXIX. Et *Elizah Orteliæ*. Qui obiit Anno Christi, 1613, XCI. Connubio nuper, nunc Tumulo junctis Jac. Colini parentibus pientiss.

THERE is a Monument in the South Side of the Choir with this Inscription:

M. H. F. C.

Christo duce, & ossa resurgent.

The Tomb of Sir *Edward Osborne*, Knt. some Time Lord Mayor of this noble City, who was buried An. Dom. 1591: And of Dame *Margaret*, his second Wife, who married after with *M. Baron Clarke*, (by whom this Tomb was erected,) and was buried, An. Dom. 1602.

AT the South West End of the Church are the following Monuments:

Mistress *Katharine Woodward*, Widow, having (in her Life-time) been a godly, religious, and virtuous Matron, charitable to the poor, and



not sparing of her Purse to pious Uses; two worthy Gentlemen (her Executors) have here raised a comely Remembrance of her to all Posterity.

This Monument was erected for the Worshipful Mr. *John Hewet*, Gent. Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, and free of the Clothworkers Company; who in his Life-time was loving to all, and pitiful to the Poor: Witness the yearly Pension he hath given for ever, of 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish. He changed this mortal Habitation the third Day of *July*, Anno Dom. 1602.

A Monument in the North Isle, with this Inscription:

Cur quod partu obeas lachrymis  
Rigat ora maritus,  
Et quasi tu pereas  
Se macerat per eas?  
Dum cedis domino,  
Discedis ab orbe scelesto,  
Parendo & prais,  
Non pariendo peris.  
Hic jaceo Triplici Monumento  
A morte beata,  
Marmoris hoc mœsto  
Vir mihi corde dedit;  
Virtus, Nobilitas, Pietas;  
Patientia nostra,  
Dant alium, hoc vero  
Vincet honore prius:  
At ternum Æternum est  
Cæloque locatus, et illud  
Nec Vir, nec Virtus,  
Sed dedit ipse Deus.

In obitum Fœminæ Generosissimæ Dom. Mariæ Stanley, uxoris Tho. Stanley, Armigeri, Filia Rogeri Apleton. Militis & Baronetti. Quæ cum viro suo Tres Filios peperisset (quorum duo hic jacent sepulti) ultimi partus, qui nunc superest, laboribus extincta fuit, 4 Die Junii 1609, Anno Etatis suæ 23.

FOR the finding of a Priest to celebrate Mass in this Church, for the Soul of somebody deceased, and here buried; (whether it were *Darby*, or some else) was appropriated a Messuage and Tenement in the Parish of *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, inhabited by one *Peter Crowch*.

MONUMENTS more modern in this Church are these:

ONE for Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. late eldest Alderman of the City; died Anno 1703, aged 91. He gave 20 *l.* a Year for Prayers to be said in this Church every Day in the Week half an Hour after Seven of the Clock in the Morning; which Dr. *Gatford*, the Rector, had done for some Time before voluntarily. The said Sir *Robert* hath a comely Monument erected for him with eight Penons and a Streamer hanging up near it.

HE was a most excellent Magistrate, of exemplary Charity, Virtue, and Goodness.

ALSO for Dame *Percilla* his Wife, Daughter of *Luke Cropsey*, Esq; who died the 26th of October, 1676, and in the 43d Year of her Age.

ON the North Side the Church, against a Pillar, fronting Southward, a handsome White Marble Monument of the Composite Order, adorned with Death's Head, a Cherub, &c. and this Inscription:

H. S. E.

Sub marmore prope posito,  
In expectationem beatæ Resurrectionis,

Corpus

DANIELIS RAWLINSON,  
Civis & OEnopolæ Londinensis Honesta &  
Antiqua familia GRASDALIÆ in Agro Lancastrensi  
ORIUNDI.

Si annos spectes, satis diu Vixit,  
Si Beneficia, premunt Annos,  
Si animo agitata prematura morte abreptus est.

Obijt

Anno Ætatis LXV. Idibus Quintil. 1679.

Jacent juxta sepulti

MARGARETA UXOR,  
DANIEL filius natu maximus,  
ELIZABETHA filia,  
MARIA filia,

Quæ fuit UXOR Johannis Mazine Armigeri  
Et RAWLINSON MAZINE

Infans, Nepos, & unica Mariæ Proles.  
Monumentum hoc Patris memoriæ sacrum  
P. P.

THOMAS RAWLINSON Filius,  
Superstitum Natu Maximus.

NEAR this, at the West End of the Church, is another Monument for the same Family thus inscribed:

Juxta Columnam (cui adhæret Avorum Monumentum) requiescit pars magna

Gentis RAWLINSONIANÆ, viz.

THOMAS RAWLINSON,

Ab Antiqua & Honesta Stirpe apud *Brigantes* ortus;

Virtute sua illustris:

Principi suo JACOBO II. P. O. M. fidelis:

Inter Equestris Ordinis Viros cooptatus, & ex ejusdem  
Regis Mandato Consul *Londinensis* renunciatus, Anno  
MDCLXXXVII.

Postea Legionis Civicæ *Albæ* Chiliarcha nominatus, & Præses  
Hospitiorum de *Bridewell* & *Bethlem* uno fere Curatorum  
animo electus MDCCV.

Anno demum isto mirabili MDCCVI. arbitrio popularis auræ in  
Præturam hujusce Urbis evectus.

In omnibus Vitæ Officiis CIVIS boni & PARENTIS aman-  
tissimi partes Auspicio satis felici adimplevit:

Probus, Innocuus malarum artium expers, in exequenda Justitia,  
& dirimendis popularium Litibus nec Prece nec Pretio ad  
alterutram partem inclinatus:

Æris alieni non appetens, nec sui profusus, sine omni dedecore  
tenax:

De Omnibus denique, quibus innotuit, bene meritus est.

In Uxorem ascivit MARIAM, Filiam natu maximam RICHARDI TAYLER, Armig. de *Turnham Green* in Com.  
*Middlesex.* quacum 27 Annos degebat placidos, & 15 Libero-  
rum Pater evasit.

In hac Parochia natus fuit ille THOMAS, Mense Martio,  
MDCXLVII. & e vivis excedens 11 Novembris MDCCVIII.  
ad paternos pedes inhumatus.

In eodem cum Patre conquiescunt Sepulchro quinque THOMÆ  
& MARIÆ Liberi, viz.

ANNA MARIA, nata 26 Mart. 1682. denata 28 Mart. 1687.

DANIEL, natus 30 Decemb. 1683. denatus 14 Maii, 1686.

MARIA, nata 3 Julii, & denata 16 ejusdem Mensis, 1685.

MARGARETTA, nata 14 Julii, & denata 13 Septembr. 1686.

SUSANNA MARIA, nata 8 Septembr. 1688. non minus Corporis  
quam Animi Forma conspicua, flagranti in Deum Zelo, reli-  
gioso in Parentes Studio, & Animi Viribus, ultra ætatem, ab  
omni parte illustris. Raptim, licet matura Cælo, ad cœlestem  
properavit Chorum duodecennis 10 Septembr. 1700.

DANIEL alter ab *Indiis Orientalibus* rediens, Febre & Dysenteria  
correptus, ætatis suæ anno 18, obiit 27 Decemb. 1705. *Calla-*  
*cute*, & in *Sanctæ Helene* Insula sepultus.

Hanc



Hanc Officii, Beneficiorum memores, & amoris tesseram qualem-  
cumque Marito, Patri, & Familiæ optimis M. P.

MARIA Uxor, THOMAS RAWLINSON, Armig. RICARDUS L.L.D.

MARIA, GULIELMUS, ANNA, HONOR, JOHANNES, CON-  
STANTINUS & TEMPEST, Liberi superstites :

Qui, ad sublevandos hujus Parochiæ pauperiores, annuos quos-  
dam proventus erogavere, ea lege, ut Familiæ memoria per-  
ennetur, quantum in illis est, & nitor hujus Marmoris,  
curantibus Ecclesiæ Guardianis, a squaloribus vindicetur.

MARIA Vidua THOMÆ Equitis obiit CHELSEÆ, Com. Midd.  
21 Feb. MDCCXXIV-V. Ætat. LXIII.

THOMAS Filius natu maximus THO. & MARIÆ, obiit 6 Aug.  
MDCCXXV. & in Ecclesia Di. BOTULPHI, prope ALDERS-  
GATE, Sepultus Ætat. 44.

GULIELMUS ex Filiis THOMÆ, Eq. Aur. natus VIII Maii  
MDCXCIII. obiit VII. April. N.S. MDCCXXXII. &  
ANTVERPIÆ Sepultus.

ON a very graceful polished Monument of  
Touch, at the North End of the Altar-Piece,  
adorned with Cartouches, and Branches of Palm,  
gilt with Gold, also with Frieze, Cornice, Pedi-  
ment, and Urns, this Inscription :

Near this Place lies the Body of Sir Arthur In-  
gram, Knt. Spanish Merchant and Citizen of  
LONDON, descended from a Family in  
Lincolnshire. He died September 12, 1681.  
Ætat. suæ 64; leaving behind him a mournful  
Widow, Dame Anne Ingram, Daughter of Wil-  
liam Lowfield, Citizen of LONDON, and  
four young Children, Robert, Arthur, Hannah,  
and Anne.

Also the Body of the abovesaid Hannah, who  
married Arthur Champney, of Raleigh, in De-  
von, Esq; and leaving one Daughter, died May  
1, 1693.

Also the Body of the abovesaid Dame Anne  
Ingram, who continuing a Widow, performed all  
other Acts of Love and Tendernefs to her Chil-  
dren, died truly and heartily lamented by them,  
March 29, 1702. Ætat. suæ 59. To whose  
Memory her two Sons, Robert and Arthur, have  
erected this Monument.

HERE are these Arms. Ermin on a Fess  
Gule, three Escallop Shells Or. Impaled with  
Party per Fess Vert and Or. A pale counter-  
changed, every Piece of the Second charged, the  
First with a Buffler's Head coupé Sable, and  
the two in Base, with each a Garb Gules.

ON the South Side the Altar, is a white Mar-  
ble Monument, with this Inscription :

Near this Place, in the Chancel, lieth interr'd  
the Body of Philip Lackson, of this Parish, Mer-  
chant, Son to Miles Lackson, of Cambebay, in  
the County of Somerset, Esq; He married Eliza-  
beth, Daughter to John Brown, of Sutton St.  
Clare, in the same County, Esq; by whom he had  
three Sons, Edward, and two Philips, and two  
Daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor.

He was constantly devout in the Duties of Re-  
ligion, according to the Church of England,  
truly loyal to the King, loving to his Relations,  
Neighbours, and Acquaintance; faithful in  
Friendship, just in all his Dealings, and chari-  
table to the Poor. In Memory of whom Eliza-  
beth, his Relict, caused this Monument to be  
set up, A. D. 1686.

Here are these Arms : Argent on a Chevron be-  
tween three Eagle's Heads erased Sable, as many  
Cinquefoils of the first; impaled with Sable, a  
Chevron Per pale Argent and Or, between three  
Griffin's Heads, erased of the second.

ON the South Side the Chancel, a spacious  
white and black Marble Monument, adorned  
with Columns, Entablament, Pediment, two  
Urns, and as many Cupids; who each, with one  
of their Hands, support his Arms; and with  
their other, hold the one a Crown, the other a  
Chaplet, or Wreath of Laurel, having this In-  
scription :

Mors Janna Vitæ.

Underneath, in the Vault, resteth, in sure and  
certain Hope of a Resurrection to Eternal Life,  
the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, late Wife of  
Mr. James Wood, and of this Parish, who de-  
parted this Life the 17th of October 1690, in the  
50th Year of her Age.

RESURGAM.

For if the Dead rise not, then is not Christ  
raised. 1 Cor. xv. 16.

Thus saith the Lord, behold, O my People! I  
will open your Graves, and cause you to come  
out of your Graves, and bring you into the  
Land of Israel; and ye shall know that I am the  
Lord, when I have opened your Graves, O my  
People! and brought ye up out of your Graves, and  
shall put my Spirit in you, and ye shall live. Eze-  
kiel, Chap. xxxvii, Part of the 12th, 13th, and  
14th Verses.

Here also resteth the Body of the said Mr.  
James Wood, who departed this Life the 26th of  
July 1700, in the 63d Year of his Age.

The Arms are: Party per Pale Argent and  
Azure, on a Chevron between three Birds Sable,  
and the first Counterchange way; as many  
Cinquefoils of the First and Second.

ON the South Side of the Church, a handsome  
white Marble Monument for Mr. Nathaniel Lit-  
ten, of LONDON, Merchant; but nothing  
remarkable in the Inscription.

THERE are flat Stones for Richard Slany,  
Merchant, 1678, and Mary Slany, his Wife,  
1684; and John Slany, his Son, 1694.

Joanna Jacobs, late of this Parish, Widow,  
1691, aged 77: And James Jacobs, her Son,  
Merchant, 1701.

Thomas Turgis, some Time of this Parish,  
1650. Ebett Turgis, his former Wife, 1629.  
Mary, his latter Wife, 1639.

AGAINST the North Wall is the following  
Inscription, on a Monument erected to the Me-  
mory of that learned Physician Dr. Tyson :

M. S.

EDVARDI TYSON, M. D. ab antiqua  
stirpe in Agro Cumbriæ oriundi, viri omni Erudi-  
tione atq; Doctrinæ, in illis imprimis studiis, quæ  
Medicum aut instruunt aut ornant, præstantissimi:  
In Arte Anatomica plane singularis.

Qui Coll. Medicorum LONDON. & Soci-  
etatis Regiæ Socius fuit: In Aula Chirurgorum  
Prælector Anatomicus: In Hospitio mente Cap-  
torum Medicus fidelissimus. Omni vitæ munere  
cum laude defunctus, Pietate erga Deum, Amore  
in Confanguineos, Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate  
erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumq; suavitate  
inter universos, sempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus.  
Morte obiit repentina, Calend. Aug. A. D.  
MDCCVIII. Annos natus LVIII.

On



## On the East WALL.

A Monument set up by *Lionel Gatford*, D. D. late Rector of this Parish, for his two Wives, *Anne* and *Mary*. His own Epitaph is:

Vir prisca Fide, Pietate, Amicitia, Animo Eccl. Anglicanæ devotissimo: Quem pauperes, dum in vivis, experti sunt egregie largum, fato functum, præsertim vero Coll. JESU apud *Can-tab.* (quo quondam Alumnus gaudebat) & Filii Clericorum, Ecclesiæq; Anglican. Benefactorem; nunquam non laudabunt, munificentissimum.

Obijt Spe beatæ Resurrectionis fretus xvi. Cal. Oct. A. D. MDCCXV. Ætat. LXII.

St. *Andrews Lane* in Parochia St. *Dionisii*.

THIS Rectory is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Tithes, per Act of Parliament, are 120 l. per Ann. besides Glebes and Perquisites, and is rated in the King's Books at 25 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Joseph Smith*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *William Hay*.

PRAYERS are at eight and five in Summer, and nine and five in Winter. A Sermon preached every *Maunday Thursday*, is the Gift of the Lady *Harvey*. There is an Organ, 10 Bells, and Chimes.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:	The WARD-OFFICERS are:
2 Church-wardens.	3 Inquests.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Constables.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, &c. in this Parish are:

PART of *Lime-street*; Part of *Cullum-street*; Part of *Fenchurch-street*, *Ingram-court*, *Bell-yard*, *St. Paul's-court*; Part of *Rood-lane*; Part of *Philpot-lane*, *Holden's*, or *Nonsuch-court*, *Mosely-court*, and *Brabant-court*.

THE Number of Houses 120.

## The PARISH of ALHALLOWS Lombard-Street.

Alhallows  
Lombard-  
street.

BY the Four Corners, formerly so called from *Fenchurch-street* in the East, *Bridge-street* on the South, *Grass-street* on the North, and *Lombard-street* on the West; and at the North East Corner of the last, viz. *Lombard-street*, is a handsome Parish Church, called *Alhallows Grass-church* in *Lombard-street*, in antient Records, because the Grass Market went down that Way, and was there kept; but the Street was far larger than at present, several Incroachments having been made upon it.

WHEN this Church was new built, *John Warner*, Armourer, and Grocer, Sheriff 1494, built the South Isle; his Son *R. Warner*, Esq; finished it in the Year 1516. The Pewterers Company were Benefactors towards the North Isle, &c. The Steeple, or Bell-Tower thereof was finished in the Year 1544, about the thirty sixth of *Henry VIII*. The Stone Porch of this Church was brought from the dissolved Priory of St. *John of Jerusalem*, by *Smithfield*: So was the Frame for their Bells. But the Bells being bought, were never brought thither, by Reason that one old *Warner*, Draper, of that Parish, dying, his Son *Mark Warner*, would not perform what his

Father had begun and appointed; so that this handsome Steeple had but one Bell, which the Fryars were wont to use.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified in the Year 1622, and 1623; but being one of those destroyed by the great Fire in 1666, was the last that was rebuilt, being finished 1694.

IN this Church is only one Pillar, which, and also the Pilasters, are of the *Tuscan* Order.

THE Building is in Length 84 Feet, Breadth 52, and Height about 30. The Altitude of the Tower is about 85 Feet, built Square.

As to its Ornaments, the Walls are lined round nine Feet high, with right Wainscot: It is handsomely pewed, and has two very fine inner Door-cases of Wainscot.

A very spacious one on the North Side; and near the East End, of the *Corinthian* Order; the Pilasters fluted, and the Capitals, Frieze and Cornice, well carved; over which is a large circular Pediment, whereon stands the Image of *Death*: And within this Work, next the Door, are other small Pilasters, and an arching Pediment, the Space between which, and the Cornice under it, is replenished with a Piece of curious open Carving, the View whereof is intercepted by an artificial white Curtain, likewise carved, but so natural, that many have attempted to draw it on one Side, the better to see the Carving, which seems to be behind it.

THE other Door-case is at the West End, and near the South Side of the Church, which is in every Respect like that abovesaid, except that whereas the Figure over the other Door-case is that of *Death*, upon the Pediment of this is the Image of *Time* carved in Wood.

THE Pulpit is finely carved and finnier'd, as is also the Pillar and Sound-Board, which are of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Palm-Branches, Flowers, Leaves, Fruit, Vases, &c.

AT the Roof is a Quandrangle of Fretwork, and between the Windows are Voluta's.

THE Altar-piece is spacious and finely carved. It is of right Wainscot, and consists of four Columns with their Entablature, all well cut with five Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, viz. a Circular, and above it a Triangular, belonging to the two North Columns, and the like to the two Southward; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters upon Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* is done in Black upon Gold: And in the Middle between the Arching Parts of the Frames for the *Commandments*, is a Pelican feeding her Young with her own Blood (an Emblem of our Saviour) and above the Cornice, over the *Commandments*, is a Glory finely painted, and adorned, with an Enrichment of Carving, as Flowers, Fruit, &c. above all which is a large Triangular Pediment and seven Candlesticks, representing the seven Golden Candlesticks we read of in the *Revelations*; which Altar-piece is said to have cost not less than 186 l.

THE Communion Table is finely finniered; under is the Holy Lamb on a Chalice, and at each of the four Feet of the Table is a Dove.

AT the West End is a handsome Gallery, the Front is Bolection Work, and therein are the Names of 42 Benefactors to the Organ, done in Gold Letters; all which Finishing within the Church, cost the Parish about 1000 l. Southward from the Altar-piece is the King's Arms, very Ornamental.

THIS Church of *All Saints* was given to the Church of *Canterbury*, by one *Brightmer*, Citizen of LONDON, with the Licence and Consent of *Stigand* the Archbishop, and *Godrie* the Dean. Witness, among others, *Lieffstane*, Portreve. This Gift was Anno 1053. This *Brightmer* gave also his Messuage at *Gerschercke* (*Gass Church*) to the same Church of *Canterbury*.

IN



IN *Grafs-Church-street* was a House with a Shop and Warehouse called *Green-Acre*, for which a Rent of 5 *l.* had been reserved Time out of Mind; but the Rent afterwards advancing (besides a Fine) to 30 *l.* Yearly, a great Suit was commenced for the Increase of the Tythe proportionable.

AND it came at last to a general Matter, wherein all the City Clergy were concerned, viz. for the Increase of the Tythe of Houses in LONDON, according to the Improvement of Rent: For, *Dun*, Parson of *Grafs Church*, petitioned the Lord Mayor in King *James I.* his Time, that whereas the Tythe of the said *Green Acre* was paid to him only according to the Rate of 5 *l.* whereas he ought to have Allowance according to the Rate of 30 *l.* by the Year, &c. But the Lord Mayor allowing the old Rate, *Dun* went into *Chancery*, Sir *Francis Bacon* being then Lord Chancellor; and the Case was found so difficult, that a Special Commission was granted unto the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and many others, both Great Officers of the King's Court and Chief Judges, having full Power given them for the hearing and determining of this Business, between the Citizens of LONDON, and the Parsons of the several Parishes, and to make an arbitrary End between them. They sat at *York-House*; but the main Question remained undetermined, and no Resolution was given. So the Case divided into six Parts, and is argued in *Calthorp's* Reports of Special Cases.

The MONUMENTS in this Church are these:

A fair Monument in the Wall, at the East End of the North Isle of the Choir with this Inscription:

Memoria Sacrum.

Spe certa in Christo resurgendi, hic requiescit *Christopherus Tolderney*, Armiger, Vir prudens, & optimis studiis inutritus: Atque *Susanna* Uxor, Filia *Johannis Alnwici*, Generos. Qui cum plures annos fide & amore conjugali concordissime vixissent; Obiit illa nono die *Januarii*, Anno Domini, M.D.CXII. Ille *Martii* sequentis die 20, Quatuor liberis superstitibus, *Christophero* & *Joanne*, *Jana*, (*Roberto Darello de Calehil* Militi nupta) & *Elizabetha*.

A very good Stone plated, on the Ground in the same Isle, thus inscribed:

Here under this Stone resteth (in assured Hope of a joyful Resurrection) the Body of *Rebecca Crispe*, Daughter to *John Pake*, of *Broomefield*, in *Essex*, Gent. and late Wife to *Nicholas Crispe*, of LONDON, Merchant. She departed this Life the 27th Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1616, and in the 37th Year of her Age; giving to the World (both in her Life and Death) undoubted Testimony of her Faith in *Christ Jesus*, having had Issue three Sons and eight Daughters.

IN the Chancel is a fair Stone plated, against his Pew Door, with this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Simon Horspool*, free of the Drapers Company; also free of the ancient Wool-Staple; free of the Merchants-Adventurers of the old *Hauunce* and *Muscovia*. He was chosen Sheriff of LONDON, An. 1591. He married *Elizabeth Smith*, Daughter to *John Smith*, of *Cosham*, in the County of *Wiltshire*, Gent. and Sister to *Thomas Smith*, Customer of LONDON; and by her he had Issue three Sons and three Daughters, *William*, *Simon*, and *Thomas*; *Elizabeth* married with *Alexander King*, one of the Queen's Majesty's Auditors; *Hawys*, married with *Francis Dorrington*, Merchant of *Tripoly*; and *Joan* married with *John Whitebrooke*,  
VOL. I.

Gent. He died the 14th Day of *January*, 1601, aged 75 Years.

HE dwelt in *Grafs-Church-street* in this Parish, 35 Years, and he appointed to this Parish of *All-Saints*, 4 *l.* 4 *s.* every Year for ever; and also 4 *l.* 4 *s.* to the Parish of *St. Christopher's* by *Cornhill*, where he was born, and where his Father *John Horspoole*, (also free of the Drapers Company, and born in *Leicestershire*) dwelt and lies buried. That every Sunday after Morning Service, there be given to 12 poor People of this Parish, to every one of them one Penny Loaf of Wheaten Bread, and also every Sunday to 12 poor People of *St. Christopher's* Parish to one of them one Penny Loaf of Wheaten Bread; and every Year upon *St. Thomas* the Apostle's Day, to every one of the said 24 poor People 1 *s.* in Money; and every Year upon the said *St. Thomas's* Day, to the two Parish Clerks of the said Parishes, and every of them for their Pains 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the two Sextons of the said Parishes, and to every of them for their Pains 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

IN Performance whereof *William Horspoole*, Son of the said *Simon Horspoole*, hath granted two several Annuities and Rents, Charge of 4 *l.* 4 *s.* a-piece out of an House in *Corbet's-alley* in *Grace-church-street*, in the Parish of *St. Peter*, to certain Parishioners of the said Parishes respectively, and their Heirs in Trust, to the aforesaid Uses for ever.

ON a fair plated Stone, lying by the other, is this Inscription:

Virtue is not dead.

The Soul in Heaven,  
the Body here of *Izan* lies,  
By her *John Edwards* good,  
and by her Parents both:  
She dear to all her three,  
that living still she cries,  
Lay me by them,  
For other Grave I loath.  
O God, that heard'st  
the cry of this thy creature,  
Make *Izans* many,  
in Virtue, Grace, and Feature.  
As love (in Life)  
conjoined us once,  
And God (by death)  
disjoin'd us twaine:  
So love by death  
rejoin'd our bones  
And God (in joy)  
join'd us again.

IN the South Isle of the Choir is a fair Monument erected for the same Person, with this Inscription:

Stand here firme (God permitting) ever, a Patterne as pure to sacred Virtue. In memory of a blessed Matrone here buried Rich in true piety, virtue and reverend modesty, from her Cradle to her Coffin: An ornament of her Sexe, for true constancy in both fortunes: The onely Mother and beauty of her Race, in her time, named *Izan Wright*, by her Father, *Edwards* by her first Husband, both of this Parish, and also here buried. Her shining to the vaine World (to whom Adversity is Vice, and Prosperity is Virtue) was eclipsed by a second marriage, wherein she deceased the fifth day of *March*, An. Dom. 1613, aged about 66 yeeres.

IN the same Isle, is a handsome small Monument with the following Inscription:

Hereunder this Place lieth buried the Body of *Thomas Walker*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON,  
5 O



DON, who deceased the 25th Day of January, 1599; which said *Thomas Walker* had two Wives, *Joane* and *Mary*; by *Joane* he had Issue eight Children, four Sons, and four Daughters: *Joane* his Wife lieth hereunder buried, who deceased the 29th Day of August, 1592. *Ætatis sue* 69.

Man's Life, betimes try it who shall,  
Shall find no Time in it to trust:  
Sometime to climb, sometime to fall,  
Till Life of Man be brought to Dust.

Persons, over whom Stones engraven were laid.

*In the Chancel.*

*Mary Sherbrook*, Wife of *John Sherbrook*, of LONDON, Merchant, died 1681.

*Thomas Horton*, Citizen and Grocer; 1702. Aged 75: Also *Elizabeth Horton*, his Wife, 1696.

*South Isle.*

*Alexander Orpwood*, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, 1672.

*William Kerwood*, 1676.

*Mary Dawson*, Jan. 2, 1715.

*John Brown*, April 29, 1713.

IN the Vestry is a Table of Benefactors, that gave to the Altar-piece and other Gifts to this Parish. Whose Names are as follow:

<i>Sir William Ruffel.</i>	<i>Richard Thornton.</i>
<i>Thomas Fenney.</i>	<i>Peter Lupart.</i>
<i>Thomas Fielder.</i>	<i>John Dodson.</i>
<i>Thomas Lowfield.</i>	<i>Thomas Bishop.</i>
<i>Robert Stokes.</i>	<i>Sir John Sweetapple.</i>
<i>Bridget Elson.</i>	<i>Edward Beard, &amp;c.</i>

THERE is a good Organ in this Church, erected in the Year 1701. The Benefactors to which are set down upon the Organ Gallery.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Tythes valued at 110 l. per Ann. and valued in the King's Books at 22 l. 6 s. 8 d.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. Egerton, and the Lecturer the Rev. Dr. Heylin.

PRAYERS are on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at Eleven o'Clock: Here is a Gift Sermon on *Good-Friday*, for which 20 s. is paid. Two Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:

Two Church-wardens.

The WARD-OFFICERS are:

4 Common - Council-Men.  
3 Constables.  
4 Inquests.  
3 Scavengers.

FORTY Boys are clothed, Books found them, and they are put out Apprentices by a Society of *Langborn Ward*, who come to this Parish-Church. Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Parish are,

PART of *Grace-church-street*, *White Hart-court*, *Ball-alley*, Part of *Lombard-street*, *Bell-alley-yard*, *Boar's-Head-court*, and Part of *Leadenhall Market*.

IN this Parish is a large and noted Meeting-House for Quakers. The Number of Houses 120.

NEXT to the Church of *Albhalows* is *George-yard*, which in Mr. *Stow's* Time was a common Ostrery for Travellers, being the Sign of the *George*, and before that belonged to *Earl Ferrers*, and was his LONDON Lodging in *Lombard-street*. The said *Earl's* Brother, in the Year 1175, was privately slain in the Street in the Night, as was shewn in a former Chapter.

NEAR adjoining to this is

## The PARISH of St. EDMUND the KING.

ST. Edmund, the King and Martyr (to whom this Church is dedicated) was Nephew to *Offa*, King (at least in Right) of the *East Angles*, who adopted him his Successor in that Kingdom, which, when after King *Offa's* Death, he had governed Christian-like, 15 Years, he was, in the first *Danish* Persecution, under *Hunguar* and *Hubba*, being taken at *Henglesdune* (now *Hoxton*) in *Suffolk*, for his Confession of CHRIST, first whipp'd forely, then bound to a Tree, and Arrows shot at him, then beheaded, and his Head thrown into a thick Grove of Bushes and Briars, but afterwards, it being miraculously (as some will have it) found, it was, with the Body there buried, and a wooden Chapel erected over his Grave, but from thence, in Process of Time, translated to another Town in *Suffolk*, where, in Honour of him, a very great Church was built, wrought with a wonderful Frame of Timber, whence it began to be called *St. Edmundi Burgus* (now commonly, *St. Edmund's-Bury*, or more short, *Bury*;) and afterwards King *Canutus* to expiate the Sacrilegious Impiety of his Father *Swenus*, against this Church, being affrighted, with a Vision of *St. Edmund's*, built it again of a new Work, enrich'd it, offered his own Crown to the Holy Martyr, brought into it Monks, with their Abbots, and gave to it many fair and large Manors, and (*inter alia*) the Town itself full and whole. Here then this holy King and Martyr was laid in a goodly Shrine set with Jewels and precious Stones.

HE was beheaded on the 20th of *November*, Anno Dom. 866, according to some, as others 870. [*x Scrip.* 805] which Day is celebrated to his Memory.

TO this Parish is united, by Act of Parliament, the Parish of *St. Nicholas Acons*.

THE Church of *St. Edmund the King* is situated on the North Side of *Lombard-street*, against *St. Clement's-lane* End.

IT is built contrary to most others; the greatest Length being from North to South, and the Altar-piece is at the North End: This Building is of the *Tuscan* Order; the Roof is flat, and there are no Pillars within that help to support it. As to the Ornament and Finishing of this Church, the Roof has Enrichments of Quadrangles, and of Crocket Work within, and with Festoons, Vases, &c. without.

HERE is a neat little Gallery; and the Church is very well pewed, and wainscotted with Oak eight Foot high, and also two Door-cases of that Kind of Timber, adorned with Pilasters, &c. of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments of Shields, Palm Branches, &c.

THE Pulpit is finely carved, the Sound-Board Canonical, with Festoons, Cherubims, &c.

THE Font is near the South West Corner of the Church of Marble; and the Type is Wainscot, well carved, having the Figures of the 12 Apostles in a standing Posture, in two Ranges extending round it, also Enrichments of Cherubims, &c.

THE Altar-piece is pretty spacious, the lower Part Bolection Wainscot, the upper Part carved and adorned with Frieze and Pediment, which has an Enrichment of Festoons, Fruit, &c. also three Cherubims, one under a *Glory*, which is between two others; above which is a neat Cornice and Circular or Compass Pediment. Here are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters on Black, between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, the latter



latter holding an Incense Pot; and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are done as the *Commandments*.

IN the Window over the Communion Table, are the Arms of *England* painted on the Glass, and under them is written, *This Window was set up in the memorable Year of the Union, 1707.*

THIS Church was rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON. The Dimensions are as follow. Length 69 Feet, Breadth 39, Height 32, and that of the Steeple or Tower is about 90 Feet.

It was beautifully repaired in the Year 1727.

The MONUMENTS in this Church are these:

Sir *John Milborne*, Draper, Mayor, deceased, 1535, buried there by Dame *Joan* and Dame *Margaret*, his Wives, under a Tomb of Touch.

*Humphrey Heyford*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1477.

Sir *William Chester*, Draper, Mayor, 1560, with his Wives, amongst his Predecessors.

Sir *George Barne*, Mayor, 1586, &c.

*D. Johanni Milburno*, vitrico.

*D. Joanni Chestero*, patri.

*D. Roberto Tempesto*, generoso.

*Gulielmus Chesterus*, posuit.

*Elizabetha suo*

postquam *Chestera* marito,

Sex natos, natas

octo dedisset, ait;

Non opus in terris,

nec fas me vivere supra,

Jam sat habes comitum,

chare marite, vale.

Quam quoniam nequit

vivam revocare sub auras,

Quod potuit, fecit,

dum fuit illa super.

Illa ex parte suam

faciem de marmore duci.

Jussit, at ex ista,

Conjugis ore suæ.

Hæc natus illa

natos subjunxit, eodem

Vultu, quippe albos

Mors facit esse suos.

Hæc cecidit, manet ille

Super, quando moriturus

Inscius, at certus

quod moriturus erit.

*D. Joannæ Milburne*, secundo marito matris suæ optimæ, *Gulielmus Chesterus* posuit, Anno Domini, 1561.

ON the other Side of the Chancel, North, is a handsome small Monument, with this Inscription:

This Monument declares,

that here the Corpse do lie

Of him that fought in Science Sight,

to publish prudently,

(Among the rest of Things

the which he put in Ure)

That anient Practice and profound,

That Hight of Architecture.

A Knowledge meet for those,

that Buildings do erect,

As by his Works, at large set forth,

is shewn the full Effect.

All for the Love he bare

To this his Native Land:

Yet tho' he died, his Deeds do live,

and Fame in them doth stand.

Who likes therefore to win

Such fame as he hath won,

Let them take Care for Common-weal,

as here *John Shute* hath done:

Whose Soul, we hope to be

in faithful *Abraham's* Breast,

With God's Elect and Chosen Flock,  
for ever there to rest.

Wisdom and Science,

above each other Thing,

Are Virtues, from the which

all Fame doth spring.

*John Shute*, Painter-strainer, died the 25th of September, 1563.

IN this Church of late have been buried with Monumental Stones laid over them, these that follow:

In the Chancel.

*Edward* and *Charles Mompeyson*, Sons of *Edward* and *Jane Mompeyson*. *Edward* 1698, *Charles* 1700.

*Edward Mompeyson*, Goldsmith, January 23, 1704.

IN the Body of the Church, two Sons of *Joseph* and *Judith Horneby*, of this Parish, both which departed in the Year 1687.

*R. White*, the late Wife of *Thomas White*, 1686.

*Frances*; the Wife of *William Wylls*, Esq; Merchant, 1676, and *William Wylls*, his Son.

Queen *Mary's* Arms in a Table near the Pulpit inscribed: *In Memoriam Augustissimæ & Exoptatissimæ Reginae Mariæ morte præmatura*, Dec. 28, 1694, *cælo redditæ*.

AGAINST the West Wall almost at the North End is a neat Marble Table set up to the Memory of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Shepherd*, Lecturer of this Parish, and *Rebecca Shepherd* his Wife: She died the 8th of October, 1721, and he the 28th of August 1724.

CHARITIES to the Poor in St. Edmund's Parish.

Mr. *Richard Jaie*, Serjeant of Law, hath given to the Poor of this Parish, yearly, for ever, 45 s. to be given in Bread, Coals, or otherwise.

Mrs. *Joan Lowen*, of *Rainham*, in the County of *Essex*, Widow, by her Will, dated in March 1569, hath given to the Poor of this Parish, 52 s. yearly, for ever, in Bread, with the Advantage, 13 Penny-Loaves every Sunday to 13 poor People, &c.

Mr. *John Torkington*, 40 s. yearly, for ever, in Bread, or otherwise, by his Will in the Year 1571, paid by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers Company, or out of his own House situated in the same Parish.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Knight, some Time Lord Mayor of this honourable City, by his Will the 23d Day of March, gave 54 s. yearly, for ever, in Bread, or otherwise; paid out of the Rent of a House then called the *Beades* in *Birchen-lane*; and 12 d. a-piece to each Churchwarden, for ever, to see his Will performed.

*John Rois*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, by his Will, the 23d of August, 1568, to twelve poor People, six of this Parish, and six of the Parish of *Whittington College*, every Sunday, for ever, in Bread, hath given a Penny Loaf to each Person, payable out of his House, in the same Parish.

*William Watson*, by his Will the 19th Day of September, 1586, hath given his Dwelling-House in St. *Clement's-lane*, to have 40 s. paid yearly, for ever, to the Poor of the said Parish, in Bread, or otherwise.

Mr. *Thomas Russel*, by his Will the 7th Day of July 1593, hath given, yearly, for the Term of 37 Years, two Loads of Charcoal, to the Poor of this Parish, betwixt *Albion-tide* and *Christ-*



*Christmas*; paid by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers Company, out of certain Houses standing in *Thames-street*, in the Parish of *St. Mary Somerfet*.

Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Knight, Haberdasher, gave to this Parish (where, as it seems, he lived) 1 l. 6 s. per Annum.

Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, 5 l. per Annum.

HERE is an Organ in this Church, and a Table of the Names of the several Inhabitants of the united Parishes of *St. Edmund the King*, and *St. Nicholas Acons*, who were Contributors towards the Purchase of it, and Building a Gallery for the same, *Anno Domini* 1701; and the particular Sums of Money given by each. The first set down are Dr. *Thomas Lynford*, Rector, and Dr. *Zacharias Isham*, Lecturer, who gave 20 l. each; and others gave 10 l. others 5 l. the least a Guinea.

THIS Living is a Rectory, and the Presentation is said to be twice in the King, and once in the Bishop of LONDON; the Value, per Act of Parliament, is 180 l. per Annum, rated in the King's Books at 21 l. 14 s. 2 d. and *St. Nicholas* at 13 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Gordon*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Morgan*.

PRAYERS are at eleven and seven o'Clock Daily; and the Gift Sermons are a Lecture Sermon every last Sunday in the Month, and one on *Christmas* Day in the Afternoon. Here are two Bells.

THE Vestries are General.

THE Ward-Officers are uncertain.

THE Officers for the Parish are:

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Sidefmen.
- 2 Collectors.

Streets, Courts, Lanes, Alleys, &c. in this Parish are:

PART of *Lombard-street*, *George-yard*, *George-alley*, *Plough-court*, *Three Kings-court*; Part of *Nag's-head-court*; Part of *St. Clement's-lane*; Part of *Birchin-lane*; Part of *Swan-alley*, and *Three Fox-court*.

THE Number of Houses 104.

THE Church of *St. Nicholas Acons* stood on the West Side of *Nicholas-lane*, near *Lombard-street*. It was a Rectory subject to the Archdeacon of LONDON, saving only as to Wills and Administrations, which belonged to the Commissary.

Sir *John Bridges*, Brug, or Bruges, (for by all these Names he is written in *Stow*) Mayor of LONDON in 1520, repaired this Church, and embattled it, and was there buried.

THIS Church seemed to be very antient, for in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, *Anno* 1084, *Godwinus*, with his Wife *Turund*, for the Redemption of their Souls, and the Remission of their Sins, and of all Christians, gave this Church of *St. Nicholas*, and all his Houses, with their Appurtenances, to *St. Mary* and *St. Aldelme* the Confessor, in the Church of *Malmsbury*, for ever: And afterwards Pope *Innocent IV*, by his Bull, bearing Date at *Lyons* 3 Ides of *October*, in the sixth of his Pontificate, confirmed (*inter alia*) to the said Monastery of *Malmsbury*, the Right of Patronage of this Church, and his Annual Rent of 5 s. usually paid out of it to the same; which Patronage continued in the said Abbot and Convent till their Suppression, upon which it came to the Crown.

THIS Parish Church was repaired and beautified in 1615, at the Cost of the Parishioners; but being burnt down by the dreadful Fire, was

afterwards annex'd to that of *St. Edmund Lombard-street*, which is made the Parochial Church for the Inhabitants of both these Parishes, the Profits whereof, in lieu of Tithes, are made of the yearly Value of 180 l. to the Incumbent, as is above-mentioned. And the Site of this Church remains now only as a Burying-place for the Inhabitants of this Parish.

THERE was a Parsonage-house in the Churchyard of this *St. Nicholas Acons*, for which the Incumbent of *St. Edmund the King* receives 6 l. per Ann.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in the Parish of *St. Nicholas Acons*, are:

Part of *Abchurch-lane*, Part of *St. Nicholas-lane*, *Fox-ordinary-court*, Part of *Boot-alley*:

THE Number of Houses 50.

FROM this Church down *Lombard-street*, by *Birchover*, or *Birchin-lane*, one half of which Lane is of this Ward, were divers handsome Houses of old Time, especially one built by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith, and some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, and another belonging to Sir *William de la Pole*, Knight Bannaret, and yet, the King's Merchant, in the 14th of *Edward III*, and after him to *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in the 24th of *Richard II*. and was his Merchant's House, and so down toward *Stocks-market*, lacking but three Houses thereof.

THE South Side of this Ward begins in the East; at the Chain to be drawn cross *Mark-lane* up into *Fenchurch-street*, and so West by the North End of *Mincing-lane*, to *St. Margaret-Pattens-street*, or *Rood-lane*, and down that Street to the Midway towards *St. Margaret's Church*; then by *Philpot-lane* (so called from Sir *John Philpot*, who dwelt there, and was Owner thereof) and down that Lane, six or eight Houses on each Side is all of this Ward.

TEN by *Grace-church* Corner into *Lombard-street*, to *St. Clement's-lane*, and down the same to *St. Clement's Church*; then down *St. Nicholas's-lane*, and down the same to *St. Nicholas's Church*, and the same Church is of this Ward.

TEN to *Abchurch-lane*, and down some small Portion thereof; then down *Sherborn-lane*, a Part thereof, and a Part of *Bearbinder's-lane* are of this Ward; and then down *Lombard-street* to the Sign of the Angel, almost to the Corner over-against *Stocks-Market*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward.

## The PARISH of ALHALLOWS STAINING.

ON the South Side, somewhat within *Mark-lane*, is the Parish Church of *Alhallows Staining*, which is so called as dedicated to *All Saints*, and the Word *Staining*, or *Stane Church*, (or *Stone Church*) as *Stow* takes it, was only to distinguish it from other Churches, that were of old built of Timber.

THE Church was repaired in many Parts of it, and very neatly and decently beautified at the Cost of the Parishioners in the Year of our Lord 1630.

It escaped the great Fire, but some Years after fell all down, yet giving some Warning of its Fall to the Sexton that was then digging a Grave near the Foundation of the Wall, he conveyed himself hastily away, and saved his Life. The Church is now rebuilt, Sir *John Fleet*, Knt. and Alderman made the Vestry.

THE Building is very plain, as well within as without, having neither Pillar nor Gallery; the Front of Free Stone, but it is of the *Tuscan* Order, and is well wainscotted round with right Wainscot, seven Feet and a half high.

THE



THE Altar-piece is old Painting upon Cloth; here are the *Commandments*, *Lord's-Prayer*, and *Creed*, above which is a Window, whereon is painted the King's Arms, with the Supporters, Helmet, Crest and Mantling, very large, and in fine Colours, as blue, red, &c. neal'd. Here are also the Arms of the Grocers Company, and those of the Lady *Margaret Slany*, to whom they were Executors, and gave this Window, Anno 1664.

THE Height of this Church is 24 Feet, Breadth 32, and Length 78 Feet in the whole.

THE Altitude of the Tower is about 70 Feet, wherein are six Bells to ring in Peal, besides a small one.

### MONUMENTS.

IN this Church have been divers fair Monuments of the Dead; namely;

*John Costin*, Girdler, a great Benefactor: He deceased 1244; his Name remaineth painted in the Church Roof. He gave out of certain Tenements to the Poor of that Parish, an hundred Quarters of Charcoals, yearly, for ever.

Sir *Robert Test*, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife, by her Will, dated 1487.

*Robert Stone*.

Sir *John Steward*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife.

*Alice*, *William* and *John*, Wife and Sons to *Thomas Clarel*.

*Agnes*, Daughter to *Thomas Niter*, Gent.

*William Atwel*.

*Felix*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Gisors*, and Wife to *Travers*.

*Thomas Mason*, Esq;

*Edmond Wartar*, Esq;

*Joan*, Wife to *John Chamberlain*, Esq; Daughter to *Roger Lewkner*, Esq;

*William Frier*.

*John Hamberger*, Esq;

*Hugh Moresby*.

*Gilbert Prince*, Alderman.

*Oliver Chorly*, Gent.

Sir *John Writhe* (or *Writhefly*) Garter, Principal King at Arms; some Time laid under a fair Tomb in the Choir, now broken down and gone.

*Joane*, Wife to *Thomas Writhefly*, Son to Sir *John Writhefly*, Garter, Daughter and Heir to *William Hall*, Esq;

*John Writhefly*, the younger; Son to Sir *John Writhefly*, and *Eleanor*.

*Eleanor*, second Wife to *John Writhefly*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Arnold*, and *Agnes* his second Wife.

*John Writhefly*, Son of *Thomas*.

*Agnes Arnold*, first married to *William Writhefly*, Daughter to *Richard Warmeford*.

*Barbara Hungerford*, Daughter to Sir *John Writhefly*, Wife to *Anthony Hungerford*, Son to

Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, of *Dennampney*, in the County of *Glocester*.

ALL these Names stand in *Stow's* first Edition, but omitted in the After-Editions, and removed among the Monuments of *St. Giles's Church* without *Cripplegate*.

*John Bostocke*, Esq;

*Christopher Holt*.

Sir *Richard Tate*, Knt. Ambassador for *Henry VIII*, buried there, 1554. His Monument remaineth yet; the rest being all pulled down, and swept out of the Church, the Church-wardens were forced to make a large Account, 12 s. that Year for Brooms, besides the Carriage away of Stone and Brasses, at their own Charge.

ON a handsome Tomb in the South Wall of the Choir is this Inscription:

Our *Holt* (alas!) hath stint his hold,  
By Death call'd hence in haste,  
Whose Christen Name being *Christopher*,  
With Christ is better plac'd.  
In *Swanton* born of gentle Race,  
In LONDON spent his Days,  
A Clerke that serv'd in Custome-house,  
In Credit many wayes.  
So that altho' we feele the losse  
Of this so deare a Friend,  
His Life spent well while he was here,  
Hath gain'd a better End.

*John Mun*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who deceased the third Day of *June* 1615, gave towards the Repairing of this Church 100 l.

*Mary Benam*, lying here buried, gave 10 l. 4 s. for ever, yearly, to this Parish, and the Parish of *St. Olave* in *Hartstreet*; which is, in *Monney*, performed every *Sunday*, 2 s. in each Place to the Poor.

IN the South Wall of this Church, is a Monument with this Inscription:

Before this Plate lieth the Body of *Emmie Charleton*, Wife to *Robert Charleton*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON; by whom she had Issue three Sons and four Daughters, and died in Childbed the 23d of *June* 1622, having been married ten Years, ten Months, and thirteen Days; and lived thirty-one Years, four Months, and odd Days. She was the youngest Daughter of *Thomas Harby* of *Adstone* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; by his last Wife *Catharine Throgmorton*, Daughter of *Clement Throgmorton*, of *Haseley* in the County of *Warwick*, Esq; and of *Catharine Nevyl*, Sister to the then Lord *Aburghsenie*.

Et genus & nomen nosti, nomenq; mariti,  
Progeniem atq; dies, sic obitum & tumulum.  
Te latet ipsa tamen, licet hac externa tueris,  
Nobilia interius, nobiliora latent.  
Nobilitas vera est sanctis virtutibus orta:  
Hanc teneris annis huic dedit omnisator.  
Nam cum lacte simul materno Religionem  
Imbibit, assidue Matre docente pia.  
Posteaq; ut vires crescebant, crevit in illa  
Vera Dei veri cognitio atq; Fides.  
Nec sine fruge Fides; fuit alma, pudica, benigna,  
Compatiens, humilis, mitis, amica, bona.  
Sic veram vera cum Justitia Pietatem, &  
Facta bonis verbis junxerat illa bona.  
Ut Mater natam, Matris sic nata nepotes  
Imbuit imprimis cognitione Dei.



Non specie tantum, sed vere relligiosa  
Et Virgo, & Conjux, & Domini & Genetrix  
Principio finis similis, sic ultima prima  
Linea conformis; mortua viva simul.

MONUMENTS of later Times.

AGAINST the North Wall, a Memorial of *Mary Beuly*, the late matchless Wife of *Thomas Beuly* of *Halplace* in *Kent*, Gent. and Merchant of LONDON. She died 1658-9.

*Thomas Beuly*, their only Son, 1658.

SOUTH Wall, on a Table; Praise GOD for *Mary Benam*, Widow, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, and *St. Olave's* next adjoining, who died *September 9, 1577*, and left Lands for the Relief of the Poor of these two Parishes, to the yearly Value of 10*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for ever.

UNDER the Communion Table is interred *Alice*, the beloved Wife of *Philip Farewel*, Citizen of LONDON, and *Turkey* Merchant. She died 1655.

A Table by the Pulpit. Praise GOD for *John Costine*, Girdler, a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish: Who died *Anno 1442*, and left Lands, out of which the Poor have ever since had, and are to have distributed among them, one hundred Quarters of Charcoal, yearly, for ever.

*William Frith*, Painter 1648, and *Alice* his Wife 1649, with *George*, *Edward*, and *Elizabeth*, their Children.

*Anne Farrington* 1641, late Wife of *Caldwal Farrington*, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON.

*Lydia Beuly* 1637, late Wife of *Thomas Beuly*, the younger, Citizen and Merchant.

Seven Children of *Edmund Trench*, Doctor in Physick, and *Mary* his Wife. He deceased 1669, and she 1690.

*Alfo Sarah*, Daughter of the said *Edmund*, and Wife of *Samuel Barton*, D. D. 1708.

NORTH ISLE.

Captain *Richard Turvile*, and *Edith* his first Wife. He departed 1693.

*Turvile Norton*, his Grandson 1694.

*Ralph Macre*, sprung of *Italian* Parents, 1672.

*Ralph Handson*, Citizen and Ironmonger of LONDON, Benefactor to this Parish 1653, and his Wife.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
This Gentleman gave for a Sermon	01	00
In Bread to the Poor	01	00
To the Vestry for a Treat	02	10
To the Clerk and Sexton	00	05

All to be on *St. Mark's* Day, yearly. The Company of Ironmongers are the Trustees, and have the Care of disposing of the said Gift.

ON the North Wall of the Chancel, near the Communion Table, is a neat Marble Monument with this Inscription:

To the pious Memory of the late Reverend and Learned *Daniel Fogg*, D. D. He died the 5th of *May* 1728, in the 71st Year of his Age.

He was Minister of this Parish forty Years. He had the best of Characters, and deserved it. His Body lies in this Chancel; but his Memory will be had in everlasting Remembrance.

HERE are interred *Mary* his Wife, three Sons, *Jonathan*, *Daniel*, *Thomas* and *Anne* his Daughter; and *Daniel* the Son of *Jonathan* aforesaid. The Doctor was survived upwards of four Years by his second Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Mr. *John Aylworth*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and Relict of Mr. *Thomas Allen* of LONDON, Gent. She died the 31st of *March* 1732, in the 73d Year of her Age: And by her own Appointment lies here interred.

THIS Parish hath a Parsonage House, wherein the Minister doth dwell, or lately did. It is observable, in the Parochial Visitation, *Anno* 1636, there was no Parsonage House.

THE Living is a Lay Impropriation, but a Rectory in its Nature, the Tithes being paid according to Act of Parliament, to the Incumbent, for his own Use. The Advowson is in the worshipful Company of Grocers, as Executors of the Lady *Slany*; and the Value of the Tithes is 100*l.* per *Annum*; but it is not rated in the King's Books.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Duncomb Bristowe*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Phips*.

PRAYERS are every Day throughout the Year at Eleven in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon. Gift Sermons; one on *St. Stephen's* Day, the Gift of Mr. *Beuly*; and one on *St. Luke's* Day. Seven Bells.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:

2 Church-wardens  
2 Sidefmen.  
2 Collectors for the Poor.

The WARD-OFFICERS are:

1 Common-Council Man  
2 Constables  
1 Scavenger.

SIX Boys are Taught to Read and Write, and when qualified, are put out Apprentices; with each of whom the Sum of 10*l.* is given, pursuant to the Will of Mr. *William Winter*.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, &c. in this Parish, are: Part of *Fenchurch-street*, Part of *Mark-lane*, *Star-alley*, *London-street*, and Part of *Billiter-lane*.

THE Number of Houses 100.

THE most remarkable Places in this Parish are the Ironmongers Hall, situated in *Fenchurch-street*; and the House of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, in the same Street, which House was new built the last Year (1732) in a very handsome Manner with Brick. The present Governor of the *Hudson's Bay* Company is Sir *Bibye Lake*, Baronet, who is also Sub-Governor of the *African* Company, as before-mentioned in *Aldgate* Ward. The other Directors are, &c.

James Jones, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Capt. John Fullertine.	Thomas Thorpe, Esq;
Mr. William Elderton.	Doctor Edward Hulfe.
Mr. Benjamin Pitt.	Capt. James Winter.
Mr. Thomas Knapp.	

The PARISH of  
St. MARY WOOLNETH.

ON the South Side of *Lombard-street*, at the Corner of *Sherborn-lane*, is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth*; it had the Name of *St. Mary*,

*Hudson's Bay Company House.*

*St. Mary Woolnoth.*



St. Mary, being dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but for the additional Appellation of *Woolnoth*, neither *Stow*, nor any one else, gives any Reason.

THIS Church was new built about the Year 1438, from the very Foundation, as it seems, for there was a Commission dated *March 24*, that Year, granted by *Robert Gilbert*, then Bishop of LONDON, to the Bishop of *Enachdun* in Ireland (a Bishoprick now united to some other in that Kingdom) for the Consecration thereof. By which Commission he impowered the said Bishop to consecrate, not only the Church, but also two Altars in it; one to the Honour of the Blessed Virgins St. Mary and St. Anne, and the other to St. John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist: And further, to assign the Feast of the Dedication of this Church to be on *Thursday* next after the Feast of St. Anne, the Mother of the immaculate Virgin, which is *Thursday* next after *July 26*.

Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldsmith, Mayor, in the first of *Henry VII*, Keeper of the King's Exchange at LONDON, and one of the Governors of the King's Mint in the Tower of LONDON, under *William Lord Hastings*, in the fifth of *Edward IV*, deceased, built in the Church a Chapel, called the *Charnel*; as also Part of the Body of the Church, and of the Steeple, and gave Money towards the Finishing thereof, besides the Stone that he had prepared.

Sir *Simon Eyre*, a famous Merchant, some Time an Upholster, then a Draper, and Mayor of LONDON in 1445, the Founder of *Leaden-hall*, and a fair Chapel there, gave the *Cardinal's Hat Tavern*, in *Lombard-street*, with a Tenement annex'd on the East Part of it, and a Mansion-House behind the East Tenement, together with an Alley from *Lombard-street* to *Cornhill* with the Appurtenances, all which were by him new built, towards a Brotherhood of our Lady in this Church.

*George Lufken*, some Time Taylor to the Prince, built the Chapel of St. George in this Church.

HERE was a perpetual Chantry founded for the Souls of *Gregory de Rokesley* and *Amicia* his Wife, of which the Parishioners were Patrons, which *Gregory* was the same, who was Mayor of LONDON, from the Year 1275 to the Year 1282, and dying not long after, was buried in the *Grey-fryars Church*, in which Priory he built Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

ANOTHER perpetual Chantry was founded here at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Anne, about the Year 1400, for the Souls of *Thomas Nocket*, *Gregory Norton*, and their Wives, and others their Relations, of which the Priorefs and Convent of St. Mary Clerkenwell were Patrons. But these two Chantries, it seems, were afterwards united, by reason whereof the Rector, Church-wardens, and chief Parishioners presented some Times, and some Time the said Priorefs and Convent of St. Mary Clerkenwell, as appears by the LONDON Registry.

THE Advowson of this Church was all along in the Gift of the Priorefs and Convent of St. Helen's LONDON, till their Suppression in the Reign of *Henry VIII*, who soon after, viz. in the 31st of his Reign, granted it to Sir *Martin Bowes*, in whose Family the Right of Patronage hath continued ever since.

THIS Church was burnt down in the great Fire, 1666, but rebuilt. Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldsmith, and Alderman of LONDON, contributed largely towards the Building; as a Memorial whereof there were Vines painted about that Part of the Church that fronted his House and the Street. Infomuch that the Church was used to be called Sir *Robert Viner's Church*.

THIS Church, with the Steeple, was pulled down in the Year 1716, by an Act of Parliament,

impowering the Commissioners for Building 50 Churches to advance so much Money as would rebuild the said Church, and to be repaired out of the Surplus Money arising from St. Paul's. This Church was rebuilding from the Date before-mentioned, and finished so as to be opened on *Easter-day*, 1727.

IT is a beautiful and strong Building of Stone, the Steeple or Tower is square, adorned with Pillars and Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*, the Roof is likewise square, and supported by twelve magnificent fluted Columns, three at each Angle, with Architrave Frieze and Cornice of the *Corinthian Order*. The Pews, Pulpit, Galleries, and Wainscot are of Oak finely finished and carved. The Altar-piece is of the same Timber, and adorned with the Decalogue, under which are the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, all done in Gold Letters upon Black.

#### PERSONS buried here:

Sir *Hugh Brice*, before-mentioned, was buried in the Body of this Church.

And *Guy Brice*, or *Boyce*, was also buried there. Dame *Joan*, Wife to Sir *William Peach*.

*George Lufken*.

*Hugh Atton*, Taylor.

*Thomas Nocket*, Draper, 1396.

*Simon Eyre*, 1459.

*Thomas Fairfax*, who by his Will, made Oct. 1, 1490, bequeathed to the high Altar in the Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, one Diaper Table Cloth, and one Towel, and one Covering of a Bed of the best within his House.

*John Moager*, Pewterer and *Emme* his Wife, in St. John's Chapel.

*Thomas Roch*, and *Andrew Michael*, Vintners, and *Joan* their Wife.

*William Hilton*, Merchant Taylor, and Taylor to King *Henry VIII*, was buried there 1519, under the Chapel of St. George.

*Robert Amades*, Goldsmith, Master of the King's Jewels.

*George Hasken*.

Sir *Thomas Ramsay*, late Mayor.

Sir *John Percivall*, Knt. about Ann. 1504, and Dame *Thomasine* his Wife, were worthy Benefactors to this Parish, and lie here both buried.

THE several Wills made by them both in ancient Writing, are (to the Parish's great Commendation) very carefully kept and preserved in this Church, in a good Enclosure made for the Purpose, and to be turned open like Folding-Tables.

THIS Man being one of the Mayor of LONDON's Officers, and Carver at his Table. And when the Mayor (as the Custom of LONDON is) doth elect one of the Sheriffs of LONDON for the Year ensuing, by taking and drinking a Cup of Wine to such a Man as he pleaseth to name, the Mayor at that Time (whose Name was Sir *Henry Collett*, Knt. free of the Mercers) took the Cup of Wine, and drank to the aforesaid *John Percivall*, his Carver, standing bare-headed, waiting before him, and called him Sheriff of LONDON for the Year ensuing: Forthwith the said Mayor caused the same *Percival* to sit down at his own Table, and to cover his Head; and the same *Percivall* took upon him the Office of Sheriffalty, and afterward was Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Knighted.

THERE is a handsome Marble close Tomb under the Communoin Table with this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Sir *Martin Bowes*, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, and also free of the Goldsmiths Company,



Company, with *Cicilie*, Dame *Anne*, and Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wives. The which Sir *Martin Bowes* deceased the 4th Day of *August*, A.D. 1566. His Will also is there kept in a fair Table.

At the East End of the Chancel are these Monuments.

Here lieth interred the Body of Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Knight, a most worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Mayor of LONDON; being free of the Grocers Company: With whom (by Will) he hath left a perpetual Relief for poor young Men, Retailers of the said Company, which he saw performed in his Life-time. He was a most careful Magistrate; walked in the Fear of God, and loved Peace. He lived 79 Years; and died (without Issue) in the Faith of JESUS CHRIST, the 19th Day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1590, whose godly End was a true Testimony of his virtuous Life.

Here lieth buried also Dame *Alice*, the first Wife of the said Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, she being eldest Daughter to *Bevis Lea* of *Endfield* in the County of *Stafford*, Gent. unto whom he was married 37 Years; and having lived 85 Years, she departed this Life the 18th Day of *January*, Anno Dom. 1577.

Dame *Mary*, the second Wife to the said Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, was eldest Daughter to *William Dale* of *Bristol*, Merchant, unto whom he was married twelve Years. In regard therefore of so worthy a Knight, and his two virtuous Ladies, this Monument is here placed, by the Executors to the said Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, the 18th Day of *November*, Anno Dom. 1596.

The MONUMENTS, of later Times, in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, were:

ON the North Side of the Communion Table, the Effigies of a Man, in white Marble, leaning on his Left Arm, representing *Thomas Viner*, Esq; Son of Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet, February 5, 1666.

ON the South Side of the Table over-against this was the like Effigies in white Marble, of one leaning on the Right Arm, in his Livery Gown, being the aforesaid Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldsmith, Alderman, Sheriff, and Mayor of this City, deceased May 11, 1665.

AGAINST the East Wall was a Monument for Sir *William Phipps*, Knight; who, in the Year 1687, by his great Industry, discovered among the Rocks, near the Bank of *Bahama*, on the North Side of *Hispaniola*, a Spanish Plate Ship, which had been under Water 44 Years; out of which he took in Gold and Silver to the Value of 300,000 l. Sterling; and with a Fidelity equal to his Conduct, brought it all to LONDON; where it was divided between himself, and the rest of the Adventurers. Died Feb. 18, 1694.

In the Middle Isle:

*William Dunker*, of LONDON, Merchant, July 19, 1685; and *Mary* his Wife, December 30, 1688.

*Joseph Hornby*; Son of *Joseph Hornby*, and *Judith* his Wife, 1670.

*Edward Burton*, M. A. of University College, Oxon; November 19, 1700.

IN this Church also, since the Fire of LONDON, was buried a very eminent Merchant of LONDON, and as eminent for his Plainness and Piety, Mr. *James Houblon*; the Father of two worthy Citizens, Knights, Sir *John* and Sir *James Houblon*, Aldermen of the City, and some Time the City's Representatives in Parliament, besides several other Sons, Men of Reputation, Wealth, and Integrity. His Family descended from Confessors on both Sides. He married the Daughter of Mr. *Ducane*. Died at the Age of ninety, being born July 2, 1592, and deceased 1682. He had no Monument; but as well for the Preservation of the Memory of so good a Man, as for the Composer, *S. Pepys*, Esq; some Time the expert Secretary of the Admiralty, let this be his lasting Epitaph:

JACOBUS HOUBLON,

Londinas PETRI Filius,

Ob fidem Flandria exulantis:

Ex C. nepotibus habuit LXX. superstites:

Filios V. videns Mercatores florentissimos;

Ipse Londinensis Bursæ Pater;

Piissime obiit Nonagenarius,

A. O. D. CIIICLXXXII.

THIS Parish of St. Mary Woolnoth is united by Act of Parliament to the Parish of St. Mary Woolchurch, which stood where Stocks-Market now is, and was called Woolchurch, because the Tronage of Wool was in the Church-yard, a Beam being there formerly set up for weighing of Wool.

Woolchurch-haw (or Yard) is mentioned in the Reign of King Edward II, above 400 Years ago.

THE Living of these united Parishes is a Rectory, in the Gift of Mr. Bowes, valued by Act of Parliament, at 150 l. per Ann. the first is rated in the King's Books at 25 l. the latter at 18 l. 13 s. 4 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Angier*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *James Finley*.

PRAYERS are daily at 10 in the Morning, and three in the Afternoon during the Winter; and at four in the Afternoon, during the Summer Half-year: Here is a good Organ and three Bells.

THE Gift Sermons begin on St. Martin's Day, and continue commonly half the Year. Here is also a Preparation Sermon on the Friday preceding every first Sunday in the Month.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH OFFICERS of St. Mary Woolnoth, are,	The WARD OFFICERS are,
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Common-Council Men, sometimes but one.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Inquests.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Constables.
	1 Scavenger.

THE Parish and Ward-Officers for St. Mary Woolchurch, are the like.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in the first Parish are:

PART of Lombard-street, Part of Sherborn-lane, Part of Dove-court, Part of Bearbinder-lane, Six Bell-alley, Exchange-alley, Pope's Head-alley, Swan and Hoop-alley, Part of Swithin-lane, Part of Abchurch-lane.

Number of Houses 89.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. Mary Woolchurch Parish, in this Ward, are:



Part of *Stocks-Market*, of *Bearbinder-lane*, of *Dove-court*, and of *Lombard-street*, with some Places in four other Wards, viz. in *Cornhill*, *Walbrook*, *Cheap*, and *Broad-street* Wards.

Number of Houses 64.

Present State  
of Langborn  
Ward.

As to the present State of *Langborn* Ward, it consists of these following Streets, Lanes and Alleys, in Whole or in Part:

*Lombard-street*, on the North Side thereof, beginning 100 Feet from the West Corner thereof, and extending Eastward within 35 Feet of the West Side of *Gracechurch-street*: And on the South Side from within 125 Feet of the West Corner of the Street to *Gracechurch-street*. *Fenchurch-street*, on the North Side, from *Gracechurch-street* in the West, unto *Smith's-buildings*, on the North Side of the East End, and unto *Mark-lane*, on the South Side. Besides these two main Streets, these following: *St. Swithin's-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, *St. Clement's-lane*; all which are on the South Side of *Lombard-street*; and on the North Side are *Pope's Head-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, and *George-yard*. Then in *Fenchurch-street* on the North Side, *Lime-street*, *Collum-street*, and *Smith's-buildings*: And on the South Side *Philpot-lane*, *Rood-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, and *Mark-lane*: In all which said Streets, Lanes and Alleys, there are several Courts; and of these in Order.

*Lombard-street*, is throughout graced with good and lofty Buildings, among which are many that surpass those in other Streets, and is generally inhabited by Goldsmiths, Bankers, and other eminent Tradesmen. At the East End near *Gracechurch-street*, on the North Side, is the Church of *Albhalows*, already described, one of the Peculiars of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

*Ball-alley*, not broad, but somewhat long, hath an Entrance by *Albhalows* Church, and with some Turnings falls into the *Cross-keys* Inn; from whence it hath a Passage into *Gracechurch-street*. Near this was the *George* Inn; since the Fire rebuilt with very good Houses, well inhabited; and Warehouses; being a large open Yard, and now called *George-yard*: At the farther End of which is the *George* and *Vulture* Tavern; which is a large House, and of great Trade, having a Passage into *St. Michael's-alley*, and so strait forward into *Cornhill*; on the Right Hand the Passage leads into *Gracechurch-street*; on the Left into *Birchin-lane* through *Castle-alley*, and also through *White-lyon-court*.

Then next on the North Side is the Church of *St. Edmund* *Lombard-street*, which fronts *St. Clement's-lane* on the South. It is another Peculiar of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

A little farther West on the same Side of the Way is *Birchin-lane*, which runs into *Cornhill*, a great Thoroughfare to and from the *Exchange*. It is well inhabited, especially by Salesmen for Mens Apparel. In this Lane are several Courts, and Alleys, viz. *Exchange-alley*, *Castle-alley*, and *White Lyon-court*, but are in *Cornhill* Ward.

But now for the South Side of *Lombard-street*, betwixt *Gracechurch-street* and *St. Clement's-lane*, are these Courts and Alleys, viz. *White Hart-court*, which hath a Passage through an Entry into another Court so called, which leadeth into *Gracechurch-street*, a Place well inhabited by Wholesale Dealers, and most by Quakers, where they have their Meeting-house; but of this Court the greatest Part is in *Bridge* Ward Within, that which is in this Ward being next to *Lombard-street*. *Plough-yard*, hath a good Free Stone Pavement, and the Houses well built and inhabited. *Three Kings-court*, well inhabited by Wholesale Dealers and others; out of this Court

N<sup>o</sup> 29. Vol. I.

is a Passage into two others, the one leading into *St. Clement's-lane*, narrow and ordinary; but the other is large and open, and well Tenanted; and this Court hath a Passage into *Nag's Head-court*, which is long and large, and another Passage into *St. Clement's-lane*. *George-alley*, but small.

STEPPING over the Way again to the North Side, Westward of *Birchin-lane*, are these following Places. *Exchange-alley*, which passeth strait through into *Cornhill*. *Pope's Head-alley* hath a good Passage into *Cornhill*: Here is *Bridge's* Coffeehouse and Warehouse.

On the other Side the Way, is the *General* Post-Office. Post-Office, which was the Dwelling House of Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldsmith, Alderman of the City of LONDON, and built by him on the Ground where stood a great Tavern before the Fire in 1666. This is a large and strong brick Building, with good Rooms and convenient Offices in it: the first Entrance from *Lombard-street* is through a great Gate and broad Passage into a handsome Court-yard, paved with Free Stone, encompassed by the Buildings of the House; behind which is a Yard for Stabling and Coach-Houses; where there is a Back Gate into *Sherborn-lane*.

At this Office, Letters are received from; and sent abroad to most Parts of *Europe*, as;

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*, every Monday.

To the *United Provinces*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, every Tuesday.

To *Kent* and the *Downs*, every Wednesday.

To *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, every Thursday.

To *Germany*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Kent*, and the *Downs* every Friday; and on Saturday to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

And where-ever the Court is, the Post goes thither, and to the *Downs*, when the Fleet is there, every Day.

And Letters are received back from several Parts on these Days:

Tuesdays and Fridays from *Holland* and *France*.

Mondays and Thursdays from *Flanders*.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from *Ireland*; and once a Week from *Portugal*, and *Spain*.

For the Establishment of this Office, an Act of Parliament passed Anno 12 Car. II. Chap. 35. whereby the Rates in Proportion to the Distances and Bulk were settled. As for the Port of a Letter not exceeding one Sheet, to or from any Place not exceeding 80 Miles Distance, 2 d. two Sheets 4 d. and so in Proportion for Packets of Letters; for other Packets, 8 d. per Ounce. For a Letter not exceeding one Sheet, above 80 Miles, 3 d. two Sheets, 6 d. &c. Packets other than Letters per Ounce, and to *Berwick* or back, such Packets 18 d. per Ounce. For a Letter from *Berwick* within 40 Miles Distance, not exceeding one Sheet, 2 d. not exceeding two Sheets 4 d. Packets of Letters proportionable; other Packets 1 s. per Ounce. For a Letter not exceeding one Sheet, to *Dublin*, or back, 6 d. not exceeding two Sheets, 1 s. &c.

But in Queen *Anne's* Reign an additional Duty was laid on the Postage of Letters; those which before paid 2 d. now pay 3 d. and those which paid 3 d. now pay 4 d. and so on.

MERCHANTS Accompts not exceeding one Sheet, Bills of *Exchange*, Invoices and Bills of Lading and Covers not exceeding one Quarter of a Sheet sent to *Marseilles*, *Venice*, or *Leghorn*, to be sent towards *Turkey*, shall pass without Rate, and according to the same Rates to or from any Parts beyond the Seas, where Posts may hereafter be settled.

LETTERS or Packets brought in any Vessel to any Port Town, other than such as are before excepted;



cepted, shall be forthwith delivered to the Deputies of the Post-Masters-General, for the said Town to be forwarded, and none shall carry or employ others to carry Letters and Packets, but the Post-Masters-General in L O N D O N, their Deputies or Agents, or their Servants (nor provide Horses for Thorough Posts) and Persons riding Post in Post-Roads.

UNDER the Direction of the Post-Masters-General are 182 Country Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*, who have their Under-Post-Masters, and each their Distance assigned in the several Roads, and Letter-Carriers or Foot-Posts for Bye Roads.

Also for *Ireland*, 45 Deputy-Masters; and there are for the Mission of Foreign Letters several Transport or Packet Boats for dispatching the same as above, and also to the *West-Indies*.

SUCH as ride Post pay for their Horses 3 *d.* per Mile, and 4 *d.* for every Stage Conduct-Money, and are to have Horses provided for them in half an Hour, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* Forfeiture.

The Principal OFFICERS of the General-Post-Office are:

The Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Lovell* and the Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Esq; Post-Masters-Generals, per *Ann.* 2000 *l.*

*Thomas Horne*, Esq; Senior Accomptant, 300 *l.*

Mr. *John Searle*, Deputy Accomptant.

Mr. *Joseph Golding* his Assistant.

Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Junior, Clerk to the Accomptant.

*Denzil Onslow*, Esq; Receiver General, 300 *l.*

Mr. *Richard Williamson*, Deputy Receiver

*William Rouse*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners, 200 *l.*

*Joseph Bell*, Esq; Comptroller, 200 *l.*

*Thomas Robinson*, Esq; Solicitor, 200 *l.*

Mr. *John Hindmasts*, Chamber-keeper, 50 *l.*

THERE are six Clerks of the Roads, who are as follow:

Mr. *Green*, Clerk of the *Chester Road*.

Mr. *Jabez Harris*, Clerk of the *Western Road*.

Mr. *Giddyn*, Clerk of the *Bristol Road*.

Mr. *Richard Dickenson*, Clerk of the *North Road*.

Mr. *Jackson*, Clerk of the *Yarmouth Road*.

Mr. *Clerk*, Clerk of the *Kent Road*.

THESE have 70 *l.* per *Ann.* Salary each, except the Clerk of the *Chester Road*, who has 10 *l.* per *Ann.* more.

Mr. *Salter*, Clerk of the Bye Nights, per *Ann.* 60 *l.*

THERE are likewise six Assistants to the Clerks of the Roads, four at 60 *l.* and two at 50 *l.* per *Annum* each. Alphabet-Man, 60 *l.* Comptroller to the Letter-Carriers, 60 *l.*

TEN Sorters, of which eight have 50 *l.* per *Annum* each, and two 40 *l.* per *Annum* each.

SIXTY-SEVEN Letter-Carriers, at 11 *s.* per Week each.

FOUR Porters.

*Robert Parsons*, Esq; and Mr. *John Day*, Inspectors of the Post-Office, and Surveyors of Post-Houses in Town; and the several Roads, each 100 *l.*

Mr. *Charles Peale*, and Mr. *Thomas Rouse*, Clerks to the Post-Masters-General, one 60 *l.* and the other 50 *l.* per *Ann.*

Mr. *John Lumley*, and Mr. *Ebenezer Haslam*, Riding Surveyors, each 300 *l.*

The OFFICERS of the Foreign Post.

*Asburnham Frowde*, Esq; Comptroller, per *Annum*, 160 *l.*

Mr. *Allen Lavadale*, Alphabet-keeper, 100 *l.*

Mr. *Edmund Jones*, 50 *l.*

Mr. *George Hindmasts*, 50 *l.*

Mr. *Francis Murant*, 50 *l.*

Mr. *Joseph Bell*, Junior, 50 *l.*

Mr. *John Westgarth*, 50 *l.*

*John Lefebure*, Esq; Foreign Secretary, 50 *l.*

Mr. *John Woolfe*, 40 *l.*

NEXT adjoining to this Office, on one Side, is *St. Mary Woolnoth's Church*, before described; and a little from it on the other is *Dove-court*, a handsome square Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, having a Passage into *Bearbinder-lane*, and another into the Upper End of *Swithin-lane*, near its falling into *Sherborn-lane*, and another into *Lombard-street*; but Part of this Court, as also *Swithin-lane*, and *Bearbinder-lane*, are in *Walbrook Ward*.

OUT of *Lombard-street*, on the South Side, *Sherborn-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, and *St. Clement's-lane* take their Rise, and run Southward into *Cannon-street*.

*Sherborn-lane* hath the greatest Part in *Walbrook Ward*, where it is taken Notice of.

*Abchurch-lane* hath the greatest Part in *Candlewick Ward*, where it is treated of; but in that Part of it, which is in this Ward, is the famous Tavern called *Pontack's*, from one of that Name, who formerly kept it. This House, now kept by Mrs. *Austin*, has been always so noted for its Elegance in Entertainments, that it is not only made Use of by the rich Merchants, among whom it is seated, but very frequently by Persons of the First Quality from the Court End of the Town.

THE next is *St. Nicholas-lane*, well built and inhabited by Merchants and Wholesale Dealers. The South End beyond *Fox's Ordinary*, is in *Candlewick Ward*. On the West Side, near *Lombard-street*, is a small Alley without a Name, and a little more Southwards, is the Churchyard of *St. Nicholas Acons*, which Church, as before-said, was not rebuilt after the Fire of L O N D O N, but the Parish united to *St. Edmund the King's* in *Lombard-street*.

MORE South, on the same Side of the Way, is *Fox's-court*, or *Ordinary*, so called from a public Eating-House formerly there kept; it is a handsome Place, with good built Houses, well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Near this Court is the *Bell Tavern*, which hath a Passage through *Bell-alley* into *Cannon-street*.

MORE East from *Nicholas-lane* is *St. Clement's-lane*, well built and inhabited. The South Part, which is next *Cannon-street*, is in *Candlewick Ward*; viz. from the North Side of *St. Clement's Eastcheap Church*, which Church is described in *Candlewick Ward*.

ADJOINING to this is a handsome Place called *Church-alley*; the North Side having a Row of Houses, the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard.

A little more Northward, and on the same Side, is *Nag's-head-court*, a very large Place, well built and inhabited, having a Passage into *Gracechurch-street*. About the Middle of this Court is an open square Place, well built and inhabited also. Out of this Court is likewise a Passage into *Three-king's-court*, which is a good square Place, well tenanted; and out of this Court are two others, which bear the same Name of *Nag's-head-court*, the one leading to *Lombard-street*, and the other into *St. Clement's-lane*. And thus much for *Lombard-street*.

THEN farther East is *Fenchurch-street*, a Street of good Account, being large, well built, and inhabited by Merchants, and others. It is of a good Length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running Westward into *Gracechurch-street*.



At the West Corner of this Street is the Church of *St. Bennet Grafschurch*; but not in this Ward.

THE Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name in the Part of the Street in this Ward, are as follow, beginning at the West End:

First, *The Ram-head-Inn*, but small and ordinary.

*Ingram's-court*, an open Place, with two good Houses on each Side, built in the Place of *Sir Thomas Ingram's House*, the Owner thereof.

*Bell-yard*, but small.

THE *Mitre Tavern*, a new, handsome built House, and well accustomed.

*St. Dionis Backchurch*, before-mentioned, by the Corner of which is the Turning into *Lime-street*, running Northwards into *Leadenhall-street*, against *St. Mary Axe*; at which End it is narrower than in the Midst. A Street taken up by several Merchants; but the Part in this Ward goeth not much farther than *Collum-street*, the greatest Part being in *Lime-street Ward*, where it is spoken of.

BUT to return to *Fenchurch-street*:

EASTWARD of *Lime-street* is *St. Paul's-alley*; at the upper End of which are two or three good Houses.

*Hartford-court* hath very handsome Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement.

*Collum-street*, very open and large, with good new built Houses, well inhabited, which, with a turning Passage Westward, falls into *Lime-street*: It takes its Name from *Sir Collum*, Knt. the Owner thereof. In this Street is the *Ipswich-Arms-Inn*, well built.

*Fen-court*, very handsome and broad, with a Free-stone Pavement; the Houses are large and gracefully built, fit for Merchants, &c. who there inhabit. It hath a good Air, as lying open to Gardens on the West Side.

*Culver-court*, but small.

*Smith's-Buildings* hath a narrow Entrance, with a Free-stone Pavement; but at the upper End, the Court maketh an open Square, with very good Buildings, well inhabited: And this Court hath a good handsome open Passage into *Lime-street*, West.

NEXT to *Smith's-Rents*, or *Buildings*, is *Ironmonger's-Hall*, an old Building. The Fire of LONDON stopping at this Part of *Fenchurch-street*, *Billiter-lane*, *Leadenhall-street*, and all the Eastern and Northern Parts from thence; all which want new Building. In this Hall the *Turkey Company* of Merchants have their Meetings, and keep their Courts.

IN the South Side of *Fenchurch-street* are these Places of Name, beginning Eastward:

*Mark-lane*, or *Mart-lane*, over-against *Billiter-lane*, a long Street: But the Part in this Ward begins Southward of *St. Alkallow's Staining Church*, which it takes in, and all the West Side to *Fenchurch-street*, the rest being in *Tower-street Ward*.

THIS *Alkallows Staining* is obscurely seated, lying backward from the Street, the Passage to it being through *Star-alley*, which hath a turning Passage into *Fenchurch-street*: This Alley hath old built Houses on the North Side, on the South whereof is the Church. The Parish is in the Diocese of LONDON, the Abbot of *Tour-hill*, in antient Times, was Patron.

WEST of *Mark-lane*, is *Mincing*, or *Minchion-lane*, which hath little or no Part in this Ward; it lieth in *Tower-street Ward*, where it must be sought for.

*Mediford-court*, a very handsome large Court, with graceful new built Houses of Brick, well inhabited, especially the upper Part, or End, where the Houses are more spacious, for the Reception of Merchants.

FROM this Court to *Rood-lane*, are several large Houses built backwards, with Court-yards before them, and great Gates to the Street to shut up, being the Seats of Merchants; as *Sir Thomas Cook*, Knt. Alderman, some Time Governor of the *East India Company*, and Sheriff of LONDON.

*Rood-lane* hath also but a small Part in this Ward, the greatest being in *Billingsgate Ward*, but in this Part is *Collum's-court*, which is but small.

WESTWARD of *Rood-lane* is *Cradle-court*, which is but small, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Philpot-lane*; it falleth into *Great Eastcheap*, a Place pretty well supplied with Inhabitants: Amongst which are several Merchants.

THE South Part of this Ward, Northwards of *Coopers Hall*, is in *Billingsgate Ward*. On the West Side is *Braben-court*, which is large, well built and inhabited; and on the East Side is *Moses-court*, which is but narrow and ordinary.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and 34 Watchmen.

THE Jury returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of November.

IT hath an Alderman, and his Deputy; Common Council-Men 8, Constables 15, Scavengers 9, Men of the Wardmote Inquest 17, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the 15, in the Exchequer at 20 l. 9 s. 8 d. In LONDON at 21 l.

THE Alderman is *Sir Henry Hankey*.

## CHAP. IX.

### BILLINGSGATE WARD.

Billingsgate Ward.

**B**ILLINGSGATE Ward beginneth at the West End of *Tower-street Ward* in *Thames-street*, about *Smart's-key*, and runneth down along that Street, on the South Side, to *St. Magnus Church*, at the Bridge Foot, and on the North Side of the said *Thames-street*, from over-against *Smart's-key*, till over-against the North West Corner of *St. Magnus Church* afore said.

ON this North Side of *Thames-street* is *St. Mary-hill-lane*, up to *St. Margaret's Church*, and then Part of *St. Margaret's Pattens-street*,

at the End of *St. Mary-hill-lane*. Next out of *Thames-street* is *Lucas-lane*, and then *Botolph-lane*; and at the North End thereof *Philpot-lane*. Then is there *Rother-lane*, of old Time so called; and cross the same Lane is *Little Eastcheap*; and these are the Bounds of this *Billingsgate Ward*.

TOUCHING the principal Ornaments within this Ward. On the South Side of *Thames-street*, beginning at the East End thereof, there is first the said *Smart's-key*, so called from one *Smart* some Time Owner thereof.

THE



Billingsgate.

THE next is *Billingsgate*, whereof the whole Ward taketh its Name, the which (leaving out the Fable thereof, faining it to be built by King *Belin*, a *Briton*, long before the Incarnation of *CHRIST*) is at this present a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for Ships and Boats, commonly arriving there with Fish, both Fresh and Salt, Shell-Fish, Salt, Oranges, Onions, and other Fruits and Roots.

TOUCHING the antient Customs of this *Billingsgate*, I have not read, saith *Stow*, in any Record, more than that in the Reign of *Edward III.* every great Ship landing there, paid for Standage two Pence; every little Ship with Orelocks, a Penny; the less Boat called a *Battle*, a Half-penny. Of two Quarters of Corn measured, the King was to have one Farthing; of a Comb of Corn, a Penny; of every Weight going out of the City, a Half-penny; of two Quarters of Sea Coals measured, a Farthing; and of every Tun of Ale going out of *England* beyond the Seas, by Merchant Strangers, four Pence; of every thousand Herrings, a Farthing, except the Franchises.

ALTHO' *Stow* saith these Payments were not made before the Reign of *Edward III.* yet it appears in *Brompton's Chronicle*, *inter Leges Ethelredi*, which was *Ann. 1016*, that Tolls were then paid at *Billingsgate*.

AN Act of Parliament was made (*10 and 11 of William III.*) to make *Billingsgate* a free Market for the Sale of Fish; when it was enacted, "That after the 10th of *May 1699*, *Billingsgate* Market should be every Day in the Week; (except *Sunday*) a free and open Market for all Sorts of Fish. And that it should be lawful for any Person to buy or sell any Sort of Fish without Disturbance.

THIS Act also settled the Tolls to be paid by the Fisher-Boats; enacting, "That after the said 10th of *May*, no Person selling any Sort of Fish in the said Market, should pay any other Toll, or Duty to any Person or Persons, for coming with his Boat or Vessel, or landing, standing, or selling, in, or at this Market, than it was hereafter expressed, *viz.* For every Vessel of Salt, Fish, for Groundage, 8 *d.* per Day, and 20 *d.* per Voyage, and no more, in full of all Duties and Demands, to be distributed and disposed of, as the Lord Mayor, &c. shall yearly order and direct, according to the Right of the respective Persons thereunto. For a Lobster-Boat for Groundage per Day 2 *d.* and per Voyage 13 *d.* and no more, in full as aforesaid. For every Vessel of fresh Sea-Fish, Groundage per Day, 2 *d.* and per Voyage 13 *d.* For every Dogger-Boat or Smack, with Sea-Fish, for Groundage per Day 2 *d.* and per Voyage 13 *d.* For every Oyster-Vessel, or Cock, per Day 2 *d.* for Meutage one Half-penny per Bushel.

"And that it should be lawful for any Person that bought any Fish in the said Market, to sell the same again in any other Market, Place, or Places in the City of *LONDON*, or elsewhere, by Retale, being sound and wholesome Fish, without any Disturbance or Molestation. AND that from and after the 10th of *May*, that Person that should take or demand any Toll or Sample, or any Imposition, or Set-price of Sea-Fish, of *English* catching, should forfeit the Sum of 10 *l.* the one Half to his Majesty, and the other Half to him that will sue for the same.

AND because the Fishmongers caused the greatest Part of the Fish to be bought up at *Billingsgate*, and then divided the same by Lot among themselves, in order to buy and sell at what Rate they pleased, it was also enacted, "That no Person whatsoever, should, after the said 10th

of *May*, buy, or cause to be bought at the said Market of *Billingsgate*, any Quantity of Fish, to be divided by Lot, among any Fishmongers, or other Persons, with an Intent to be put afterwards to Sale by Retale, or otherwise. Nor any Fishmonger to engross or buy in the said Market, any Quantity of Fish, but what shall be for his own Sale or Use, and not on the Behalf of any other Fishmongers exposed to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* for every such Offence, the one Half to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where he lives, the other Half to his own Use that shall sue for it, provided nothing contained in this Act should be construed to prohibit the Selling of Mackarel before or after Divine Service.

AFTERWARDS, upon the Ingrossing of great Quantities of Fish by some Persons, to the Violation of this Act; this Order came forth *Anno 1707*, Sir Robert *Bedingfield*, Lord Mayor.

*Jovis Vicesimo sexto die Junij, 1707, Annoq; Regni Regine Annæ, Magnæ Britannia, &c. Sexto.*

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament made in the 10th and 11th Years of the Reign of King *William III.* intituled, *An Act to make Billingsgate a Free Market for Sale of Fish*, It is enacted, That it shall, and may be lawful for any Person or Persons, to buy or sell any Sort of Fish, in the said Market, without any Disturbance or Molestation whatsoever, and to sell the same again in any other Market-place or Places within the City of *LONDON*, or elsewhere by Retale. But contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act, divers Persons do frequently buy and ingross to themselves great Quantities of Fish, in, or at *Billingsgate* Market, and sell the same again in the said Market; which Practice tends greatly to the Enhancing the Prices of Fish, and is punishable by the Statute made against Regrators, in the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of King *Edward VI.* Chap. 14.

FOR Prevention whereof for the future, It is now ordered by this Court, That no Fishmonger, Fishwoman, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, do, or shall hereafter sell or expose to Sale any Fish, in, or at *Billingsgate* Market, which was then before bought in the same Market; and that none but Fishermen, their Wives, Apprentices or Servants, be permitted to stand, stay or remain there to sell by Retale the Fish by them taken, and brought to the said Market to be sold, so that the Citizens may have Fish at the first Hand for their own Use, according to the true Meaning of the Law: And it is further ordered by this Court, That the Hours limited for Beginning of the said Fish-Market at *Billingsgate*, shall hereafter be strictly observed, (that is to say) from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, at four of the Clock in the Morning, and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, at six o'Clock in the Morning; and that before those Hours none do presume to buy or sell any Sort of Fish at the said Market, (except *Herrings*, *Sprats*, *Mackarel* and *Shell-Fish*) on Pain of being proceeded against as Foretallers of the Market: And the Yeomen of the Waterside are strictly enjoined and required to see this Order duly and constantly observed; and also, constantly to ring the Bell at *Billingsgate* precisely at the Times aforesaid, for the Beginning of the Market there; and that without fail they cause all Persons that shall buy or sell Fish there, before the said Hours, and Ringing of the said Bell, or shall regrate Fish, (that is to say, buy Fish, and sell the same again in the said Market) to be apprehended, and brought before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, or some Justice of the Peace, to be bound over to

*The Hours of the Fish-market at Billingsgate.*

the



the Sessions, there to answer the same: And it is further ordered, That no Fish (except *Herrings, Sprats, Mackarel* and Shell-Fish) be sold aboard any Vessel or Boat at *Billingsgate*; which the said Yeomen of the Water-side, and the Under-Water-Bailiff are likewise carefully to see observed, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils.

## G I B S O N.

NEXT to this is *Somer's-key*, which likewise took that Name from one *Somer*, who dwelt there, as did *Lion-key* from one *Lion*, Owner thereof, and since the Sign of the *Lion*.

*Culver-key*, *juxta Billingsgate*, is mentioned in the Bishop of LONDON's Register.

THEN is there a fair Wharf or Key, called *Botolph's-gate*, by that Name so called in the Times of *William the Conqueror*, and of *Edward the Confessor*, as is shewn already in the Description of the Gates.

*Botolph-wharf* was in the Crown in *Edward I's* Time, who granted it to *Richard de Kingston* in these Words: "Our common Key of *St. Botolph* "next *Billingsgate*, LONDON, with free going in and out to the same, in the East Head of "the same Place. Which Place hath Land contained from the Tenement of the said *Richard* "against the West, and to the Head of the said "Church, and the common Way which leadeth "to the *Thames* against the West, 18 Ells and "one Quarter of an Ell, of the Iron Ell of our "Sovereign Lord the King of *England*, without "Inches measured: And it containeth in both "Heads, from the Wall of the said Church unto "our common Key, in Breadth six Ells of the "Ell aforesaid, without Inches measured. To "have and to hold to the said *Richard* and his "Heirs, and to whom he will give, sell, bequeath, assign, or any other mannerwise alien, "and their Heirs, of us, our Successors, &c. "freely, quietly, well and in Peace, &c. yielding therefore a Silver Penny at the Feast of the "Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, for all Services, &c.

NEXT to this is:

### The PARISH of St. BOTOLPH BILLINGSGATE.

The Parish of  
St. Botolph  
Billingsgate.

THE Church that belonged to this Parish stood over-against *St. Botolph-lane* End, on the South Side of *Thames-street*: *Stow* saith it was a proper Church, and seems to have been very antient; for, he saith, *Botolph's-gate*, which was known by that Name, in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, was so called from the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph* near adjoining.

THIS Church of *St. Botolph* was given to the Canons of *St. Paul's* (as also the Church of *St. Martin, juxta Candlewick-street*) by *Ordgarus* or *Ordgarus*; for by the Register of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* it appears, That in the Reign of King *Richard I.* *John Bocumter* and *Dionysia* his Wife, sued the Canons of *St. Paul's* before the King's Justices for the aforesaid two Churches of *St. Botolph* and *St. Martin*: But upon Inspection of a Charter of the said Canons, whereby it appeared, that they had the said Churches by the Gift of the said *Ordgarus*, his Sons, and *Christina* the Mother of the said *Dionysia*, they renounced their Suit, and quitted all Claim to the said Churches under their Seals, and the said Canons thereupon promised yearly to celebrate the *Obits* of the said *John* and *Dionysia*, and also of the said *Ordgarus*; all which was done in pleno Hustingo per Concessionem & Licentiam Dom. Ranulphi de Glanvill, Dom. Regis Justic.

VOL. I.

IN the Year 1636, the Profits of this Church were returned as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Tythes	120	00	0
Casualties	15	00	0
A Parsonage House	10	00	0

BUT being burnt down in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, Anno 1666, it was annex'd to that of *St. George Botolph-lane*, which is now made the Parochial-Church to the Inhabitants of both these Parishes; and the Site of the former Church remains now only as a Burying-Place for the Inhabitants of that Parish.

IN the Year 1693, the Church-wardens, in their Presentment, say, That most Part of the Ground whereon the Chancel stood was, since the Fire, taken by Sir *Josiah Child* into the Passage to *Botolph-wharf*; for which he was to pay 100*l.*

AND upon Part of that Ground where the Body of the Church stood, there is an House built by Lease from the Parish, which had 200*l.* Fine, and have a Ground Rent of 6*l.* per Ann.

ABOUT the Year 1677, a Vault was built for the Burial of their Dead in Part of their Church-yard; and, for the Benefit of the Poor, a Shop or Shed was built thereon, and leased out, Jan. 28, 1627, by the then Church-wardens, at 4*l.* per Ann. Rent.

ALSO upon a Faculty obtained from the Bishop of LONDON, another Vault was built in another Part of the said Church-yard, and the Church-wardens and Parishioners, having Power, by the said Faculty, to build or erect a Covering or Shed over this Vault, did, for the Benefit of their Poor, at a publick Vestry, on the 22d of March 1692-3, order the same Person who had the other Shop to be treated with, for building a Shop or Shed over the said Vault, and did thereupon agree with him and let him a Lease thereof for 61 Years, in Consideration of a Fine of 150*l.*

MONUMENTS in this Church were, for

*Thomas Snodland*, some Time Parson of the Parish; who gave certain Lands and Tenements by his Last Will, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain here, to celebrate for ever Divine Service, for the Soul of the said *Thomas*, and for all other Souls, & pro salubri statu fratrum fraternitatis Capellæ in Ecclesia prædict. i.e. and for the healthful Estate of the Brethren of the Guild of the Chapel in the Church aforesaid. This was confirmed by King *Edward III.* in the 44th of his Reign, about 1370.

*Roger Cogger*; 1384.

*Andrew Pinkeman*, and *Joan* his Wife, 1391.

*Nicholas James*; Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1423.

*John Rainwell*, Fishmonger, and *William Rainwell*, his Father. The said *John Rainwell* was Mayor, 1426, and dying 1445, was buried there, with this Epitaph:

Citizens of LONDON,  
call to your Remembrance  
The famous *John Rainwell*,  
some Time your Mayor,  
Of the Staple of *Callis*,  
so was his Chance.  
Here lieth now his Corpse,  
his Soul bright and fair,  
Is taken to Heaven's Bliss,  
thereof is no Despair.



His Acts bear Witness,  
by Matters of Record,  
How charitable he was,  
and of what Accord:  
No Man hath been  
so beneficial as he,  
Unto the City  
in giving Liberally.

HE gave a Stone House to be a Revelry to that Church for ever: More, he gave Lands and Tenements to the Use of the Commonalty, that the Mayor and Chamberlain should satisfy, unto the Discharge of all Persons inhabiting within the Wards of *Billingsgate*, *Downgate*, and *Aldgate*, as oft as it shall happen any Fifteen, by Parliament to be granted. Also to the *Exchequer*, in Discharge of the Sheriffs, 10*l.* yearly, which the Sheriffs used to pay for the Farm of *Southwark*, so that all Men of the Realm, coming or passing with Carriage, should be free quitted and discharged of all Toll and other Payments, aforetime claimed by the Sheriffs.

FARTHER, That the Mayor and Chamberlain shall pay, yearly, to the Sheriffs, 8*l.* so that the said Sheriffs take no manner of Toll or Money of any Person of this Realm, for their Goods, Merchandizes, Victuals and Carriages, for their Passages at the great Gate of the Bridge of the City, nor at the Gate called the *Draw-bridge*, &c.

THE Overplus Money coming from the said Lands and Tenements, divided into even Portions, the one Part to be employed to store the Granaries of the City with Wheat, for the Relief of the poor Commonalty; and the other Moiety to clear and cleanse the Shelves and other Stoppages of the River *Thames*, &c.

*Stephen Forster*, Fishmonger, Mayor, in the Year 1454, and Dame *Agnes* his Wife, lie buried there.

*William Bacon*, Haberdasher, one of the Sheriffs 1480, was buried there; besides many other Persons of good Account, whose Monuments are all destroyed.

*John Steward*, Tallowchandler, and Sheriff of LONDON, 1456.

*Cardina*, Uxor *Johannis Stroder*, Mil. & *Johanne*, ejus filia, Ob. 1471.

*Christopher Langton*, Dr. of Physick, Ob. 1578.

IN the Wall of the South Isle, was a Monument, with this Inscription:

*Anna Saris*, nuper Uxor *Johannis Saris*, Armigeri, Filia *Gulielmi Meggs*, Armigeri, quam suscepit ex conjuge secunda *Dorothea*, filia venerabilis Dominæ *Anne Cambel*, adhuc superstitis, ex hac vita Migravit, Feb. 21, Ann. Dom. 1622.

Ætatis 29.

Conjugii 8.

Hæc pietate Deo,  
casta virtute Marito,  
Decessu Sanctis, Matri  
conjuncta sepulchro est.

Mæstissimus conjux, Meritissimæ  
conjugi, hoc Monumentum,  
Amoris & Reminiscentiæ  
ergo posuit.

Queen Elizabeth's Monument:

*Eliza Beata*,

*Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin,*  
*Netherland's Relief,*  
*Heaven's Gemm, Earth's Joy,*  
*World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.*

UNDER the Figure of three Crowns.

*Ultimum manet in Cælo.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my Course, &c.*

THIS Table was the Gift of *William Wignmore*, Church-warden, 1625.

IN this Church, likewise, was the following Table of Gifts.

#### DONORS.

*Thomas Trumbel*, per Ann. for Coals between the Feast of *All Saints* and *Christmas*; to be paid by the Fishmongers Company, 1*l.* 1557.

*Richard Close*, per Ann. for a Dish of Meat for the Church-wardens, 6*s.* 1604.

*Richard Smith*, for a Dish of Meat for the Church-wardens, 5*s.* 1621.

*Mrs. Deedham*, Relict of the above *Richard Smith*, for a Dish of Meat for the Church-wardens, 4*s.* 1624.

*Jasper Hufsey*, per Ann. for Maintenance of the Poor, and a Sermon every New-year's-day, 2*l.* 1625.

*Alderman Lamberd* and *Stiles*, (to be paid to the Church-wardens once in 16 Years for the Use of the Poor,) 1*l.*

*Sir John Leman*, per Ann. for 12 pennyworth of Bread, weekly, 2*l.* 12*s.* 1633.

*Maudlin Stokes*, for a Sermon to be preached in the Church every New-year's-day, 1*l.* 1650.

*John Wordal*, per Ann. to keep a Lanthorn and Candle; the Lanthorn to be fixed to the North East Corner of *St. Botolph* Church: To continue burning from six at Night to six in the Morning, from *St. Bartholomew's* to *Lady-day*, 4*l.* 1656.

And to the Sexton for looking after the same, 1*l.*

*Thomas Barbar*, 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* 1624.

To twelve poor Men and Women, twelve Penny Loaves.

To poor Maidens and Widows that shall be married in the same Parish, each 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To the Church-wardens, 6*s.* 4*d.*

To the Clerk, 1*s.*

To the Sexton, 6*d.*

*Robert Fellows*, Merchant, to be kept as a Stock, 25*l.* the Interest thereof to be disposed, viz. 1658.

To a Minister for a Sermon on the 25th of December, yearly, 13*s.* 4*d.*

To the Clerk, 2*s.*

To the Sexton, 1*s.* 6*d.*

To the Poor, four Dozen of Bread.

To the Church-wardens, for a Dish of Meat for their Pains, 5*s.*

*William Fellows*, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, to the Parish for a Stock, 25*l.* The Interest to be thus disposed: 1659.

For a Sermon on the 5th of November, 1*l.*

Somewhat to the Clerk and Sexton, and the rest to be disposed by the Parishioners.

THE Parish of *St. Botolph*, faith *Stow*, is no great Thing, notwithstanding divers Strangers were there harboured in his Time, as may appear by a Presentment then made, of Strangers Inhabitants in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, in these Words:

"IN *Billingsgate* Ward were one and fifty Households of Strangers; whereof thirty of these



“ these Houſholds inhabited in the Pariſh of St.  
 “ *Botolph*, in the chief and principal Houſes,  
 “ where they give 20 *l.* a Year for a Houſe, late-  
 “ ly Let for four Marks: The nearer they dwell  
 “ to the Water-ſide, the more they give for  
 “ Houſes; and within thirty Years before, there  
 “ was not in the whole Ward above three *Ne-*  
 “ *therlanders*, at which Time, there was within  
 “ the ſaid Pariſh levied for the Help of the Poor,  
 “ 27 *l.* by the Year; but ſince they came ſo  
 “ plentifully thither, there cannot be gathered  
 “ above 11 *l.* for the Strangers will not contri-  
 “ bute to ſuch Charges as other Citizens do.

ON the North Side of this Ward is *Boſſe-*  
*alley*, ſo called from a *Boſſe* of Spring Water  
 continually running, which ſtood by *Billingsgate*,  
 againſt this Alley, and was ſome Time made by  
 the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

IN this Ward there was a Houſe called *The*  
*Boar's Head*, inhabited by *William Sanderson*,  
 which came to King *Edward VI.* by the Statute  
 about Chantries: Which, with the Shops, Cellars,  
 Solers, and other Commodities and Easements,  
 he ſold in the 2d of his Reign, (together with  
 other Lands and Tenements) to *John Sicklemore*,  
 and *Walter Williams*, for 2668 *l.* and upwards.

THEN is *St. Mary-hill-lane*, which runneth  
 up North from *Billingsgate*, to the End of *St.*  
*Margaret-Pattens*, commonly called *Rood-lane*;  
 and the greateſt Half of that Lane is alſo of *Bill-*  
*ingsgate* Ward.

### The P A R I S H of St. M A R Y - H I L L.

*St. Mary-Hill.* IN this *St. Mary-hill-lane*, is the Pariſh-  
 Church of *St. Mary*, called *on the Hill*, be-  
 cauſe of the Aſcent from *Billingsgate*.

It is ſo called in Memory of the bleſſed *Vir-*  
*gin*: The firſt Foundation of a Church here is  
 uncertain; but the laſt Church before the Fire,  
 (to the Charge of Building whereof *Robert Re-*  
*vel*, Eſq; Sheriff 1490, gave liberally) was built  
 about the Year 1497, as *Stow* ſaith, from the firſt  
 Hint given by *Robert Fabian*, in theſe Words:

“ IN the Year 1497, in the Month of *April*,  
 “ as Labourers digged for the Foundation of a  
 “ Wall, within the Church of *St. Mary-Hill*,  
 “ near unto *Billingsgate*, they found a Coffin of  
 “ rotten Timber, and therein the Corpſe of a  
 “ Woman, whole of Skin, and of Bones undiſ-  
 “ ſepered, and the Joints of her Arms pliable,  
 “ without breaking of the Skin; upon whoſe  
 “ Sepulchre this was engraven:

IN this Place lieth the Bodies of *Richard*  
*Hackney*, Fiſhmonger, and *Alice* his Wife. The  
 which *Richard* was Sheriff in the 15th of *Ed-*  
*ward II.*

HER Body was kept above Ground three or  
 four Days without Nuiſance; but then it waxed  
 unfavoury, and ſo was again buried.

By the above Inſcription it appears that Body  
 had lain in the Ground from the Year 1322, (the  
 15th of *Edward II.*) which was 175 Years before  
 the Time of Rebuilding the Church, viz. in  
 1497, and conſequently ſo old the former Church  
 muſt at leaſt have been.

THE laſt Church was by the fatal Flames of  
 1666, reduced to Rubbiſh, except Part of the  
 Walls, which yet ſtand in this new Church, re-  
 built at the Charge of the Publick, as the other  
 Churches that had the ſame Fate were, and was  
 finiſhed in the Year 1672.

THE Nature and Order of the Building is as  
 follows: The Front, towards the Hill, is Stone;  
 the reſt of the Walls Stone, cover'd with a Fi-  
 niſhing. The Tower is alſo of Stone, and the  
 Roof is cover'd with Lead: The Inſide thereof,  
 over the Middle Iſle, is a little Arching, in the  
 Middle whereof is a handſome Cupola. The  
 Roofs of the Side Iſles are flat, and loweſt at the  
 four Angles, ſupported by four Columns, which  
 are properly of no Order at all, but of a Species  
 compounded of the *Dorick* and *Corinthian*, as  
 are two Pilasters at Each End of the Church.  
 The Floor of the Chancel is one Step higher  
 than that of the Church, and the Foot Pace of  
 the Altar aſcends two Steps above that of the  
 Chancel; the two former are paved with *Pur-*  
*beck-Stone*, the latter with white and black  
 Marble; and the Windows on the North and  
 South Sides are *Gothick*.

THE Ornament and Finiſhing is agreeably  
 neat; the Roof of the Cupola adorned with *Che-*  
*rubims*, Arches, and Leaves, and the reſt of the  
 Church Ceiling with Quadrangular Figures all of  
 Fretwork; under which is a Cantaliver Cornice,  
 extending almoſt round the Church.

It is well wainſcotted eight Feet high, and  
 pewed with Oak; the Pulpit is of the ſame, and  
 enriched with Cherubims, Feſtoons, and the  
 Sound-Board finnier'd.

THE Altar-piece is of *Norway Oak*, with a  
 Cornice and Cartouch Pediment, whereon is  
 placed the King's Arms; and, at ſome Di-  
 ſtance, the Supporters. The *Commandments* are  
 done in Black on Gold, under a Seraphim be-  
 tween two Cherubims; and there are other En-  
 richments of Cartouches, Fruit, &c. and above  
 all, near the Roof are the *Pater Noſter*, and  
*Creed*; but ſo high that they are not eaſily to be  
 read. Here is likewiſe a ſpacious Window, a-  
 dorned with Pilasters; but their Order is the  
 Workman's Invention, as thoſe of the grand Pil-  
 lars. Above this Window is a Glory, whoſe  
 Rays iſſue out of an Equilateral Triangle, gilt  
 with Gold.

THE South Door-Caſe is of Oak, adorned  
 with Pilasters; their Entablature and Pediment  
 of the *Corinthian* Order; and the like on the  
 North Side, with Shields, Compartments, and  
 Crown, between the Lion and Unicorn Seiant,  
 and guarded with Shields.

THE Dimensions of this Church are, Length  
 96 Feet, Breadth 60, Altitude to the Ceiling of  
 the Roof 26, and to the Center of the Cupola  
 about 38 Feet; alſo that of the Steeple, conſiſt-  
 ing of a Tower and a Turret, about 96 Feet.

#### PERSONS buried here.

*John Mordant*, Stock-fiſhmonger, Anno 1387.

*Nicholas Exton*, Fiſhmonger, Mayor, 1387.

*William Cambridge*, Mayor, 1420.

*William Philip*, Serjeant at Arms, 1473.

*Robert Revel*, 1490; one of the Sheriffs of  
 LONDON.

*William Kemington*, Mayor, 1500.

*Anne*, Wife of *Thomas Wilſon*, L.L.D. ſome  
 Time Maſter of *St. Catharine's*, and one of the  
 ordinary Maſters of Requeſts. She died June  
 30, 1574, and had Iſſue by the ſaid *Thomas*, *Mary*,  
*Lucreſe*, and *Frances*.

*Sir Thomas Blanke*, Mayor, 1582.

*William Holſtocke*, Eſq; Comptroller of the  
 King's Ships.

*Sir Cuthbert Buckle*, Mayor, 1594.

At the Eaſt End of the Chancel is a fair Tomb;  
 for the aforeſaid *Sir Thomas Blanke*, with this  
 Inſcription:

Here



Here lieth a Knight in LONDON born,  
 Sir *Thomas Blanke*, by Name,  
 Of honest Birth, of Merchants Trade,  
 a Man of worthy Fame.  
 Religious was his Life to God,  
 to Men his Dealing just :  
 The Poor and Hospitals can tell  
 that Wealth was not his Trust.  
 With gentle Heart, and Spirit mild,  
 and Nature full of Pity,  
 Both Sheriff, Lord Mayor, and Alderman,  
 he ruled in this City.  
 The good Knight was his common Name,  
 so call'd of many Men,  
 He lived long, and died of Years,  
 twice seven, and six times ten.

*Obijt 23 Octob. Ann. Dom. 1588.*

ON the other Side of the Tomb, Southward,  
 was the following Epitaph on Dame *Margaret  
 Blanke*, who departed this Life the second of  
*February, An. Dom. 1596.*

Death was deceiv'd which thought these two to part :

For though this Knight first left this mortal Life,

Yet till she died, he still lived in her Heart.

What happier Husband or more kinder Wife?

Whom four and forty Changes of the Spring,

In sacred Wedlock mutual Love had linkt :

The dear Remembrance of so dear a Thing,

Was not by Death in her chaste Breast extinct.

Building this Tomb not long before she died,

Her latest Duty to his Funeral Rite,

Crown'd with her Virtues like an honest Bride,

Here lies at Rest by her beloved Knight.

Though worthy *Blanke* her Name it still endures,

Yet, *Traves*, boast, her Birth was only yours.

*Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.*

ON the South Wall of the Choir was a fair  
 Monument with this Inscription :

Here lie intombed the Bodies of Sir *Robert  
 Hampson*, Knight, Alderman of LONDON,  
 who deceased the 2d of *May 1607*, in the 70th  
 Year of his Age, and of Dame *Catharine*, his  
 Wife, at whose Charge this Monument is erected.  
 They had Issue, nine Children, whereof four are  
 living.

THE following Monuments are in the Church  
 at present, the old ones being taken away :

ON the South Side of the Chancel is a neat  
 Elliptical white Marble Monument, enriched with  
 Mantling, Voluta's, and a Cherub, with this  
 Inscription :

Near this Place, in the Vault of his Ancestors,  
 lieth the Body of *John Harvey*, Esq; the Son of  
*Stephen Harvey*, Esq; by *Elizabeth* his Wife,  
 Daughter of *Martin Freeman*, Esq; all ancient In-  
 habitants of this Parish, and Benefactors to the  
 same. Having passed this Life with Integrity  
 and Honour, he changed for Eternity, *October* the  
 12th, 1700, in the 82d Year of his Age. *Eli-  
 zabeth* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-  
 heirs of *John Barnard*, Esq; surviving, by whom  
 he had five Sons and seven Daughters.

ALSO on a very neat Marble Monument,  
 adorned with Pilasters and Entablature of the  
*Composite* Order, with curious Enrichments of  
 Urn, Festoons, Mantling edg'd with Gold, and  
 several Cherubims, is this Inscription :

In Memory of *Thomas Davall*, of LONDON,  
 Merchant, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Tho-  
 mas Pots*, Gent. by whom he had six Sons and six  
 Daughters. He was survived by his Wife and  
 nine Children, and she by her eldest Son Sir *Tho-  
 mas Davall*, and five Daughters.

He departed this Life, in the 44th Year of his  
 Age; and she lived a Widow to the 80th of hers,  
 and died *Anno 1700.*

ON a Black and White Marble Monument,  
 adorned with Columns, Entablature and Pediment  
 of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with Festoons,  
 &c. placed on the North Side of the Chancel, is  
 this Inscription :

*Mors Janua Vitæ.*

Underneath in the Vault resteth, in sure and  
 certain Hope of a Resurrection to eternal Life,  
 the Body of *John Woods*, Citizen and Distiller of  
 LONDON, who was 40 Years an Inhabitant  
 of this Parish. His first Wife was *Anne*, Daugh-  
 ter of Mr. *John Burnet*, Citizen and Haberdasher  
 of LONDON, by whom he had two Sons and  
 six Daughters. His Second was *Mary*, one of  
 the Daughters of Mr. *Samuel Gott*, by whom he  
 had Issue three Sons and four Daughters. He de-  
 parted this Life, the 2d of *November 1658*, in  
 the 52d Year of his Age.

*Resurgemus.*

*For if the Dead rise not, then is not CHRIST  
 raised. 1 Cor. 15, 16.*

*Thus saith the Lord, Behold, O my People, I  
 will open your Graves, and bring you into the  
 Land of Israel; and ye shall know that I am  
 the Lord, when I have opened your Graves, O my  
 People, and brought you up out of your Graves,  
 and shall put my Spirit in you, and ye shall live,  
 Ezek. Chap. 37. Part of the 12th, 13th, and  
 14th Verses.*

WHILE he lived, Reason and Religion were  
 his Rules, Justice and Temperance his Measures,  
 Gravity and Discretion his Ornaments; and  
 therefore very useful and serviceable in this City,  
 wherein he spent the greatest Part of his last eight  
 Years in advancing the Wealth and Prosperity of  
 it, to its singular Advantage, and his own lasting  
 Honour and Reputation.

UNDER a Grave-stone in the Middle Isle, is  
 buried *John Knap*, Citizen and Vintner of  
 LONDON, who died *July* the 5th, 1708, aged  
 57. He was Son of *Robert Knap* of *Needham*, in  
 the County of *Suffolk*, Gent. and also *Mary* his  
 Wife, Daughter of *Robert Browrig* of *Willisham  
 Hall* in the same County, Gent. She died *Decem-  
 ber* 19, 1711.

UNDER a Grave-stone at the West Entrance,  
 into the North Isle, *Samuel Leadbeater*, late  
 of LONDON, Merchant; departed the 5th  
 of *January 1716*, aged 67.

BENEFACTORS and BENEFITS of this Pa-  
 rish are as follow :

To the Poor of the Parish have been given by  
 several Benefactors about 10 or 11 *l. per Annum*,  
 for Bread : To be raised out of certain Houses in  
 the Ward, and committed to the Trust of several  
 Inhabitants of the Parish.

CHANCERY Lands given to this Parish (they  
 know not by whom) at the Dissolution of Abbies  
 and Chantries; which they employed towards  
 buying the perpetual Advowson of the Church,  
 and in Pewing and Repairing of the Church,  
 both before and since the Fire of LONDON.

BENE-



BENEFACTORS.	Gifts per Ann.		
	l.	s.	d.
Sir William Leman gave per Ann. for the Maintenance of a Divinity Lecture,	40	00	00
John Revel to the Poor,	05	00	00
Margaret Gibbons,	00	06	08
Mr. Moungham,	00	03	00
Thomas Malby, Esq;	02	00	00
Dr. Stallard,	02	12	00
Mr. Madox,	01	06	00
Capt. Joseph, to the Poor, per Week,	00	00	06
Sir John Leman,	02	12	00
Bernard Hyde, Esq; every tenth Year to be paid	04	10	00

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire; but burnt down, and rebuilt at the Charge of the Parishioners, who pay 6*l.* per Annum Ground-Rent to the Rector, for the Term of forty Years.

THERE are two other Houses, and Part of a third, belonging to this Benefice; which together pay 10*l.* per Ann. Ground-Rent to the Rector, for the Term of forty Years.

THIS Parish, united to that of St. Andrew Hubbard, to be mentioned farther, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown; the yearly Value 200*l.* per Ann. both rated in the King's Books together at 34*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. Snape; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Gwyn.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday, and Holidays, at eleven in the Morning, and on Saturdays, at three in the Afternoon; and all Lent at seven in the Morning, and three in the Afternoon; and there's a Gift Sermon every Thursday in the Year at ten in the Morning. Here is a good Organ, and two Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Churchwardens; and commonly those who have served that Office.

The PARISH-OFFICERS for St. Mary - Hill, are	The WARD-OFFICERS, are
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common - Council- Men.
2 Sidesmen.	4 Inquests.
	4 Constables.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Parish, are  
PART of St. Mary-hill, Boss-alley, Mercer's-alley; Part of Thames-street, Billingsgate; Part of Little East-cheap, and Part of Love-lane.  
NUMBER of Houses 127.

IN this Parish of St. Mary-hill, there was a Place called *Septem Camerae*; which was either one House, or else so many Rooms or Chambers, which formerly belonged to some Chantry. The Rent whereof went towards the Maintaining of a Priest to pray superstitiously for the Soul of the deceased, who left those *Septem Camerae* for that Use. These, with other Lands and Tenements in the City, and elsewhere, were sold by King Edward VI, to Thomas Heybarn, and Thomas Brand, for the Sum of 988*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The PARISH of  
St. ANDREW HUBBARD.

RUNS by the West End of St. Mary-hill Church, up another Lane, of old Time called *Rope-lane*, since called *Lucas's-lane*, from one Lucas Owner of some Part thereof, and now corruptly called *Love-lane*. It runneth up by where the East End of the Parish-Church of St. Andrew Hubbard, or St. Andrew in Eastcheap stood.

THIS Church was repaired and richly beautified at the Cost and Charge of the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord GOD 1630: The Charge of it amounting to 600*l.* and above.

THE Place where this Church stood, and all the whole Lane, called *Lucas's-lane*, is of this Billingsgate Ward.

THIS Church and Parish, since the Fire, is united to the Parish of St. Mary-hill, and the Ground of the Church and Church-yard disposed of by the City, for publick Uses, being partly laid into the Street, and the Money given for it, paid to St. Mary-hill, towards Pewing of the Church. On the rest the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have erected the King's Weigh-House; but had paid for no more, Anno 1693, (as it was presented that Year in a Parochial Visitation) than the Minister's Glebe-House, and the Parish's Vestry and Coal-House; allotting them Ground at the East End of their Weigh-House, with their Leave; on which the Parish have built their Vestry: Under which is a Piazza, publick Stocks and Cage, and a little Room.

THERE was a Parsonage-House belonging to the Incumbent before the Fire, but burnt down, and the Ground sold to the City for 75*l.* to be laid out to the Advantage of the Rector and his Successors: Which Sum was by Mr. Thomas White, the Incumbent of St. Mary-hill, transferred from the Coal-Money to the Chamber of LONDON; and so became a bad Debt.

BEQUESTS and charitable GIFTS to this Parish, were as follow:

DONORS.	Gifts.
	l. s. d.
Margaret Dean, per Ann. payable by the Company of Ironmongers	00 03 04
Mr. Jacobs, payable by the Company of Vintners,	01 06 04
Mr. Green, payable by Jos. Dawson of Edmonton,	01 00 00
ALL payable for the Use of the Poor.	

The PARISH-OFFICERS for St. Andrew Hubbard, are	The WARD-OFFICERS, are
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common - Council- Man.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Inquests.
	2 Constables.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.  
PART of Little Eastcheap; Part of St. Mary-hill, and of Talbot-court; Turner's-alley; Part of Philpot-lane, Love-lane, Cross-lane; and Part of Botolph-lane and Alley.  
NUMBER of Houses 81.

AT the North End of St. Mary-Hill, is another Lane, formerly called St. Margaret-Pattens-lane, because of old Time Pattens were usually made and sold there; but since it is called Rood-lane,



lane, from a Rood there placed in the Church-yard belonging to

## The PARISH of St. MARGARET PATTENS.

St. Margaret  
Pattens.

ST. Margaret, to whom this Church, and three more in the City are dedicated (called also by some Writers St. Marina and Macrina) was a holy Virgin and Martyr. She was born at Antioch in Pisidia, being the Daughter of Aedestus, by others nam'd Theodosius, a famous Priest of the Gentiles.

Olybrius, President of the Eastern Parts, was much enamour'd of her rare Beauty, and had a Desire to make her his Wife; but understanding that she was a Christian, when as by no means he could turn her from her Faith in CHRIST, nor mollify her Zeal by any fair Persuasions, he try'd her by many cruel and unheard of Torments; but these not prevailing, she was at last beheaded, on 31 Kal. Aug. or, as some write, on the 3 Id. Julii, Ann. Christi 292, under the Reign of the Emperor Decius.

THE Festival Day of her Commemoration is yearly celebrated on the 20th of July.

THERE are three other Margarets, which were Sainted; but being of a later Date, are none of them held to be the Margaret to whose Memory these Churches above-mentioned are dedicated; for that very few Churches have been founded, or newly erected, in this City of LONDON, since the Norman Conquest, since which Time the said three Margarets were living, as appears by the several Stories related of them.

St. Margaret  
Pattens  
Church.

IN the Year 1538, the old Church here was taken down, to be new built, during which Time the Oblations made to the Rood in the Church-yard, were employed towards carrying on the Work: But about the 23d of May, in the Morning, the said Rood was found to have been in the Night preceding, by People unknown, broken all to Pieces, together with the Tabernacle, wherein it had been placed.

ALSO on the 27th of the same Month, in the same Parish, amongst the Basket-makers, a great and sudden Fire happened in the Night-time, which within the Space of three Hours consumed more than a dozen Houses, and nine Persons were burnt to Death there. And thus ceased the Work of this Church, being at that Time nigh finished to the Steeple.

It was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parish, Anno 1614; and in the Year 1666, being burnt in the fatal Fire, it was again rebuilt, and finished, Anno Domini 1687.

It is a pleasant Church, the Walls at the West End of Stone, that fronting Southward is of Brick, covered with a Finishing, and there are Stone Quoins: The Tower is also of Stone, with Acroteria and Spire of the Dorick Order. The outer Door-case at the West End is of the Tuscan, and the Pillars and Pilasters within are of the Corinthian Order.

As to the Ornament, the Roof is flat, having a Quadrangle of Fret-work, and the Arches adorned with the like.

ON the North Side is a neat Gallery of Oak, and the Church is wainscotted about seven Feet and a half high, and pewed very well with the same Sort of Timber, of which also are two fine inner Door-cases; that at the West End of the Church being very spacious, and adorned with Pilasters, Entablature, and circular Pediment, whereon is placed the King's Arms, finely carved.

THE Altar-piece is likewise carved Wainscot, of the Corinthian Order, consisting of two Co-

lumns, Entablature, and Pediment; under which is a spacious Glory, and the Ten Commandments, done in Gold on Black, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in Black Letters on Gold, with Enrichments of Fruit, Palm-Branches, &c. carved in Relievo, inclosed with Rail and Ballaster, within which the Foot-pace is Black and White Marble; the Bason also of the Font is of Marble, but has no Cover.

THE Dimensions of the Church are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 52, Altitude 32, and that of the Steeple, which consists of a spacious Tower and Spire, is 198 Feet and two Inches.

### BENEFACTORS to this Parish.

Mrs. Joan Collyer gave for Coals, per Ann. for ever, 5*l*.

William and Thomas Salter, for a Sermon to be preached on the 7th of January, yearly, for ever, 20*l*.

Richard Camden, for Repairing the Church, 20*l*.

AND, yearly, for a Sermon to be preached on the 1st of January, 2*l*.

AND for Bread for the Poor, 2*l*.

ANOTHER Sermon to be preached the 1st of November, given by John Bayworth, and paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 2*l*.

Sir Peter Vandeput gave, to be laid out for the Use of the Poor of the Parish, 100*l*.

Margaret Dean, per Ann. 1*s*. 4*d*.

And some others not per Annum.

### MONUMENTS in this Church are these following:

IN the Midst of the Chancel, under the Communion-Table, three fair plated Stones, thus inscribed:

Here lieth buried Mr. Reginald West, Bachelor in Divinity; and late Parson of this Parish, who deceased the 2d Day of October, Anno Domini, 1563. For whose sincere, pure and godly Doctrine, as also his virtuous End, the Lord be praised for evermore.

Hereunder lieth Thomas Gelson, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, who deceased the 16th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1563. And in the same Church also lieth buried Jane his Wife: For whose virtuous Lives and godly Departing, God be praised for ever.

Here lieth buried the Body of Richard Glover, Citizen and Pewterer of LONDON. Who was twice Master of his Company, and one of the Common-Council of this City, having two Wives, Elizabeth and Mary; and had Issue by his first Wife, three Sons; and by his second, he had eight Sons and four Daughters. He deceased the 16th Day of August, An. Dom. 1615, being aged 59 Years.

IN the middle Part of this Chancel lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Wife to Mr. Thomas Freeman, of this Parish, Merchant; to whom she was espoused 16 Years, two Months, and eight Days. By whom she had Issue six Sons and three Daughters living; and died in Childhood of the last Son. She descended of worshipful Parents: And as she was virtuously bred, so lived and died, full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as was known to many that had made Use thereof to their great Comfort in Time of Necessity. For her only Study was to serve God, and do good to others. She was of the Age of 35 Years, and departed this Life to a better the 21st of February, 1631.

Here



Here lieth buried Mrs. *Anne Elkington*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *Thomas Elkington*, Merchant. She was the Daughter of Mr. *John Goodman*, Merchant, likewise of this City. She lived and died in the Fear of God, and in the Faith of our Lord Jesus. She exchanged this Life for a better, the 27th Day of *September*, 1632, in the 23d Year of her Age, and in the 3d Year of her Marriage, leaving behind her *Anne*, her only Daughter, her Son is not.

*She shall rise again.*

The later MONUMENTS are:

IN the Chancel.

*Giles Vandeput*, of *Antwerp*, Merchant, who died Anno 1646, aged 70, and *Sarah* his Wife, of *Ipre*, 1656, aged 67, and *Peter* the Son of *Giles*, 1668; and *Jane*, Daughter of *Theodoric Hofte*, Merchant, Wife of the said *Peter*, 1672. It is a very fair Monument against a Pillar erected by Sir *Peter Vandeput*, Knt. to his dear Parents.

Flat Stones in the Body of the Church, for

*John Gardiner*, Merchant, late Alderman of LONDON, 1690:

*Anne Chaplain*, Wife to *Joseph Chaplain*, 1691-2.

*Robert Smith*, 1686.

*Willoughby Hannam*, 1683-4, and his Sister *Frances*.

*Margaret Tayler*, Wife of *John Tayler*, 1683.

In the North Isle, for

*John Lorimer*, Merchant, 1689, and *Gilbert Lorimer*, Merchant, 1688.

*Mary* and *Charles Throgmorton*.

In the South Isle, for

*Richard Litler*, Citizen and Apothecary, Inhabitant of the Parish of *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, 1674, and *Phoebe* his Wife.

*James Donaldson*, City Garbler, 1684-5, and his Son *John*, 1681.

*Thomas Arundel*, Merchant, died Feb. 24, 1707, and *Priscilla Arundel* his Wife, Oct. 1712.

THIS Living of the united Parishes of *St. Margaret Pattens*, and *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for the Time being, and the City of LONDON, who present alternately: Value per Act of Parliament, 120 l. per Annum, besides Fees and Perquisites; and rated in the King's Books at 10 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Drew*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Weaver*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock. There is no Organ, and but two Bells.

THE Vestries of both Parishes are general:

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
for *St. Margaret Pat-*  
*tens*, are

1 Church-warden.  
1 Collector for the  
Poor.

The WARD-OFFICERS,  
are

1 Common Council  
Man.  
2 Inquests.  
1 Constable.  
1 Scavenger.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
for *St. Gabriel's*, are

1 Church-warden.

The WARD-OFFICERS,  
are

2 Common-Council-  
Men.  
2 Inquests.  
1 Constable.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in *St. Margaret's* Parish:

PART of *Rood-lane*, of *Little Eastcheap*, of *St. Mary-hill*, and of *Little Tower-street*.

THE greatest Part of *St. Gabriel's* Parish is in *Langborn Ward*.

THE Number of Houses in both Parishes are 124, viz. 44 and a half in *St. Margaret's*, and 79 and a half in *St. Gabriel's*.

## The PARISH of St. GEORGE BOTOLPH-LANE.

ST. George, to whose Memory this Church is dedicated, was born in *Cappadocia*, of Christian Parents, by whom he was educated from his Infancy in the Christian Religion. He was trained up in the Wars under the Emperor *Dioclesian*, by whom, for his Dexterity in martial Affairs, (before he was discovered to be a Christian) he was made a Tribune, and then an Earl (*Comes*.) After his Parents Death, being of the Age of twenty Years, he took Part of his Estate left him, and desirous of Honour, repaired to the Emperor; but when he saw such savage Cruelty exercised against the Christians, he distributing all his Wealth and Apparel to the Poor, went of himself, without Fear, to the Emperor, assembled with his Council, and there boldly upbraided them for their Cruelty and profane Idolatry; professing himself a Christian; for which, when he would not be reclaimed, he was, by the Command of the Emperor, first cast into Prison, then tormented with the most cruel Tortures, as, torn with sharp Hooks, cast into burning Lime; rack'd with Cords, hack'd with sharp Bills, and cut and slash'd with Swords; and, yet, in all these Torments, he was not perceived to be of a dejected or abject Spirit, but retain'd a generous Constancy to the last Breath of his Life: At last he was beheaded, on the 23d Day of *April*, which is yearly celebrated in Memory of his Martyrdom.

THIS *St. George* is the Patron of the *English* Nation, and also of the Noble Order of the Garter; but the Story of his killing the Dragon is look'd upon to be a Fable, or Allegory.

THIS Church of *St. George Botolph-lane*, so called, because situate in *Botolph-lane*; a pretty Way up the Hill, on the West Side thereof, is call'd also sometimes *St. George de Eastcheap* because near that Place.

IT was repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Parish, in 1627, and being consumed by the merciless Flames of 1666, it was again rebuilt, and finished in the Year 1674; being a pretty, tho' small Church, built of Stone. The Roof over the two Side Isles lies flat; but that over the middle Isle cammarated, and supported by Columns of the *Composite* Order; and here is a pretty Vestry at the South East Corner.

IT is very well as to Ornament and Finishing; the Outside of the East End is adorned with a Cornice and Pediment of Stone, and enrich'd with a Cherub and Festoon; the Roof with fretted Arches, and also several Quadrangular Figures, with an Entablament above the said Column.

AT the West End is a pretty Gallery of Bolection-Wainscot, and the Church is well pewed and



and wainscotted with Oak about nine Feet high; also a pretty Pulpit, adorned with an Architrave, Frieze and Cornice with Compasses, Pediments, and Enrichments of Festoons, Cherubims, &c. and there are two Wainscot Door-cases.

THE Altar-piece is of right Norway Oak, adorned with two Columns, Entablature, and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters on Black; and just without the Columns are the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold. Over the *Commandments* is a Seraphim between two Cherubims gilt with Gold; and above the Cornice, in the Pediment, is the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted; and the whole has Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, &c. carved in *Basso Relievo*. The Foot Pace for the Communion Table is Marble, and inclosed with Rail and Ballaster.

THE Dimensions of this Church are 54 Feet in Length, Breadth 36, Height 36, and the Altitude of the Steeple, wherein there are two Bells, is about 84 Feet to the Top of the Tower.

MONUMENTS in this Church are, for

*Adam Bamme*, Mayor 1397.

*Richard Bamme*, Esq; his Son, of *Gillingham* in *Kent*, 1452.

*John Walton*, Gentleman, 1401.

*Marpor*, a Gentleman, 1400.

*John St. John*, Merchant of *Levant*, and *Agnes* his Wife, 1400.

*Hugh Spencer*, Esq; 1424.

*William Combes*, Stockfishmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1452, who gave 40*l.* towards the Works of that Church.

*James Mounford*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, who by his Will *October* 5, 1544, gave to the Parson and Churchwardens of *St. George Botolph-lane*, LONDON, a Tenement called, *The Sign of the Bear in Botolph-lane*, which he purchased of the King, of the yearly Rent of 5*l.* to keep in the Church of *St. George Botolph-lane*, an Obit, or Anniversary, for his Soul. Bestowing, yearly, at the same Obit, 20*s.* And that they do every Year buy four Cart-Loads of great Coals; two of which shall be given to the poor People of the said Parish, at the Feast of *All-Saints*; and the other two Cart-Loads about *Christmas*.

*John Stocker*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1477.

*Richard Dryland*, Esq; and *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Morrice Brune*, Knight, of *Southukenton* in *Essex*, Steward of the Household to *Humphry Duke of Gloucester*, 1487.

*Nicholas Patrich*, one of the Sheriffs 1519; [in the Church-yard].

*William Forman*, Mayor, 1538.

*James Mounford*, Esq; Surgeon to King *Henry VIII*, buried 1544.

*Thomas Gayle*, Haberdasher, 1540.

*Nicholas Wilford*, Merchant-Taylor, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, about the Year 1551.

*Edward Herward*, 1573, &c.

*Roger Delakere*, founded a Chantry there.

In this Church is also *Queen Elizabeth's* Monument, who died *Anno Regni* 45, *Ætat. sue* 70, 24 *Martii*, *Anno Salutis* 1602.

*I have fought a good Fight, &c.*

IN the South Isle of the Church, on a Grave-stone is this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *George Clint*, Parish-Clerk of this Church 30 Years, who died *December* 8, 1605.

*Vita mihi Mors,*  
*Mors mihi Lucrum.*

Modern MONUMENTS and GRAVE-STONES in this Church of *St. George's*, since the great Fire.

Against the East Wall, a Monument for *Daniel Wigfall*, Merchant, deceased 1698.

Flat Stones. For *Godfrey*, Son of *James Milner*, of LONDON, Merchant, 1704.

*Joanna Holder*, Daughter of *Melitiah Holder*, late of *Barbadoes*, 1701.

*Mary Chambers*, late Wife of *Henry Chambers*, 1680.

THIS Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united, as is before-mentioned, to that of *St. Botolph's Billingsgate*.

THE Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the King and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who present alternately; Value per Act of Parliament, 180*l.* and both Parishes are rated in the King's Books at 31*l.* 6*s.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Sherlock*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Gregman*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock: Here is a small but good Organ, and two Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are, one upon *New-years-day* in the Morning, the Gift of Mr. *Jasper Hussey*; and one the same Afternoon, the Gift of Mrs. *Maudlin Stokes*, for which the Preacher hath 20*s.* One on *Good-Friday*, one on the 5th of *November* after Morning Prayers, for which the Minister is paid 13*s.* 4*d.* the Clerk 2*s.* and the Sexton 1*s.* 6*d.* the Gift of Mr. *Robert Fellows*. One Sermon on *Christmas-Day* in the Morning, the Gift of Mr. *William Fellows*; and one on the same Day in the Afternoon, the Gift of Mr. *George Clint*.

BOTH Vestries are general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS for *St. George's*, are

2 Church-wardens.  
2 Collectors for the Poor.

The PARISH-OFFICERS for *St. Botolph's*, are

2 Church-wardens.  
2 Collectors for the Poor.

The WARD-OFFICERS, are

1 Common-Council-Man.  
1 Inquest.  
1 Scavenger.

The WARD-OFFICERS, are

3 Common-Council-Men.  
3 Constables.  
3 Inquests.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in *St. George's* Parish are,

PART of *Pudding-lane*; *St. George's-lane*; Part of *Botolph-lane*, and of *Botolph-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses, 48.

IN *Pudding-lane*, in this Parish, is seated Butchers Hall, in which are three handsome Rooms finely adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot, viz. an Upper and Lower Hall, and a Parlour.

Streets,



Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. Botolph's Parish are:

PART of *Thames-street*, and of *Botolph-lane*; *Church-yard-court*; Part of *Pudding-lane*; *Fresh-wharf*, *Cox's-key*, *Botolph-wharf*, *Somer's-key*, *Somer's-key Gateway*, *Botolph-wharf Gateway*, *Vintners-alley*, *Cox's-key Gateway*, and *Fresh-wharf Gateway*.

NUMBER of Houses, besides Warehouses, 56.

IN both Parishes 104.

THESE two Parishes in Conjunction with the other Part of *Billingsgate Ward*, maintain 40 Boys by Subscription.

*Rother-lane*, or *Red-rose-lane*, from such a Sign there, *Stow* says, was afterwards called *Pudding-lane*, because the Butchers of *Eastcheap* had their Scalding-House for Hogs there, and their Puddings with other Filth of Beasts, were voided down that Way to their Dung-Boats on the *Thames*.

THIS Lane stretcheth from *Thames-street* to *Little-Eastcheap*, chiefly inhabited by Basket-makers, Turners, and Butchers, and is all of *Billingsgate Ward*.

THE Garland in *Little-Eastcheap*, some Time a Brewhouse, with a Garden on the Backside, adjoining to the Garden of Sir *John Philpot*, was the chief House in this *Eastcheap*. It is now divided into sundry small Tenements, &c.

Now for the present State and Condition of this Ward:

IN this Ward the dreadful Fire of LONDON began, and in a few Hours it was wholly laid in Ashes. This Ward hath for its Western Bounds *Bridge Ward Within*; for its Northern *Langborn Ward*; for its Eastern *Tower-street Ward*; and for its Southern the River *Thames*.

THE chief Places in this Ward are, *Thames-street*, *Little Eastcheap*, *Pudding-lane*, *Botolph's-lane*, *Love-lane*, *St. Mary-hill*, *Rood-lane*, for about 200 Feet, and *Philpot-lane*, for about 150 Feet; the rest of these Lanes being in *Langborn Ward*: And in these Places are several Courts, and Places of Note; of which in order:

*Thames-street* is a Place of very considerable Trade, on Account of its convenient Situation near the Water, the *Custom-house*, *Billingsgate*, and the several Wharfs and Keys for lading and unlading Merchants Goods, &c.

THE Keys, Wharfs, and Docks, which are now assigned and allowed to be lawful by an Act of Parliament, for shipping, lading, and landing of Goods and Merchandizes, are these; 1 *Brewer's-key*, 2 *Chester's-key*; 3 *Gally-key*, 4 *Wool-dock*, 5 *Custom-house-key*, 6 *Porter's-key*, 7 *Bear's-key*, 8 *Sab's-key*, 9 *Wiggin's-key*, 10 *Young's-key*, 11 *Rafe's-key*, 12 *Dice-key*, 13 *Smart's-key*, 14 *Billingsgate*, 15 *Somer's-key*, 16 *Lion's-key*, 17 *Botolph's-key*, 18 *Hamon's-key*, 19 *Gaunt's-key*, 20 *Cock's-key*, and *Fresh Wharf*.

*Billingsgate* is that from which the Ward takes its Name, being a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbour for small Vessels, which here arrive with Fish, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, and several other Commodities; and in the Summer Season with abundance of Cherries from *Kent*. Likewise Wheat, and other Grain at *Smart's-key*. And these Stairs of *Billingsgate* are very much resorted unto by the *Gravesend* Watermen, this being the noted Place to Land and take Water at, for that and other Eastern Towns down the River. And here the Coalmen and Woodmongers meet every Morning about eight or nine o'Clock, this Place being their *Exchange* for the Coal Trade, which brings a great Resort of Peo-

ple, and occasions a great Trade to the Inhabitants. And this Place is now more frequented than in antient Time, when *Queen-bith* was made Use of for the said Purpose, this being more commodious. And therefore it was ordained to be the only Port for all such Sorts of Merchandizes. *Boss-alley*, being long, but very ordinary and narrow.

NEAR this Alley is *St. Mary-hill*, which runs Northwards to *St. Margaret Pattens Church*. This *St. Mary-hill* has very good Houses on it, inhabited by several Merchants. On the East Side is *Cross-lane*, which falls into *Idle-lane*, against *St. Dunstan's Church*. *Austin's-court*, but mean, lying Northwards of *Cross-lane*. *Masse's-court*, a little more Northwards, hath a dark Passage up Steps, and then is an open Court, but mean.

THE Church here *Stow* calls *St. Mary on the Hill*, but others have called it *St. Mary at Hill*, because it stands not on the Hill, but at, or about the Middle of the Ascent from *Billingsgate* to *Little Eastcheap*. The back Part of the Church stands in *Love-lane*, and adjoining to it is an Alley called *Church-alley*, which leadeth into *Love-lane*, and hath Buildings only on the South Side, pretty good, the other Side lying open to the Church-yard.

*Love-lane*, comes out of *Little Eastcheap*, and falls into *Thames-street*, where it hath but a narrow Entrance only for a Coach or Cart: In this Lane on the North West Corner, entering into *Little Eastcheap*, is the *Weigh-house*, built on the Ground, where the Church of *St. Andrew Hubbard* stood before the Fire of LONDON, 1666; which said *Weigh-house* was before in *Cornhill*. In this House are weighed Merchandizes brought from beyond the Seas by the King's Beam, to which doth belong a Master, and under him four Master Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They used to have Carts and Horses to fetch the Goods from the Merchants Warehouses to the Beam, and to carry them back. The House belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whose Gift the several Porters, &c. Places were. But of late Years little is done in this Office, as wanting a compulsive Power to constrain Merchants to have their Goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unnecessary Trouble and Charge. Over this Office or Weigh-house is a large Room, now made use of as a Meeting-house for some Dissenters from the Church of England. On the Backside of this Building is a Passage into *St. Botolph's-lane*; but the chief Entrance into this Weigh-house is in *Little Eastcheap*.

*St. Botolph's-lane*. The Parish-Church here is already spoken of; adjoining to which is *George's-lane* on the North Side, which gives an Entrance into the Church, and this Lane hath a narrow Passage into *Pudding-lane*. Over-against this Church is *St. Botolph's-alley*, indifferently well inhabited, with a broad Free-stone Passage into *Love-lane*. More Southward is *St. Botolph's Church-yard*, at the Upper End of which is two or three ordinary Houses. This Lane, except the Part towards *Thames-street*, is broad and well inhabited by Merchants. This Church of *St. George Botolph's* is in the Diocese of LONDON, the Abbot of *Bermondsey* was antiently Patron.

*Pudding-lane*. In this Lane it was that the dreadful Fire of LONDON, on the 2d of September, 1666, first began, which consumed above 13000 Dwelling-Houses.

ON the House where this dismal Fire began is this Inscription, set up by Authority:

Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell brake loose upon this Protestant City, from the malicious Hearts of barbarous Papists, by the Hand of their Agent



Agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the Ruins of this Place declared his Fact, for which he was hanged, viz. That here began the dreadful Fire, which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring Pillar, erected Anno 1680, in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knt.

It was then a Baker's, now a Cooper's House. And in Commemoration thereof, there is erected hard by, a stately Monument of Free-stone, of a vast Height, which taketh up a good Part of the East Side of *Fish-street-hill*; to the End it may be obvious to all that pass that Way, being a very great Thoroughfare to and from *Southwark*, of which more in *Bridge Ward Within*.

On the East Side of *Pudding-lane* is *Fish-yard*, a small Court with a Free-stone Pavement. On the West Side is a Passage to *Fish-street-hill*; by the Monument; and more Northwards on the East Side is Butchers Hall.

*Little Eastcheap*, severed from *Great Eastcheap*, by *Gracechurch-street* and *Fish-street-hill*. It is of chief Account for Butchers there inhabiting; on the North Side, and at the Corner of *Rood-lane*, stands *St. Margaret Pattens Church*, as aforesaid; and betwixt *Rood-lane* and *Phil-*

*pot-lane* is *Turner's-alley*, small and narrow; at the upper End of which is a Garden, belonging to a Merchant's House.

*Rood-lane*. This Lane is well built and inhabited by Merchants, and others.

*Philpot-lane* hath the greatest Part in *Langborn Ward*.

*Talbot-court*, seated in *Little Eastcheap*, a large and well inhabited Place; out of which a narrow Passage leadeth into another handsome Court, which hath an Entrance into *Gracechurch-street*.

THERE are to Watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, besides a Constable and Beadle, 30 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve as Jurors in the Courts of *Guildhall*, in the Month of *May*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, ten Common Council-Men, eleven Constables, six Scavengers, fourteen Men of the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON at 32 l. and in the *Exchequer* at 31 l. 10 s.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir Edward Bellamy.

## CHAP. X.

### BRIDGE WARD WITHIN.

Bridge Ward.  
Within.

BRIDGE Ward within, so called from *London-Bridge*, which is a principal Part of this Ward, and beginning on the South End by *Southwark*, runneth along the Bridge, and North up *Bridge-street*, commonly called, from the Fish-Market, *New Fish-street*, from *Fish-street-hill* up *Gracechurch-street*, to the End of *Lombard-street*.

IN *New Fish-street*, and on *Fish-street-hill*, live Persons of divers Trades, but chiefly Fishmongers.

THE Fishmongers who lived here upon *Fish-street-hill*, and those of *Old-fish-street*, in the Reign of King *Edward II*, were the topping rich Men and Merchants of the Trade, and would not suffer any others that kept Stalls to Trade (as it seems) by Wholesale with them. So that there was an Order issued out from *John de Blund*, Mayor, to forbid these Fishmongers to hinder the Trade. And it was enjoined by the said Mayor, and divers Aldermen, to the Fishmongers of *Bridge-street*, and of the *Old Fishery* then present, (viz. at a Court held on Thursday after the Feast of the Conversion of *St. Paul*, 34 *Edward II*.) that they, under a heavy Penalty, permit Fishmongers, Freemen of the City, standing at Stalls, to Merchandize together with them, and freely to obtain their Shares of Merchandizes sold, as it was fit and just, and the Freedom of the City required.

IN *Gracechurch*, or *Grass-street*, as it was then called, was a handsome Conduit of sweet Water, in old Times, castellated with Crest and Vent, madethere by the Appointment of *Thomas Hill*, Mayor 1484, who gave by his Testament an hundred Marks towards the Conveyance of Water to this Place. It was begun by his Executors in the Year 1491, and finished by his Goods, whatsoever it cost.

### The PARISH of St. MAGNUS.

ST. Magnus the Martyr, (to whom this *St. Magnus Church*, probably, is dedicated; for there were divers other Martyrs of this Name, but none of whom such special Notice is taken) suffer'd in *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, in the Time of *Aurelian* the Emperor, Ann. Dom. 276, under *Alexander* the Governor, who after he had exposed this holy Martyr, for refusing to sacrifice to the Pagan Gods, twice to the fiery Furnace to be consumed in the Flames; thrice to the wild Beasts to be devoured by them, but in vain; at last commanded him to be stoned; and when they had lain an Heap of Stones on him, and thought he was dead, on a sudden, in every one's Hearing, he prayed to the Lord, that he would take away his Soul in Peace, and presently gave up the Ghost. His Body was buried in that City, in a new Coffin on the 14th of the Kal. Decemb.

SOME observe the Festival of *St. Magnus* on the 19th of *August*, on which Day the Feast of *St. Magnus the Martyr*, Bishop of *Anagnia*, is celebrated.

THE Church of *St. Magnus*, in some Writings is called *Ecclesia S. Magni Martyris Civitatis London, juxta Pedem, vel ad Pedem, Pontis London*.

IN the Year 1433, (Sir *John Brockle*, then Mayor of LONDON) upon a Controversy that was then like to arise between the said Mayor and the Commonalty of LONDON, and the Bridge-masters on the one Part, and *Richard Morysby*, Archdeacon of LONDON, and Rector of this Church, on the other, about the Oblations,



lations, and other spiritual Profits, which were made in a certain Chapel, called the Chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr* upon the Bridge, within the Precincts of this Parish: There was a Composition or Agreement made and confirm'd by *Robert (Fitzhugh)* then Bishop of LONDON, whereby (*inter alia*) it was agreed, That the Chaplains of the said Chapel, and their Successors, should receive all the Profits of the said Chapel to the Use of the same, and the Bridge, and should pay yearly at *Michaelmas* the Sum of *xxd.* to the said Church of *St. Magnus*, and to the Rector of the same, and the Successors for ever.

IN this Church of *St. Magnus*, *Hugh Pourt* (one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1302) and *Margaret* his Wife founded a perpetual Chantry.

HERE was also another founded at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin for the Souls of *Sir John Depeden*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *Robert Ramsey*, and *Joan* his Wife, and of their Parents and Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceased.

THE old Church of *St. Magnus* had 500 *l.* laid out in the Repairs thereof, in the Years 1623, 1624, and 1625, and was richly beautified in 1629; but being a Sharer in the Calamity by Fire in 1666; it was again re-edified, Anno 1676, and the Steeple, as it now appears in 1705, in which Year, and 1706, this Church was new beautified.

THE Church is very well built of Stone, that Part of the Roof over the Middle Isle cammèrated, over the two other Isles flat, supported by Columns, of the *Ionick* Order, with their Entablature; and the Steeple (which is adorned with Vases, &c.) consists of a Tower, a Lanthorn, a Cupola, and a spiry Turret.

THE Church is adorned on the Outside with a Door-case, of the *Ionick* Order, a curious Dial, having the Figures of *Atlas* and *Hercules*, *St. Magnus* and *St. Margaret*, (a strange Confusion of the *Pagan* and *Christian* Theology) and two Cupids, one with a Sun, the other holding an Hour-glass, as also two Eagles, and several Cherubims; the two first Figures are very spacious, and lie on the Pediment of the West Door-case, the rest are erect, richly carved and gilt with Gold. This Clock was new gilt and repaired the last Year (1732.)

AND the Inside of the Roof enrich'd with Arches of Fretwork; also an architrave Frieze and Cornice round the Walls of the Church. It is well pewed with Oak, and wainscotted about seven Feet high. The Pulpit is also Oak, well carved and finier'd.

THE West Inner Door-case is very spacious adorned with two Pilasters, and their Entablature, of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments of Shield, Festoons, &c.

THE North Door-case is of the same Order adorned with two Columns and their Entablament with Cartouches, Flowers, Leaves, &c.

THE Altar-piece is also very neat, of the *Corinthian* Order, having the Ornament of four Columns, Entablaments and Pediments. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, between, the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold Letters on Green; under the the Upper Pediment is a Glory, and the whole is enrich'd with Cherubims, Palm Branches, &c.

THE Altar Cloth here is finely embroider'd, and so curious a Piece of Work, that a very large Sum of Money, we are informed, was once offered for it, by some Foreigners.

THE Benefactors towards the rebuilding, finishing, and furnishing the Church with Ornaments, are preserved in a Table hung up in the Church, viz.

*Richard Spires*, by Will, gave 25 *l.*

*Anne Yeend*, by Will, 100 *l.*

*Lady Philips*, by Will, 100 *l.*

*Edward Pitt* 25 *l.*

*Sir Peter Daniel*, Knt. Alderman of the Ward, gave the great Branch Candlestick.

*Robert Tainton*, the King's Arms.

*Sir Thomas Player*, 10 *l.*

*Sackford Gunston*, wainscotted the Vestry.

Deputy *Smith*, and Deputy *Collier*, gave towards railing the Altar, 10 *l.*

*William Richardson*, *Henry Freeman*, and *Thomas Passenger*, gave the Font.

*Thomas Powell*, gave the great Bible.

*Robert Dickins*, gave two Statute Books, and the Works in Folio of the Author of the *Whole Duty of Man*: And likewise erected the Church-Wardens Pew.

*Sir Charles Duncomb*, Knt. and Alderman of this Ward, Anno 1700, gave the Clock and Dial: The whole Charge amounting to 485 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

IN this Church have been buried many worthy Men, whose Monuments are now for the most Part utterly defaced; as,

*John Blund*, Mayor, 1307.

*Henry Teuele*, Free-Mason to *Edward III.*, *Richard II.*, and *Henry IV.*, who deceased 1400. His Monument yet remaineth.

*Henry Teuele*, Citizen and Mason, was buried in the Chapel of *St. Mary* in this Church, where *Margaret* his former Wife was buried. He founded a Chantry in this Chapel for the Souls of him: *Margaret* and *Catharine* his Wives, *Roger* his Father, *Marione* his Mother, his Brothers and Sisters, and also of King *Edward III.*, *John de Bello Campo*, &c. The Probat of his Will was Sept. 1400.

*Richard Winter*, Stock Fishmonger, by his last Will, Anno 1407, gave a Shop in the Parish of *St. Magnus*, to the Rector and Church-wardens of that Parish for his Anniversary in the said Church; and to lay out 20 *s.* the Remainder to be distributed to poor Housekeepers.

*William Brampton*.

*John Mitchell*, Mayor, 1436.

*John French*, Baker, Yeoman of the Crown to *Henry VII.*, 1510.

*Robert Clarke*, Fishmonger, 1521.

*Richard Turke*, one of the Sheriffs, 1549.

*William Steed*, Alderman.

*Richard Morgan*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, 1556.

*Mauritius Griffith*, Bishop of *Rocheſter* 1559.

*Robert Branch*, Girdler, 1567.

*Robert Belgrave*, Girdler,

*William Brame*.

*John Couper*, Fishmonger, Alderman, who was put by his Turn of Mayoralty, 1584.

*Sir William Gerrard*, Haberdasher, Mayor, 1555, a grave, sober, wise, and discreet Citizen, equal with the best, and inferior to none of our Time: Deceased 1571, in the Parish of *St. Christopher*, but was buried in this Church of *St. Magnus*, as in the Parish where he was born. A fair Monument is there raised on him.

*Robert Harding*, Salter, one of the Sheriffs, 1558.

*Simon Low*, Merchant Taylor, Esq;

Here lieth interred the Bodies of *Sir John Gerrard*, Knt. and *Dame Jane* his Wife, who was Daughter to *Richard Patridge*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, by whom he had thirteen Children, five whereof died young. They lived comfortably together 43 Years.

He was Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year of our Lord God 1601.

She departed this Life the 24th of Jan. 1616, and he left this World the 7th of May, 1625, being 79 Years old; leaving two Sons and six Daughters behind him.

This Monument was erected at the Charges of *Benedict Gerrard*, Gent. his youngest Son, Anno 1629.



MONUMENTS since the Rebuilding of this Church are but few :

THERE are flat Stones laid over *Benjamin Biddle*, who died 1690, and *Mary Preston*, Wife of *Josiah Preston*, 1692.

IN the North Isle, against the East Wall, is a neat Monument, as it were a Tent; the Curtains opened, being held back by two Boys, with Torches in their other Hands. It is erected for *Thomas Collet*, who twenty Years honourably discharged the Office of Deputy of this Ward. A Person all his Life-Time exemplary in Piety, Temperance and Charity. Intermarried with *Sarah*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Humphrey Howland*, Citizen and Draper of this City. By her he had Issue six Sons and one Daughter, deceased September 22, 1703, aged 71.

ON the East Wall in the South Isle is fixed a Monument with this Inscription :

Prope jacet *Robertus Dickins*, Civis nuper *Londinensis*, ex Familia æque honesta ac antiqua de *Leaton* in Agro *Staffordien*. Uxorem duxit amatam pariter ac amantem *Franciscam*, filiam *Guillemi Goffe* : Ex qua plures liberos suscepit ; at filiam superstitem solum reliquit. Vir humanioris indolis, Liberalis, vitæ integer Mercaturam cum facilius per atatem licebat, sedulus exercebat. In gravescentibus vero annis, Negotium & strepitum otio & Tranquillitate sapiens mutavit. Ob. 31 die *Januarii*, 1705-6.

A Memorial and Register of the Gifts to the Parish and Poor, is kept in the great Church Book : But this Account was brought in upon the Parochial Visitation, Anno 1693, viz.

*Samuel Petty* gave 600 l. to purchase 30 l. per Ann. Whereof to the Rector, for several Things he was to do, 24 l.

AND to the Poor the remaining 6 l.

BUT, as they were told, the Bonds were not good ; and so no more was got in but 250 l. which the Parish received Ann. 1649. Since the Year 1658 they have paid to the Minister per Ann. 10 l.

AND to the Poor, per Ann. 4 l.

A Perpetuity out of the *Exchequer*, 21 l. 4 s.

*Thomas Hall* gave 2 l.

*John Wooller*, to be received from the Merchant-Tailors, 1 l.

*John Jennings*, payable from the Fishmongers, 13 l.

*Susanna Chambers*, 17 l.

To the Parson for Preaching on the 12th of February, for God's Mercy in preserving the Church from the Fire that happened upon *London-Bridge*, 1 l.

To the Clerk and Sexton, 2 s.

*Thomas Arnold*, to be distributed in Bread 1 s. per Week ; charged upon the *Sun Tavern* in *New Fish-street*, 2 l. 12 s.

IN this Church (as most other Churches had theirs) was a famous Guild of our Lady *de Salve Regina* : An Account whereof was brought into the King, upon an Act of Parliament in King *Edward the III*d's Reign, when some special Cognizance was taken of these Guilds, or Fraternities, throughout *England*. And that we may see a little the Manner and Intent of these Devotions, here follows the Certificate thereof, offered by this Fraternity, as it is in the *Tower Records*.

La Fraternite de Notre Dame de *Salve Regina*, & de *Seint Thomas* en Eglise de *Seint Magne* sur le Pount de *Loundres*, donct les Meistres

fount a present *John Sandherst*, *Walter atte Welle*, *Gilbert Sporiere*, &c. *Estephen Bartelet*.

17 *Edw. III.* In *Englisch* thus : " Be it remembered, that *Rauf Capelyn du Bailiff*, *Will. Double*, Fishmonger ; *Roger Lowber*, Chancellor ; *Henry Bosworth*, Vintner ; *Stephen Lucas*, Stockfishmonger ; and other of the better of the Parish of *St. Magnus*, near the Bridge of *LONDON*, of their great Devotion, and to the Honour of God and his glorious Mother our Lady *Mary* the Virgin, began and caused to be made a Chantry, to sing an Anthem of our Lady called *Salve Regina*, every Evening. And thereupon ordained five burning Wax Lights at the Time of the said Anthem, in the Honour and Reverence of the five principal Joys of our Lady aforesaid ; and for exciting the People to Devotion at such an Hour, the more to merit to their Souls. And thereupon many other good People of the same Parish, seeing the great Honesty of the said Service and Devotion, proffered to be Aiders and Partners to support the said Lights and the said Anthem, to be continually sung ; paying to every Person every Week, an Half-penny. And so that hereafter, with the Gift that the People shall give to the Sustainment of the said Lights and Anthem, there shall be to find a Chaplain singing in the said Church, for all the Benefactors of the said Lights and Anthems. And after the said *Rauf Chapelyn*, by his Testament made the 18th of *June*, the Year of the said King the 23d, devised 3 s. by Quit Rent, issuing out of one Tenement in the Parish of *St. Leonard of Eastcheap*.

*Oystre Gate*

*Oystre Hill*, ex opposito

*Ecclesie Sti Magni*

*Tyish Wharfe* apud le hole

} in Paroch. *Sti Magni*.

THERE was a Parsonage House in the Church-yard, burnt in the great Fire ; since rebuilt, and let for forty Years, at 8 l. per Ann. Ground Rent.

THIS Parish being united to that of *St. Margaret Fishstreet-hill*, an Account of which follows : The Living of both is a Rectory, and the Advowson is in the Bishop of *LONDON*, the Value per Act of Parliament, is 170 l. per Ann. besides Glebe, Fees, and Perquisites.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Reuben Clark* ; and the Lecturers are the Reverend Mr. *Rayner*, and the Reverend Mr. *Scott*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at Eleven o'Clock ; here is a good Organ and ten Bells.

GIFT Sermons are, one on every *Thursday* before the first *Sunday* in the Month ; one on *Christmas-Day* in the Afternoon ; and one on *New-Years-Day*.

THE Vestry of *St. Magnus* is Select, and consists of 33 ; the other is General.

The PARISH OFFICERS for *St. Magnus*, are

2 Church-Wardens, one of whom is Collector for the Poor.

The WARD OFFICERS, are

4 Common-Council-Men.  
4 Constables.  
4 Inquests.  
4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in *St. Magnus* Parish, are

PART of *London-Bridge*, *London-Bridge-square*, Part of *Thames-street*, Part of *Crooked-lane*,  
Three



Three Tun-court, Three Tun-alley, Church-yard-alley, Part of Fish-street-hill, Globe-yard, Part of King's-Head-court, Mitre-court, and Part of Pudding-lane.

NUMBER of Houses 114. Next to this, is

*The PARISH of*  
**St. MARGARET in NEW FISH-STREET.**

St. Margaret in New Fish-Street.

**T**HIS Church, when standing, had but one remarkable Monument in it, which had the following Inscription :

*Joannes de Coggeshal, Civis & Cordarius de Parochia St. Margaretæ de Bridge-street, LONDON. Anno 1384, An. Reg. Richardi Secundi Octavo.*

*Testamentum irrotulat. in Hustingo LONDON. die Lunæ in Festo St. Leonardi Abbatis, An. Reg. Richardi Secundi 9.*

**H**E lay buried in the said Church Wall, under the Marble Stone in the Window, next to St. Peter's Altar on the North Side of the Church.

**GIFTS and CHARITIES** belonging to this Parish of St. Margaret New Fish-street. are these that follow :

*John Wybert, out of the Swan in Kenton in Lincolnshire, 2l. 10s. to be distributed 1 s. every Sabbath-Day to the Poor.*

*John Jennings, to be paid by the Fishmongers Company, 13s. 4d.*

*Catharine Parry, out of Houses in Anchor-lane, in Thames-street, 3l. but now reduced to 2l.*

*Mr. Mosyer, out of the Pomegranate, now the Lobster, and a little Shop adjoining, for the Use of the Church, 1l. 10s.*

A Part of the Tenement of the *Blue-boar* in *New Fish-street*, for the Use of the Church, at per Ann. 7l.

**O**UT of which is paid a Quit-Rent of 1l. per Ann. to the Crown.

**T**HERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire. The Ground was let by Lease to *George Le-goe*, who resigned the said Lease to the City of **LONDON**; for which the Minister receives 21l. per Ann. and the Parish 20s. per Ann.

A Foot Way passed by the South Side of this Church from *Fish-street-hill* into *Rother-lane*.

<i>The PARISH-OFFICERS,</i> are	<i>The WARD-OFFICERS,</i> are
2 Church-wardens, one of whom is Collec- tor for the Poor.	2 Common Council Men.
	2 Constables.
	2 Inquests.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Parish, are

PART of *Crooked-lane*; Part of *Fish-street-hill*, *Bell-yard*; Part of *King's-Head-court*; Part of *Pudding-lane*, *Fish-yard*, and *Monument-yard*.

NUMBER of Houses 78.

No 30. Vol. I.

*The PARISH of*

**St. LEONARD in EASTCHEAP.**

**U**P higher on this Hill, was the Parish- Church of *St. Leonard Milk Church*, so called from one *William Melker*, the Builder thereof, but more commonly *St. Leonard's in Eastcheap*, because it stood at the Corner of *East-cheap*. St. Leonard in Eastcheap.

**I**N the Year of our Lord, 1618, this Church, by a Casualty of Fire, happening by Whiting of Baskets, in the House of one *Ferome Baynton*, a Turner, (situate in *Little Eastcheap*, on the North Side of the said Church, whose House was burnt down, and in the Place thereof another built with Brick) was fired in the Steeple thereof, being a Spire covered with Lead; it was quenched, but not without great Pains and much Danger to some Persons, (who were not unrewarded by the Parish) before any great Hurt was done to it by the Fire, more than the Defacing of it, and other Parts of the Church; but for that the said Steeple was very old, much ruined and decayed in the Stone-work thereof, to prevent further Danger, it was pulled down, and all the West End of the Church thereto adjoining, a new Foundation laid, enlarged three Feet toward the East, and new built, not without great Charge to the Inhabitants of the Parish, who were all willing and ready to contribute towards the Rebuilding, Repairing, and Beautifying the House of God; and the better to set forward the Work, the Inhabitants of the Parish tax'd themselves towards the Charge, at 198l. 6s. 4d. but for that the Parish is but small, and the greater Part of the Inhabitants poor, they were enforced, by their Petition, to seek Help from his Majesty, (King James I.) who was graciously pleased to grant them his Letters Patents (for their Relief) to collect and gather in several Counties within this Kingdom towards the Charge of the Rebuilding the Steeple, and the Repairing of the Church.

The Steeple being finished, the South Wall towards the Church-yard, being much decayed, was also taken down and new built, and the Church in other Parts repaired, the Charge thereof amounting to above 850l. of which the Parish received by Way of Collection (toward their Charge) in **LONDON**, and other Places, the Sum of 170l. 1s. 9d. and of other Benefactors, 10l. 15s. they having one Patent for six Shires also; the Party that was employed to lay the Briefs, and gather the Collections, went away with all, and brought to the Parish neither Brief nor Money The Steeple of this Church, and the Wall on the South Side (towards the Church-yard) was built, and the Church, in other Parts, repaired and beautified, in the Years 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621.

**MONUMENTS** there were chiefly for the Doggets, namely,

*Walter Dogget*, Vintner, one of the Sheriffs, 1380.

*John Dogget*, Vintner, and *Alice* his Wife, about 1456.

This *John Dogget* gave Lands to that Church.

*William Dogget*, &c. And none else of Note.

**B**y good Hap we are able to retrieve a Number of the antient Monuments in this Church of *St. Leonard's* (together with the Coats of Arms set on the Stones) from the Oblivion where-in they have lain for many Years. So much beholden are we to some in former Times, whose

5 U

Inclina-



Inclinations led them to take Notice of, and to transcribe Funeral Inscriptions.

Mr. *Strype* gives us the following, from a Manuscript, he says, belonging to Sir *Henry St. George*, Garter King at Arms.

Isto sub lapide requiescunt Corpora *Johannis Johnson* nuper Civis & Carnificis LONDON. quorum Anniversariorum exequias annuatim fecit (celebrari) undecimo die Feb. quo dictus *Johannes* ab hac luce migravit, An. D. 1280.

WHICH if the Date be not mistaken, is a Monument of great Antiquity. The Coat, which stood on the Right Side, was two Battle-Axes, in Saltier, between four Roses.

Hic jacet *Rob. Burgener*, quondam Civis & piscenarius LONDON. Qui Ob. 6, Mens. Jul. A. D. 1361.

Isopoliti festo migravit, tu memor esto  
M. C. quatuor & I. domum ter fine beato.

THIS was a *Dogget*: His Death seemed, by this Verse to be in the Year 1401. His Shield stood in the Middle: Which was Ermin, a Bend charged with three Talbots Heads erased. On each Side of these Verses stood a Talbot's Head erased.

Hic jacet *Johannes Plays* nuper Civis & Pinner LONDON. Et *Isabel* & *Emma* uxores ejus. *Johannes* Ob. 2<sup>mo</sup> Maij 1403.

On the South Window of the CHOR.

Orate pro anima *Willielmi Kyng*, & pro anima *Agnetis* uxoris ejus. Ob. 1420. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

*Thomas Sampson*, Citizen and Butcher, and *Florence* his Wife. He died the 3d of June, 1422.

*John Buckston*, Citizen and Butcher, and *Cecilia* his Wife. She died the 20th of July, 1425.

Hic jacet magister *Thomas Riggeley* quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit 6 die mens. Aprilis, Ann. Dom. 1432.

*John Dogget's* Epitaph, who was buried about 1456, a Citizen of Eminence in his Days, was this;

Londinis natus hic *John Dogget* vocitatus  
Bis dispensatus jacet hic Christo renovatus,  
Hic bona pauperibus tribuens.  
Sic erat.  
Amen.

On the Dexter Side, a cross Patee, and a Talbot's Head erased. And against it, on the Sinister Side, a Talbot's Head erased. And again on the Dexter Side, a Coat Baron and Femme Baron, Ermin, a Bend charged with three Talbots Heads erased Femme, a Fesse engrailed, a Mullet in the Sinister Canton. On the Sinister Side of the Epitaph, a Coat Baron and Femme Baron, the same Coat of the *Doggets*, as above. Femme, 3 Lucies hauriant.

Hic jacet *Walterus Dogget*, Civis & Vinetarius LONDON. Et *Alicia* uxor ejus. Quorum predictus *Walterus* Ob. 19 di. mens. Jul. A. D. M.CCCCLXXX, & predict. *Alicia* Ob. —

*Thomas Harokins*, Grocerus & Civis LONDON. Cum *Joanna* & *Margareta* uxorib. ejus. Qui quidem *Thomas* Ob. —

Two Coats on either Side the Inscription: One on the Dexter, parted Pèrpale and Chevron: In the first Quarter a Chough; in the second, an Escalop; the third as the second; the fourth as the first. On the finister Side, a Chevron charged with three Escalops. A Bendlet:

*Thomas Dogget* & *Letitia* sa feme. Dieu de leur Almes eit mercy.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Atharwe*, Civis & Vinetarius LONDON. Qui obiit Martii — An. D. 1484.

The Coat on the Dexter Side, a Chevron between three Tuns: Which is the Arms of the Vintners Company.

*John Harvey*, Citizen and Butcher, and *Martilda* his Wife. *John* died the 14th of March, An. Dom. 1485.

Coats on each Side. On the Dexter Side, a Boar's Head. On the Sinister two Battle Axes.

*William Herst*, *Margaret*, *Joanna*, and *Agnes* his Wives. *William* died the 4th of November 1487.

Orate pro animabus *Johannis Tiskne*, nuper Civis & Groceri LONDON. ac *Alicie* & *Christiane* uxorum suarum. Qui quidem *Johannes* Ob. 13 di. Jan. 1496.

*John Woolston*, Citizen and Butcher of LONDON, and *Rose* and *Catharine* his Wives. *John* died the 10th of February, Ann. Dom. 1510.

*Thomas Stevens*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* and *Elizabeth* Wives. The first *Elizabeth* died 1510, the second *Elizabeth* died 1523.

Orate pro anima *Petri Petkin*, L. L. D. Curie de Arcubus unius Advocatorum, & hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris. Ob. 1 Maij, 1520.

*John Cooper*, Citizen and Butcher of LONDON, and *Alice* his Wife. *John* deceased the 19th of September 1533.

Another Monument, the Epitaph beginneth thus,  
Ye that behold and see.

All the rest defaced. Two Coats on each Side. Pray for the Souls of *John Gyve*, Ironmonger, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *John* died the 4th of October 1511, and *Elizabeth* 1536.

*John Gurrey*, died May 6, 1536.

*Humphry Bar*, Ironmonger of LONDON.

*Geffrey Elmiston*, some Time dwelling in the Parish of *Rainham* in Kent. He died the 4th of February 1546.

*John Strelley*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, *Alice* and *Anne* his Wives. *John* died August 29, 1559; *Alice* died May 17, 1543; and *Anne*, October 11, 1558.

Here under this Stone doth lie buried *Joan*, the Wife of *Thomas Allyn*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON. She died in Childbed of her ninth Child, May 22, 1560.

Here under foot lie buried the Bodies of *John Athey*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and *Elizabeth*, *Eleanor*, and *Sibil*, his Wives. Which *John* deceased the 24th Day of October in the Year of our Lord God 1565. The Grocers Coat of Arms on the Sinister.

THE Site of this Church, and from thence into *Little Eastcheap*, to the East Part of where the Church stood, is in the *Bridge Ward*.

The



*The P A R I S H of*  
**St. BENNET GRACECHURCH.**

St. Bennet  
Gracechurch.

**S**T. *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, (to whose Memory this, and other Churches in the City, are dedicated) was born at *Nursia*, a Town in *Umbria* in *Italy*. He was Patriarch of a famous Order called after his Name *Benedictines*, and was the first who brought a Monastical Life to be esteemed in the West, where the most antient Monks are the *Benedictines*, who are also the most famous of the *Roman Church*. He founded twelve Monasteries in his own Country, the chief whereof is *Mont-Cassin*; and gave them a Rule, which was afterwards approved by Pope *Gregory the Great*, *Anno Dom.* 595. They were called also *Black Monks*, from the Colour of their Habit, which was a Black loose Coat of Stuff, reaching down to their Heels, with a Cowl, or Hood, of the same, and a Scapular, and under that Coat another white Habit as large as the former, made of white Flannel, and Boots on their Legs. Of this Order were all our Cathedral Priories, except *Carliol*, and most of the richest Abbies in the Kingdom.

IN the sixteenth Year after he had finished his illustrious Monastery of *Cassino*, as *Bede* writes, on *March 21*, about the 62d Year of his Age, as *Trithemius* writes, he gave up his Ghost to the Lord, and was buried with his Sister *Scholastica* at *Cassino*, where he died. His Festival is celebrated yearly on *March 21*.

THE Order of *St. Benedict* has been the Source of several others, who follow the Rule of the first Founder, and have made new Branches of Monks in the Church of *Rome*.

THIS Church of *St. Bennet*, formerly called *Grass-church*, from the Herb-Market kept there, but now *Gracechurch* stands in *Fenchurch-street*, at the South West Corner thereof, the West End fronts *Gracechurch-street*.

IT is uncertain when the last Church here was first built, but *Mr. Stow* says, it was repaired and beautified in the Year 1630; and had a new Clock, Dial and Chimes added, *Anno* 1633. In the Year 1666, it was consumed by the Fire of LONDON, and again re-edified and finished in the Year 1685; and it was afterwards beautified, *Anno* 1693.

THE Roof is arched, adorned with Fretwork of Cherubims, &c.

IT is very well wainscotted round, ten Feet high, with right *Norway Oak*, and handsomely pewed; and at the West End of the Church is a neat little Gallery.

THE Pulpit is of the aforesaid Timber, very well finnier'd, carved, and adorned with Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, &c.

THE Altar-piece is spacious, consisting of four fine Columns, with the Entablament of the *Corinthian* Order; between the two Middle ones are the *Commandments*, well done in Gold on Black, immediately over which is a *Glory*, being the Word *Jehovah* in *Hebrew* Characters, within an Equilateral Triangle; and above that two Cherubims; over which is a Circular Pediment, and above that the King's Arms in their proper Colours, within a fine Compartment, over which is a large Crown carved and gilt, and on each Side the said Arms, at about two Feet Distance, are the Lion and Unicorn, on two Acroters. Over each of the Outer Columns, a fine spacious Lamp, and between the said Columns the Effigies of *Moses* and *Aaron*; North and South from which are the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed*, done in black Letters upon Gold; over which are Circular Pediments, upon each of which is a gilded Shield,

with its Compartments: And the whole is curiously enrich'd with Cartouches, Fruit, Leaves, Festoons, &c. all carved in fine *Norway Oak*.

OVER this carved Work is a large Piece of Architecture, painted in Perspective, representing the arched Roof, and Pilasters of a Building, which appear from under a Purple Velvet Festoon Curtain, elevated by two Cupids. All which Altar-piece is inclosed with Rail and Baluster, and the Floor within is paved with black and white Marble.

HERE is also a curious Font, adorned with Cherubims, &c. and the Cover is fine carved Work, round which are these Words:

*Suffer the little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God.*

THE Length of the Church within is about 60 Feet, Breadth 30, and Height about 32. It is mostly built with Stone; as is also the Tower or Steeple, whose Altitude is about 149 Feet, and where is a large gilded Clock-Dial, extending near as far as to the Middle of the Street.

Some old Monuments remained undefaced before the Fire; as of,

*John Harding*, Salter, 1576.

*John Sturgeon*, Haberdasher, Chamberlain of LONDON.

*Philip Cusben*, or *Corfine*, a *Florentine*, and a famous Merchant, 1600.

On a Tomb.

To the Memory of *James Bunce*, Esq; some Time Burgess of the Parliament for this City, married *Mary*, Daughter of *George Holmedon* of *Kent*, Gent: By whom he had seven Children, whereof living at the Time of his Decease, *James* his eldest Son, who married *Sarah*, Daughter of *Thomas Gipps*, Esq; *Matthew*, and *Mary*, Wife of *Mr. John Langham*, of this City, Merchant. He departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631. Aged 68.

When Death cuts off a Branch from Earth's worn Stem,  
Faith, Hope transports the Soul to Heaven's Diadem.

On a Gravestone there.

Here lieth *James Bunce*, Esq; that departed this Life the 26th of *January*, *Anno* 1631; and *Mary* his Wife, that died the 2d of *October*, 1612.

Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.

ELIZABETH, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Daughter of King *Henry VIII*, by *Anne Bullen* his Wife. She died at *Richmond* the 24th of *March* 1602, being 69 Years, six Months, and 17 Days old; when she had reigned forty four Years, four Months, and seven Days.

As in the Figure of a Book, this written:

*They that put their Trust in the Lord are even as the Mount of Sion, which may not be removed, but standeth firm for ever.*

On the one Side, thus:

*Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor, Religion's Nurse, the Faith's Defender.*

On the other Side, thus:

*Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherland's Relief, Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.*

Under



Under her.

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Queen,  
If ever Mildness shined in Majesty,  
If ever Honour honoured true Renown,  
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,  
If ever Princess put all Princes down,  
For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity,  
'This, this was she, that in despite of Death,  
Lives still admir'd, ador'd ELIZABETH.

SOME few flat Stones with Inscriptions have been laid upon Persons buried here, since the Re-building of the Church. As in the Chancel upon *Frances Rayney*, only Daughter of *Thomas Gibbes* of *Watergal* in the County of *Warwick*, Esq; deceased 1690. She was the Wife of Sir *John Rayney*, Knt. and Bart. And some Children of *Edward Rayney* and *Anne* his Wife, Son of the said Dame *Frances*.

IN the Body of the Church, *Roger Mingay*, 1688, with his Mother *Mary Badger*, 1678: And two Daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*.

UPON a Grave-stone at the North Side of the Chancel, is an Inscription, That underneath was buried *Richard Bourne*, late of *Enfield* in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George Young* of the County of *York*, Gent. By whom he had Issue *George*, who married *Mary*, second Daughter of *Erasmus Smith*, Esq; and *Elizabeth*, who married *Thomas Draper*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON; he departed July 4, 1707, aged 62.

Mr. *Thomas Draper* aforesaid, deceased Nov. 16, 1705, *Ætat.* 47.

#### CHARITIES.

THIS Parish of *St. Bennet Gracechurch*, enjoyeth these charitable Gifts.

IT hath 3 *l.* per *Ann.* out of certain Lands in *Eastham*.

AND 2 *l.* per *Ann.* out of the *Cat and Fiddle* in *Gracechurch-street*. This and the former Sum, to be laid out in Coals for the Poor.

A Gift of 50 *l.* to the Parish, to purchase 50 *s.* per *Ann.* to be given to the Poor in necessitous Times. The said 50 *l.* is laid out upon the Purchase of two Houses in *Deptford*.

#### Other small GIFTS to the Poor.

MONEY is given to the Parish for Payment of 40 *s.* per *Ann.* to a Lecturer: And 20 *s.* for a Sermon on *Christmas-day*, yearly.

THERE is a Register kept of the Benefactors Names and Gifts.

MOREOVER in an ancient Book; they found that *Robert Offley*, the Elder in 30 *Eliz.* granted a Tenement to *Gracechurch*, formerly belonging to the Chantry of the Lady *Johan Rose*, in the Church of *St. Bennet Gracechurch*, and is on the East Side of the said Church, to bestow the Rents and Profits thereof towards the Repairing of the Body of the said Church; and for Repairing and Defending the said House: And the Residue of the Rents to good and godly Uses as the Feoffees shall think fit.

ALSO *Will. Jordan*, by his Last Will, dated 1610, did give unto *Will. More*, the Rector, and the Church-wardens and their Successors, a Messuage in the same Parish. The Rents and Profits thereof to sustain and support the Works, Ornaments, and other Burthens of the Parish-Church. This Messuage adjoined to the Messuage aforementioned, were both burnt down in the Fire: rebuilt now, and made into one Messuage by *John*

*Butts*, Grocer, upon a Lease, and 17 *l.* per *Ann.* Ground Rent.

Mrs. *Doxie*, Widow, gave 50 *l.* for the Purchase of 50 *s.* yearly, to be paid to the Parson for his better Maintenance; supposing he be resident and preach every Sabbath in the Parish-Church. This Mr. *Dan. Fogg*, the Lecturer had, because Mr. *Halstead*, the Incumbent, did not reside nor preach.

*Johan. Newton*, Widow, Anno 1631, gave by Will 30 *l.* for Payment of 40 *s.* per *Ann.* to *John Doon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, for their Lives. And afterwards for Maintenance of a Lecture in the said Church.

THE Lady *Elizabeth Newton* also gave to the Minister and Church-wardens, and unto the Antients of the Parish, the Sum of 40 *l.* to be paid to such Minister as her Husband Sir *Robert Newton*, and after his Decease as the Lady *Elizabeth Baker*, their Daughter; and after her Decease, as the Minister, Church-wardens and Vestrymen, shall chuse. To preach a Sermon upon every *Christmas-day*, and for a Chaldron of Coals, yearly to the most poor Men and Widows.

To the Incumbent of this Parish, belonged a Parsonage House before the Fire. Since it is leased out, and rebuilt at 40 *s.* per *Ann.* for 40 Years.

AT this *St. Bennet's Gracechurch* were the Pictures of the Nine Worthies; and amongst them King *Henry VIII*, standing with the Bible in his Hands and *VERBUM DEI* written upon it. All these Figures, Anno 1555, were new beautified and painted: But the Bible in King *Henry's* Hand gave great Offence, and Commandment was given immediately that it should be put out, and so it was, and a Pair of Gloves pictured in the Room of it.

To this Parish was annexed by Act of Parliament, 22, 23 *Car. II.* the Parish of *St. Leonard Eastcheap*. These united Parishes are a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, alternately, value per Act of Parliament, 140 *l.* per *Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Holcombe*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Thomas*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays* at 11 o'Clock, one Charity Sermon, which is uncertain. No Organ, two Bells.

THE Vestry is Select.

#### The PARISH-OFFICERS are

2 Church-wardens, and they are Collectors for the Poor.

#### The WARD-OFFICERS are

5 Common-Council Men  
2 Constables  
2 Inquests.  
2 Scavengers.

THE Vestry of *St. Leonard Eastcheap* is Select; the Parish and Ward Officers are the same with *St. Bennet's*.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in *St. Bennet's* Parish, are

PART of *Gracechurch-street*, of *Nag's-head-court*, of *Crown-court*, of *Jerusalem-court*, of *Talbot-court*, and of *Little Eastcheap*, all in this Ward; and Part of *Fenchurch-street*, and *Grace-court* in *Langborn* Ward.

NUMBER of Houses 52.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in *St. Leonard's Eastcheap*, are

PART of *Gracechurch-street*, of *Little Eastcheap*, and of *Fish-street-hill* in this Ward; Part of



Part of *Little Eastcheap*, and of *Pudding-lane* in *Billingsgate Ward*; and Part of *Great Eastcheap* in *Candlewick Ward*.

NUMBER of Houses 53 and a Half.

ON the West Side of this Ward, at the North End of *London-Bridge*, is a Part of *Thames-street*, which is also of this Ward; that is to say, so much as of old Time was called *Stockfishmonger's-row*, from the Stockfishmongers Dwelling there. Down West to a Water-gate, of old Time called *Ebgate*, since *Ebgate-lane*, and now the *Old Swan*; which is a noted Landing-place on the *Thames*, but the Passage is very narrow, by means of Encroachments.

ON the South Side of *Thames-street*, about the Midway betwixt the *Bridge-foot* and *Ebgate-lane*, standeth the Fishmongers-Hall, which is a spacious Building, with a handsome Front towards the Water-Side, and the North Side is adorned with a Piazza, with Columns and Arches of the *Ionian* Order. There are Galleries round the Inside, and the Figure of Sir *William Walworth*, Fishmonger, who, when Lord Mayor, slew *Wat Tyler*; also a Screen of the *Composite* Order, with a Golden Bust under the Pediment.

Fishmongers-hall.

THESE Fishmongers were sometimes of two several Companies, to wit, Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers; of whose Antiquity we find, that by the Name of the Fishmongers of LONDON, they were for forestalling, &c. contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the City, fined to the King at 500 Marks the 8th of King *Edward I.* More, That the said Fishmongers hearing of the great Victory obtained by the same King against the *Scots*, in the 26th of his Reign, made a triumphant and solemn Shew through the City, with divers Pageants, and more than a thousand Horsemen, &c.

THESE two Companies of Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers, of old Time, had their several Halls; to wit, in *Thames-street* two; in *New Fish-street* two; and in *Old Fish-street* two, in each Place, one for either Company: In all, six several Halls, the Company was so great.

THESE Fishmongers have been famous Citizens, and have had six Mayors of their Company in twenty four Years; to wit, *Walter Freke* 1350, *John Lofkin* 1359, *John Wroth* 1361, *John Pechie* 1362, *Simon Morden* 1369, and *William Walworth* 1374. It followed, that in the Year 1382, through the Council of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Mayor, *William Essex*, *John More*, Mercers, and *Richard Northbury*, the said Fishmongers were greatly troubled, hindered of their Liberties, and almost destroyed by Congregations made against them: So that in a Parliament at LONDON, the Controversy depending between the Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and the Fishmongers there, *Nicholas Exton*, Speaker for the Fishmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his Protection, for Fear of corporal Hurt. Whereupon it was commanded that each Party should keep the Peace, upon Pain of losing all they had: Hereupon a Fishmonger starting up, replied, That the Complaint brought against them by the Movers, &c. was but Matter of Malice; for that the Fishmongers, in the Reign of *Edward III.* being chief Officers of the City, had, for their Misdemeanors then done, committed the chief Exhibitors of those Petitions to Prison. In this Parliament the Fishmongers (by the King's Charter Patents) were restored to their Liberties. Notwithstanding, in the Year next following, to wit, 1383, *John Cavendish*, Fishmonger, craved the Peace against the Chancellor of England, which was granted; And he put in Sureties, the Earl of *Stafford* and *Salisbury*, *Caven-*

VOL. I.

*disb* challenging the Chancellor for taking a Bribe of 10 l. for favour of his Case; which the Chancellor, by Oath upon the Sacrament, avoideth. In farther Trial it was found, that the Chancellor's Man (without his Master's Privy) had taken it; whereupon *Cavendish* was adjudged to Prison, and to pay the Chancellor a thousand Marks for flandering him.

AFTER this, many of the Nobles assembled at *Reading*, to suppress the seditious Stirs of the said *John Northampton*, or *Combarton*, late Mayor, that had attempted great and heinous Enterprizes, of which he was Convict. And when he stood Mute, nor could utter one Word; it was decreed, That he should be committed to perpetual Prison, his Goods confiscate to the King's Use, and that he should not come within a hundred Miles of LONDON during his Life. He was therefore sent to the Castle of *Tintegall*, in the Confines of *Cornwal*, and in the mean Time the King's Servants plundered his Goods. *John More*, *Richard Northbury*, and others, were likewise there Convict, and condemned to perpetual Prison, and their Goods, Confiscate, for certain Congregations by them made against the Fishmongers in the City of LONDON, as is aforesaid; but they obtained and had the King's Pardon, in the 14th of his Reign, as appeareth by Record: And thus were all these Troubles quieted.

THOSE Stockfishmongers and Saltfishmongers were united in the Year 1536, the 28th of *Henry VIII.* their Hall to be but one, in the House given to them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Franhope*, and of *Amptbull*, in the Parish of St. *Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

“ Thus much, saith *Stow*, have I thought good  
“ to Note of the Fishmongers, Men ignorant of  
“ their own Antiquities, and not able so much  
“ as to shew the Reason why, or when, they  
“ were joined in Amity with the Gold-  
“ smiths, and do give Part of their Arms, &c.  
“ Neither to say ought of Sir *William Walworth*  
“ the Glory of their Company (more, than that  
“ he slew *Jack Straw*, which is meer Fable; for  
“ the said *Jack Straw* was, after the Overthrow  
“ of the Rebels, taken; and by Judgment of  
“ the Mayor, beheaded, which Confession at the  
“ Gallows is extant in my Annals. Where also  
“ is set down the most valiant and praise-worthy  
“ Act of Sir *William Walworth*, against the  
“ principal Rebel *Walter Tyler*.

ON that South Side of *Thames-street*, was, in *Stow's* Time, *Drinkwater-wharf*, and *Fish-wharf*, in the Parish of St. *Magnus*. On the South Side *Thames-street*, St. *Martin's-lane*; a Part of which Lane was also of this Ward; to wit, on one Side to a Well of Water; and on the other Side as far up as against the said Well. Then St. *Michael's-lane*, Part whereof also of this Ward, up to a Well there; &c.

THEN at the upper End of *New Fish-street*, is a Lane turning towards St. *Michael's-lane*, and is called *Crooked-lane*, from the crooked Windings thereof. Above this Lane's End, upon *Fishstreet-hill*, was one great House, for the most Part built of Stone, which pertained some Time to *Edward the Black Prince*, Son to *Edward III.* who was in his Life-time lodged there. It was afterwards a common Hostery, having the Black Bell for a Sign.

As to the present State of this Ward:

THE Streets and Places of Note, are *London-bridge*, *New Fish-street*, *Gracechurch-street*, as far as *Fenchurch-street*.

5 X

Thames



*Thames-street* from *New Fish-street* unto *Old Swan-lane* in the West, of which it takes in but the East Side.

*St. Martin's-lane*, about a hundred Feet of the South End next to *Thames-street*.

*St. Michael's-lane*, about a hundred and fifty Feet of the South End next to *Thames-street*.

*Crooked-lane*, about a hundred and twenty Feet of the East End of it.

WE begin with *London-bridge*; a Bridge not inferior to any in *Europe* for its Length, Breadth, and Buildings thereon, being sustained by nineteen great Stone Arches, secured by Piles of Timber drove to the Bottom of the River, having a Draw-bridge towards *Southwark*, as also strong Gates; and by the Houses built thereon on both Sides, it seemeth rather a Street than a Bridge, being now furnished with good Timber Buildings, which are very well inhabited by sufficient Tradesmen, who have very considerable Dealings, as being so great a Thoroughfare from *Southwark* into *LONDON*: And amongst these Buildings some are very large with curious Fronts in that Part near the *Draw-bridge*, where it hath an open Prospect on both Sides into the River *Thames*; but we cannot help being of the Opinion of a late Writer, that this Bridge would have been more convenient for Passage, and a greater Ornament to the City, if, instead of the Houses thereon, it had been only adorned with a strong Breastwork and Balustrade.

THE Rents of the Houses upon it belong to the City, for and towards the Maintenance of the said Bridge, the Bridge-house, and Officers thereunto belonging, which are very considerable; the greatest Part of the Land in *St. George's-fields*, *Southwark*, is also settled for the same Purpose: But of this Bridge see more in *Book I, Chap. VII.*

*Fish-street-hill* is a Street very well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, and the rather as being so great a Thoroughfare in and out of the City, Southwards.

ON the East Side near the Bridge is *St. Magnus's Church*, seated in the Corner going into *Thames-street*; it is in the Diocese of *LONDON*; the Abbots of *Westminster* and *Bermondsey* were Patrons. It was destroyed by the Fire of *LONDON*.

ON the West Side of the Bridge is the *Water-house*, being a lofty wooden Building, which by Wheels, Iron Chains, &c. drinketh, or rather forceth up Water through leaden Pipes to the Top, where there is a Cistern, and from thence descends in other leaden Pipes to the Bottom, and thence, received by other Pipes, is conveyed under the Pavements of the Streets, and so serveth many Families in this Part of the City with Water, of which we have spoken before.

THEN passing *Thames-street*, on the East Side of *Fish-street-hill* is the *Hoop-tavern*, which hath a Passage into *Thames-street*.

*King's-Head-court*, open with indifferent good Buildings, hath a Passage into *Pudding-lane*.

*Globe-yard*, an open and somewhat large Place, having several Turnings, with a Free-stone Pavement, and is indifferently well inhabited.

*Crooked-lane*, on the West Side, hath a turning Passage into *St. Michael's-lane*, but the greatest Part being in *Candlewick Ward* is there treated of.

ON the East Side stands the *Monument*, seated in a Square, open to the Street, erected to perpetuate the Remembrance of the dreadful Fire of *LONDON*, in the Year 1666. This fine Piece of Architecture is the Design of that great Genius *Sir Christopher Wren*; it is undoubtedly the finest modern Column in the World, and in some Respects may vie with the most famous of Antiquity, being 24 Feet higher than *Trajan's Pillar* at *Rome*.

THIS Column is of the *Dorick Order*, fluted; whose Altitude is 202 Feet from the Ground, the greatest Diameter of the Shaft (or Body) of the Column is 15 Feet, the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or lowest Part of the Pedestal, 28 Feet Square, and the Pedestal is in Altitude 40 Feet, all of *Portland Stone*; within is a large Stair-case of Black Marble, containing 345 Steps, 10 Inches and a half broad, and six Inches Risers, and a Balcony within 32 Feet of the very Top; where is a curious and spacious gilded Flame, very suitable to the Intent of the whole Column.

THE North and South Sides of the Pedestal have each a *Latin* Inscription, one describing the Desolation of this City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious Restauration. That on the North Side runs thus:

Anno Christi C<sup>o</sup>DCLXVI. Die II. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem; pedum CCII Intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de media Nocte Incendium; quod vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, &c. partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili. XXCIX Templâ, portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Prochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domus CCI, 000 000 CC, Vicos CD absumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus, XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII laceras & semi-ustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad C<sup>o</sup>XXXVI. Jugera; hinc ab Arce per *Thamesis* Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portus secundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunas infestum; erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam illam mundi Exustionem velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam, & nullam Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Consilia; & Subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus sterit fatalis Ignis & quaquaversum elanguit, &c.

In the Year of Christ 1666, the 2d Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the Distance of 202 Feet (the Height of this Column) about Midnight a most terrible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also Places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury: It consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, Guildhall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling-Houses, 400 Streets; of 26 Wards; it utterly destroyed 15, and left eight others shatter'd and half burnt; the Ruins of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* Side, to the *Temple Church*, and from the North East Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn-bridge*: To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable; that it might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.

The Destruction was sudden, for in a small Space of Time, the same City was seen most flourishing and reduced to nothing.

Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all human Counsels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, as it were by the Will of Heaven, it stopp'd, and on every Side was extinguish'd.

THE South Side Inscription thus:

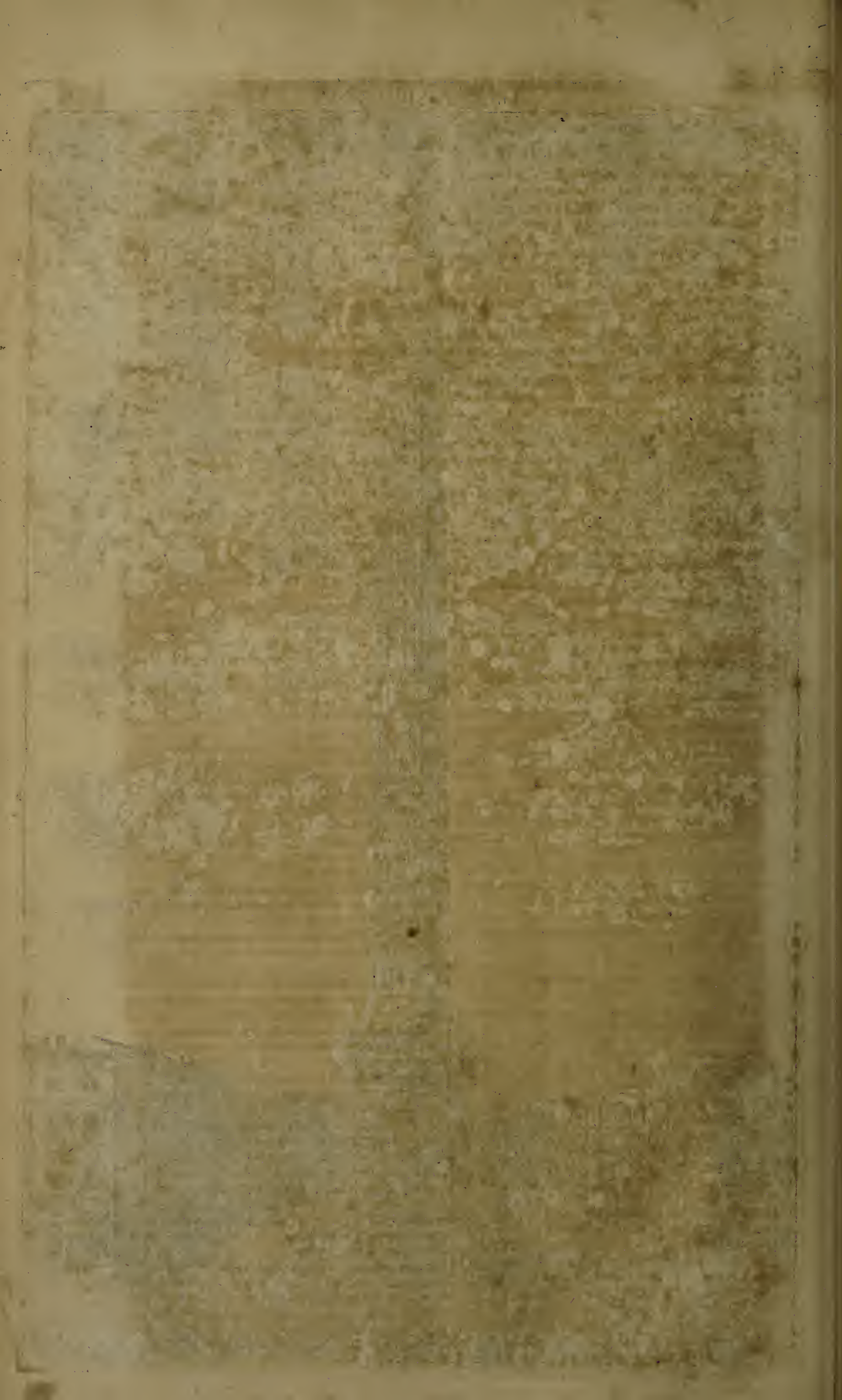
Carolus II. C. Mart. E. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum faciem, plurima humanibus, jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit. Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit.



The MONUMENT.









lit ad Regni Senatum, qui continuo decrevit, ut Publica Opera pecunia publica, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utique *Ædes sacre & D. Pauli Templum* a Fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora, & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam, uti singulæ Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine confurgerent, omnesque Parietes faxo quadrato aut cocto Latere solidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc Lites de Terminis orituræ Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique, Resurgit Londinum, majore celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum Triennium absolvit quod sæculi opus credebatur, *i. e.*

*Charles II.* Son of *Charles the Martyr*, King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of Things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coal; that Churches, and the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Sewers cleansed, the Streets made strait and regular, such as was steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also enacted, that every House should be built with Party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of Square Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also, Anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and *LONDON* is restored; but whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. A three Years Time saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

THE East Side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was began, continued and brought to Perfection. The Words are these:

Incepta  
Richardo Ford, Eq.  
Prætoræ Lond.  
A. D. C<sup>1</sup>DCLXXI.  
Perducta altius  
Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.  
Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.  
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.  
Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.  
Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.  
Perfecta  
Thoma Davis, Eq. Præ.  
Urb.  
Anno Dom.  
MDCLXXVII.  
*i. e.*

This Pillar was begun  
Sir Richard Ford, Knt. being Lord Mayor of  
LONDON, in the Year 1671.

Carried on  
In the Mayoraltries of  
Sir George Waterman, Knt.  
Sir Robert Hanson, Knt.  
Sir William Hooker, Kt.  
Sir Robert Viner, Knt.  
Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt. } Lord Mayors.  
And finish'd,  
Sir Thomas Davis being Lord Mayor, in the  
Year 1677.

AND whereas upon Evidence, it was thought that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the *Popish* Faction, the same is expressed in *English* round the Base of the Pedestal, under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words:

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this antient City; begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the *Popish* Faction, in the Beginning of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old *English* Liberty, and Introducing *Popery* and Slavery:

ON the Front, or West Side, of the Die of the Pedestal of this magnificent Column, is finely carved, a curious Emblem of this Tragical Scene, by the Masterly Hand of Mr. *Cibber*, Father to the present King's Poet, who likewise carved the inimitable Figures on the Gate of *Bethlem*, already mentioned. The 11 principal Figures on this Pedestal are done in *Alto*, the rest in *Basso Relievo*, viz.

I. AT the North End of the said Plain, is represented in *Basso Relievo*, the City in Flames, and the Inhabitants in a Consternation, with their Arms extended upward, and crying out for Succour.

II. A little nearer the Horizon are the Arms, Cap of Maintenance, and other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur, partly buried under the Ruins.

III. On the Ruins lies the Figure of a Woman crowned with a Castle, her Breasts pregnant, and in her Hand a Sword; denoting the strong, plentiful, and well-govern'd City of *LONDON* in Distress.

IV. The Sovereign (King *Charles II.*) is represented standing on an Anabathrum, or Place ascended to by (three) Steps, in a *Roman* Habit, providing with his Power and prudent Directions (as is expressed by the Inscription on the South Side) for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City.

V. On the said Steps, stand, in the King's Presence, the Figures of three Women, that next his Majesty representing *Liberty*, having in her Right Hand a Hat, whereon is the Word *Libertas*, denoting the Freedom, or Liberty, given to those that engaged three Years in the Work.

VI. Another of the said three Women is *Ich-nographia*, with Rules and Compasses in one Hand (the Instruments whereby Plans and Designs are delineated in due Proportion) and a Scrol partly unrolled in the other Hand, whereon such Designs are to be drawn; and near this is a Bee-hive, the known Emblem of Industry.

VII. The third of the said Figures, represents *Imagination*, holding the Emblem of Invention, and having on her Head Wings, and small Children (as being swift and fruitful) and on the Border of her Garment these Words, *Non aliunde*; all which shew, that the speedy Re-erection of the City, is principally owing to *Liberty*, *Imagination*, *Contrivance*, *Art*, and *Industry*.

VIII. And farther, to encourage the said Citizens, here is the Figure of *Time*, elevating the Woman in Distress, and *Providence* with his winged Hand, containing an Eye, promising Peace and Plenty,



Plenty, by pointing towards those two Figures appearing above the Clouds.

IX. Behind the King (as it were Eastward) the Work is going forward, as Scaffolding, Labourers carrying Materials, &c.

X. Partly within a cambered Cell, under the Sovereign's Feet, appeareth *Envy*, diabolically enraged at the Measures concerted, and the great Prospect of Success. He is endeavouring to renew the Disaster, by blowing Flames out of his Mouth towards the distressed City.

XI. On the same Plain, South End from the King, is a Lion with one Fore Foot tied up and curbed by the Left Hand of *Fortitude*, in whose Right Hand is a Sword, under which Figures appears the Muzzle of a Cannon, which denotes this deplorable Loss and Misfortune to happen in Time of War.

XII. Between that and the King, is the Figure of *Mars*, with a Chaplet in his Hand, an Emblem, that an approaching honourable Peace would be the Consequence of the War.

AND above this, round the Cornice of the Pedestal, are noble Enrichments of Trophy Work, and the King's Arms; also of the Sword, Mace, Cap of Maintenance, &c. and at the Angles are four very large Dragons, the Supporters of the City Arms.

It will not be improper, we think, in this Place, to give a fuller Account of the terrible Fire, which was the Occasion of setting up this Column, than what is inscribed thereon: We shall begin with the Account of it, published by Authority in the *Gazette*, Monday, September the 10th, 1666.

An Account of  
the Fire of  
London.

ON the 2d Instant, at One o'Clock in the Morning, there happened to break out a sad and deplorable Fire in *Pudding-lane*, near *New Fish-street*; which falling out at that Hour of the Night, and in a Quarter of the Town so close built with Wooden Pitch'd Houses, spread itself so far before Day, and with such Distraction to the Inhabitants and Neighbours, that Care was not taken for the timely preventing the farther Diffusion of it, by pulling down Houses, as ought to have been; so that this lamentable Fire, in a short Time, became too big to be mastered by any Engines, or Working near it. It fell out most unhappily too, that a violent Easterly Wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that Day, and the Night following, spreading itself up to *Gracechurch-street*, and downwards from *Cannon-street* to the Water Side, as far as the *Three Cranes* in the *Vintry*.

THE People in all Parts about it, distracted by the Vastness of it, and their particular Care to carry away their Goods, many Attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it, by pulling down Houses, and making great Intervals, but all in vain, the Fire seizing upon the Timber and Rubbish; and so continuing itself, even through those Spaces, and raging in a bright Flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding his Majesty's own, and his Royal Highness the Duke of York's, indefatigable and personal Pains to apply all possible Remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the People with their Guards; and a great Number of Nobility and Gentry unweariedly assisted therein, for which they were requited with a thousand Blessings from the poor distressed People.

By the Favour of GOD the Wind slackened a little on Tuesday Night, and the Flames meeting with Brick Buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its Force on that Side; so that on Wednesday Morning we began to hope well, and his Royal Highness never despairing, or slackening his personal Care, wrought so well that Day, assisted in some Parts by the

Lords of the Council, before and behind it, that a Stop was put to it at the Temple Church, near *Holbourn-bridge*, *Pye-corner*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the lower End of *Coleman-street*, at the End of *Basing-hall-street*, by the Postern, at the upper End of *Bishopsgate-street* and *Leaden-hall-street*, at the Standard in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch-street*, near *Clothworkers-hall* in *Mincing-lane*, at the Middle of *Mark-lane*, and at the *Tower-dock*.

ON Thursday, by the Blessing of GOD, it was wholly beat down and extinguish'd; but so as that Evening it unhappily burst out again afresh at the Temple, by the falling of some Sparks, (as is supposed) upon a Pile of Wooden Buildings; but his Royal Highness, who watch'd there that Night in Person, by the great Labours and Diligence used, and especially by applying Powder to blow up the Houses about it, before Day, most happily master'd it.

DIVERS Strangers, Dutch and French, were, during the Fire, apprehended, upon Suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it, who are all imprisoned, and Informations prepared to make a severe Inquisition thereupon, by my Lord Chief Justice *Keeling*, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and some principal Members of the City; notwithstanding which Suspicions, the Manner of the Burning all along in a Train, and so blown forwards in all its Way by strong Winds, makes us conclude, the Whole was an Effect of an unhappy Chance; or, to speak better, the heavy Hand of GOD upon us for our Sins, shewing us the Terror of his Judgment in thus raising the Fire, and immediately after his miraculous and never enough to be acknowledged Mercy in putting a Stop to it, when we were in the last Despair, and that all Attempts for the quenching it, however industriously pursued, seemed insufficient. His Majesty then sat hourly in Council, and ever since hath continued making Rounds about the City in all Parts of it where the Danger and Mischief was greatest, 'till this Morning that he hath sent his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, whom he hath called for to assist him in this great Occasion, to put his happy and successful Hand to the finishing this memorable Deliverance.

ABOUT the Tower, the seasonable Orders given for plucking down Houses to secure the Magazines of Powder, was more especially successful, that Part being up the Wind, notwithstanding which it came almost to the very Gates of it, so as by this early Provision, the several Stores of War lodged in the Tower, were entirely saved: And we have further this infinite Cause particularly to give GOD Thanks, that the Fire did not happen in any of those Places where his Majesty's Naval Stores are kept, so as tho' it hath pleased GOD to visit us with his own Hand, he hath not, by disfurnishing us with the Means of carrying on the War, subjected us to our Enemies.

It must be observed, That this Fire happened in a Part of the Town, where, though the Commodities were not very rich, yet they were so bulky, that they could not well be removed; so that the Inhabitants of that Part where it first began, have sustained very great Loss; but by the best Enquiry we can make, the other Parts of the Town, where the Commodities were of greater Value, took the Alarm so early, that they saved most of their Goods of Value, which possibly may have diminished the Loss, though some think that if the whole Industry of the Inhabitants had been applied to the Stopping of the Fire, and not to the Saving of their particular Goods, the Success might have been much better, not only to the Publick, but to many of them in their own Particulars.



THRO' this sad Accident it is easy to be imagined how many Persons were necessitated to remove themselves and Goods into the open Fields, where they were forced to continue some Time, which could not but work Compassion in the Beholders; but his Majesty's Care was most signal on this Occasion, who, besides his Personal Pains, was frequent in consulting all Ways for relieving those distressed Persons, which produced so good Effect, as well by his Majesty's Proclamation, and the Orders issued to the Neighbouring Justices of the Peace, to encourage the sending in Provisions to the Markets, which are publickly known as by other Directions, that when his Majesty, fearing lest other Orders might not yet have been sufficient, had commanded the Victualler of his Navy to send Bread into *Moor-fields* for the Relief of the Poor, which for the more speedy Supply he sent in Bisket out of the Sea-Stores; it was found that the Markets had been already so well supplied, that the People being unaccustomed to that Kind of Bread, declined it, and so it was returned, in great Part, to his Majesty's Stores again, without any Use made of it.

AND we cannot but observe, to the Confutation of all his Majesty's Enemies, who endeavour to perswade the World Abroad of great Parties and Disaffection at Home against his Majesty's Government, that a greater Instance of the Affections of this City could never have been given, than hath been now given in this sad and deplorable Accident, when, if at any Time, Disorder might have been expected from the Losses, Distraction, and almost Desperation of some Persons in their private Fortunes; Thousands of People not having Habitations to cover them. And yet in all this Time there hath been so far from any Appearance of Designs, or Attempts, against his Majesty's Government, that his Majesty and his Royal Brother, out of their Care to stop and prevent the Fire, frequently exposing their Persons with very small Attendants, in all Parts of the Town; sometimes even to be intermixed with those who laboured in the Business, yet nevertheless there hath not been observed so much as a murmuring Word to fall from any; but on the contrary, even those Persons, whose Losses rendered their Conditions most desperate, and to be fit Objects of others Prayers, beholding those frequent Instances of his Majesty's Care of his People, forgot their own Misery, and filled the Streets with their Prayers for his Majesty, whose Trouble they seemed to compassionate before their own.

THE Damage done by this Fire is thus computed. Burned and consumed 12000 Houses, within the Walls of the City, and above 1000 more without the Walls, but all of them within the Freedom and Liberty of LONDON; that is, in all 13000, or as others 13200 Houses. There were also destroyed the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, which at that Time was new building, and as to the Stone Work, almost finished: Also 87 Parish-Churches, and six consecrated Chapels; most of the principal and publick Edifices: As the great *Guildhall*, wherein were nine several Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal-Exchange*; the *King's Custom-house*; *Justice-hall*, where the Sessions were kept eight or nine Times in the Year for the Trial of Murderers, Felons and other Malefactors; the four Prisons; four of the principal Gates of the City; and fifty Halls of Companies, most of which were most magnificent Structures and Palaces. The whole Damage sustained by this Fire is almost incredible. Yet to make some Computation, that which follows is the Method that hath been taken.

*An Account of the vast Damage and Spoil made by the aforementioned Conflagration.*

THAT the Reader may the better judge of the Damages done by this Fire, some have computed the Thirteen thousand odd hundred Houses burnt and destroyed, to be worth one with another 25 *l.* yearly Rent; which at the low Rent of 12 Years Purchase, will in the whole amount unto 3,900,000 *l.* Sterling, and upwards.

AND for the other Work of publick Concern, they have been thus moderately estimated.

*A TABLE of Estimates.*

	<i>l.</i>
In Houses burnt as aforesaid	3,900,000
In Churches and other Publick Edifices as follow: The 87 Parish-Churches at 8000 <i>l.</i> each	696,000
Six Chappels, at 2000 <i>l.</i> each	12,000
The <i>Royal-Exchange</i> , at	50,000
The <i>King's Custom-house</i> , at	10,000
The 52 Halls of Companies, 1500 <i>l.</i>	78,000
Three of the City Gates, at 3000 <i>l.</i> each	9,000
The Jail of <i>Newgate</i>	15,000
Four Stone Bridges	6,000
The <i>Sessions House</i>	7,000
The <i>Guildhall</i> , and Courts and Offices belonging to it	40,000
<i>Blackwell-hall</i> .	3,000
<i>Bridewell</i>	5,000
<i>Poultry Compter</i>	5,000
<i>Woodstreet Compter</i>	3,000
	<hr/> 939,000 <hr/>

*To which add,*

	<i>l.</i>
Towards the Building of St. Paul's Cathedral	2,000,000
The Wares, Household-stuff, Monies, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled, may probably amount to	2,000,000
In the Hire of Porters, Cart, Waggon, Barges, Boats, &c. for Removing of Wares, Household-Stuff, and the like, during the Time of the Fire and some small Time after, may well be reckoned at	200,000
In printed Books and Paper in several Shops and Warehouses	150,000
In Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, Plumbs, &c. of which the City was at that Time very full.	1,500,000
	<hr/> 5,850,000 <hr/>

*For publick Works enjoyed by Act of Parliament.*

	<i>l.</i>
For cutting a Navigable Channel from the <i>Thames</i> to <i>Holborn-bridge</i>	27,000
For a Monument to be erected near to the Place where the Fire began	14,500
	<hr/> 41,500 <hr/>

Melioration Money paid to several Proprietors, who had their Ground taken away, for the Making of Wharfs, enlarging of Streets, making of new Streets and Market-Places, &c.



*All which Particulars, viz.*

	l.
For Houses burnt	3,900,000
For Publick Edifices burnt.	939,000
For Losses sustained in Monies, and in Goods burnt; and in Carriage and Removing, and by St. Paul's Church being then almost new built	5,850,000
For Publick Works enjoined to be done by Act of Parliament	41,500
For Melioration	
The Sum of all,	10,730,500

*Of the strange Concurrence of several Causes,  
(happening at the same Time) occasioning the  
Fire so vigorously to spread and increase.*

**B**ESIDES the supine Negligence of the People (whether Master or Servants) of the House, where this dreadful Conflagration began, next unto GOD's just Judgments for the heinous crying Sins of this Nation, and City in particular, some have made Enquiry into other natural Causes, which might Occasion such a geneal Ruin, from so small a Beginning: And,

*First*, They consider the Time of the Night when it first began, *viz.* between One and Two o'Clock, after Midnight, when all were in a dead Sleep.

*Secondly*, It was *Saturday* Night, when many of the most eminent Citizens, Merchants, and others, were retired into the Country, and none but Servants left to look to their City Houses.

*Thirdly*, It was in the long Vacation, being that particular Time of the Year, when many wealthy Citizens and Tradesmen are wont to be in the Country at Fairs, and getting in of Debts, and making up Accompts with their Chapmen.

*Fourthly*, The Closeness of the Building, and Narrowness of the Street where it began, did much facilitate the Progress of the Fire, by hindering of the Engines to be brought to play upon the Houses on Fire.

*Fifthly*, The Matter of which the Houses all thereabouts were, *viz.* Timber, and those very old.

*Sixthly*, The Dryness of the preceeding Season; there having been a great Drought even to that very Day, and all the Time that the Fire continued, which had so dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take Fire.

*Seventhly*, The Nature of the Wares and Commodities stowed and vended in those Parts, were the most Combustible of any other sold in the whole City; as, Oil, Pitch, Tar, Cordage, Hemp, Flax, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, &c.

*Eighthly*, An Easterly Wind, (which is the driest of all others) had blown for several Days together before; and at that Time very strongly.

*Ninthly*, The unexpected failing of the Water thereabouts at that Time; for the Engine at the North End of *London-bridge*, called the *Thames-water-Tower*, (which supplied all that Part of the City with *Thames* Water) was out of Order, and in a few Hours was itself burnt down, so that the Water Pipes, which conveyed the Water from thence through the Streets, were soon empty.

*Lastly*, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence of easily quenching it, and of its stopping at several Places afterwards, turned at length into a Confusion, Consternation, and Despair; People choosing rather by Flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their own Houses, and the whole City.

To all which Reasons must not be past over the general Suspicion, that most then had of Incendiaries laying combustible Stuff in many Places, having observed divers distant Houses to be on Fire together. And many were then taken up upon Suspicion.

HAVING now given the Reader this brief View and Account of the Condition the City of LONDON was in, until *Anno* 1666; and how in that Year, by this dreadful Conflagration, the greatest Part of it was buried in its own Ashes, let it rest in this ruinous Condition, till I acquaint you how, and by what Means, it came to be rebuilt in that magnificent, substantial and beautiful Manner, as now it is; with its Cathedral and Parochial Churches, Gates, Halls, Publick Edifices, &c. And of all such additional Buildings, new Streets, Markets, Courts, and other Ornaments enjoined, such as the like before were never erected: And this shall be our next Work.

*Several Things Premised and Enacted before the Beginning of the Re-building of the City of LONDON, necessary thereunto, Anno* 19 & 20 *Caroli* II. *Regis.*

I. *For the Levelling of Hills, Streets, and Lanes.*

**F**OR the preventing Inundations, and for easiness of Ascent, be it enacted, That the Street called *Thames-street*, and all the Ground between the same Street and the River *Thames*, shall be raised and made higher by three Feet, at the least, above the Surface of the Ground as now it lieth.

Now therefore, for the bringing of the Ground unto a nearer Level than formerly it was, At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Surveyors *Anno* 1667, appointed by Act of Parliament, there were by them made and issued out, these following:

**RULES and DIRECTIONS** prescribed and made for the Pitching and Levelling the Streets and Lands of the City of LONDON, and Liberties, for the more easy and convenient Current, and Conveyance of the Water thereof; as also for the easier Passing of Carts, Coaches, &c.

I. **T**OWER-DOCK in *Thames-street*, is to be raised 3 Feet. At 147 f. upwards from *Thames-street* to be raised 2 f. 10 Inches: At the highest Part in *Tower-street*, against the Middle of *St. Albalow's-Barking* Church-yard, to be sunk 6 Inches.

2. *Beer-lane* is to be raised at *Thames-street* 8 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. and to be abated at 192 f. upwards, 3 Inches; and at *Tower-street* 6 Inches.

3. *Water-lane* is to be raised at *Thames-street* 6 f. at 83 f. upwards nothing; and to be abated at 128 f. upwards, 1 f. 11 Inches: At *Tower-street* abate 2 f.

4. *Harp-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 7 f. at 100 f. upwards, 4 f. 7 Inches; and to be abated at 180 f. 1 f. 6 Inches; at 270 f. 3 f. 4 Inches; at *Tower-street* 2 f. 6 Inches.

5. *Idle-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 7 f. at 90 f. upwards, 4 f. 2 Inches; and to be abated at 165 f. upwards 2 f. 3 Inches; at 262 f. 3 f. 10 Inches; in *Tower-street* 2 f. 6 Inches.

6. *St. Dunstan's-hill*, beginning at *Idle-lane*, is to be raised 4 f. 2 Inches; at 76 f. upwards, 3 f. 3 Inches; at 126 f. 1 f. and to be abated at 226 f. 2 f. 1 Inch; at *Tower-street* 1 f. 10 Inches.

7. *St. Mary-hill* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 5 f. at 87 f. upwards, 2 f. 6 Inches; and to be abated at 187 f. 1 f. 8 Inches; at 287. 5 f. 8 Inches;



8 Inches, at 387, 5 f. at little *Eastcheap* 1 f. 6 Inches.

8. *Love-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 4 f. at 100 f. upwards, 2 f. 6 Inches, at 200 2 f. 3 Inches; and to be abated at 270 f. 3 f. 10 Inches; at 370 f. 3 f. at 470 f. 2 f. at *Eastcheap* 3 f. 10 Inches.

9. *Botolph-lane* is to be raised at *Thames-street* 4 f. at 133 f. upwards, 4 f. 5 Inches; at 233 f. 10 Inches, and to be abated at 333 f. 2 f. at 433 f. 2 f. at *Eastcheap* 3 Inches.

10. *Pudding-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 6 f. at 115 f. 4 f. 5 Inches, at 212 f. 1 f. 8 Inches, and to be abated at 300 f. 1 f. at 400 f. 2 f. at *Eastcheap* 5 f. 9 Inches.

11. *New Fish-street-hill* is to be raised at *Thames-street* 2 f. at 80 f. upwards, 2 f. and to be abated at 280 f. nothing, at 380 f. 1 f. 9 Inches at *Eastcheap* 3 f.

12. *St. Michael's-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 7 f. at 80 f. upwards, 6 f. 9 Inches at 280 f. 6 f. 6 Inches, at 380 f. 2 f. 10 Inches, and to be abated at 480 f. 8 Inches, at *Eastcheap*, 5 Inches, the Current of it is 13 Inches upon 20 f.

13. *St. Martin's-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 6 f. at 103 f. 6 f. at 203 f. 4 f. 3 Inches at 303 f. 2 Inches, and to be abated at 403 f. 2 f. 1 Inch, at *Cannon-street*, 1 f.

14. *St. Lawrence-Pountney-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 4 f. at 157 f. 3 f. 7 Inches, and abated at 261 f. 11 Inches; at 361 f. 4 f. at *Cannon-street*, 1 f.

15. *Green Lettice* and *Duck-field-lanes* are to be raised at *Thames-street*, 3 f. at 135 f. 1 f. 10 Inches, and abated at 235 f. 2 f. 11 Inches, at 297 f. 4 f. 5 Inches, at 397 f. 4 f. 5 Inches, at *Cannon-street* 10 Inches.

16. *Suffolk-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street* 3 f. at 110 f. upwards, 2 Inches, and to be abated at 190 f. 3 f. 6 Inches, at 290 f. 7 f. 9 Inches at the Entrance into *Ducks-field-lane*, 4 f. and 4 Inches.

17. *Busb-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 3 f. at 103 f. 2 f. and to be abated at 203 f. 8 Inches, at 303 f. 4 f. 4 Inches, in *Cannon-street*, nothing.

18. *Dowgate* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 3 f. at 134 f. 1 f. 4 Inches, raised at *Budge-row*, 1 f.

19. *College-hill* is to be raised at *Thames-street*, 3 f. at 216 f. 3 Inches, the Current 1 upon 35.

20. *Garlick-hill* is to be raised at *Thames-street*, 3 f. at 216 f. 11 Inches, the Current 1 upon 26.

21. *Little Trinity-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 4 f. at 75 f. 2 f. 11 Inches, and to be abated at 150 f. 1 f. 4 Inches, at 250 f. 2 f. at *Great Trinity-lane*, 1 f. 6 Inches.

22. *Huggen's-lane* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 4 f. at 63 f. 3 f. 1 Inch, and abated at 153 f. 1 f. 10 Inches, at 253 f. 5, 7, at *Trinity-lane*, 2 f.

23. *Bread-street-hill* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 4 f. at 53 f. 3 f. at 153 f. 3 Inches, and abated at 253 f. 2 f. 11 Inches, at *Trinity-lane* End 2, 0.

24. *Old Fish-street-hill* is to be raised at *Thames-street*, 4 f. and abated at *Old Fish-street*, 1, 0.

25. *Lambeth-hill* is to be raised in *Thames-street*, 4 f. at 73 f. 11 Inches, and to be abated at 173 f. 3 f. 6 Inches, at *Old Fish-street*, 3 f. Current 1 upon 17 one half.

26. The *Old Change* is to be abated at *Fish-street*, 1 f. 4 Inches, and so gradually upwards.

27. *St. Paul's-chain*, or *St. Bennet's-hill*, is to be raised in *Thames-street* 8 f. at 100 f. 3 f. and to be abated at 190 f. 2 f. 5 Inches, at 340 f. 3 f. at 490 f. 1 f. In *St. Paul's Churchyard*, as it was.

28. *Thames-street*, at the Foot of *Addle-hill*, is to be raised 6 f. and so gradually up the Hill.

29. *Puddle-Dock* is to be raised at *Thames-street* End, 8 f. at 56 f. 6 f. 2 Inches, at 196 f. 3 f. 3 Inches, at 286 f. 3 f. 3 Inches, at 386 f. 9 Inches, and to be abated at *Carter-lane*, 1 f. 7 Inches.

30. *Creed-lane*, at *Carter-lane* End, is to be abated 2 f. and so gradually to *Ludgate-hill*.

31. *Ludgate-hill* is to be raised at *Fleet-bridge* 6 f. at 200 f. upwards, 8 f. 7 Inches, at 300 f. 5 f. 2 and a half, at 400 f. 11 Inches, and to be abated at *Ludgate* 10 Inches, at *Ave-Mary-lane* End, 1 f. 8 Inches, at *St. Paul's Churchyard*, nothing.

32. *Mark-lane* is to be abated at the Ending in *Tower-street*, 2 f. and so gradually to about 100 f. up the Lane.

33. *Rood-lane* is to be abated all the Length of it. In *Eastcheap* 1 f. 6 Inches. In *Fenchurch-street*, nothing.

34. *Gracechurch-street* is to be sunk at *Eastcheap* 3 f. at the Conduit 1 f. at *Lombard-street* End, none.

35. *Cannon-street* is to be abated in *Eastcheap*, at *Gracechurch-street*, 3 f. the highest Ground, 200 f. within the Street, near *St. Michael's-lane* End; the other Parts of it are to be sunk, according to the Endings of the Streets before-mentioned.

36. *Bread-street* is to be abated at *Trinity-lane* End 2 f. at *Watling-street*, none.

37. *Friday-street* is to be abated at *Old Fish-street* 2 f. at *Watling-street*, none.

38. *Cheapside*, about *Woodstreet* End, is to be raised 2 f. and so gradually Eastward and Westward, and that Raising to end at the *Old Change* Westward, and *Soper-lane* Eastward.

39. The *Stocks* to be abated 2 f. and that Abatement to be gradually extended into *Cornhill*, *Lombard-street*, *Threadneedle-street*, and the *Poultry*, and a little Way into *Walbrook*; which about the South End of the Churchyard of *St. Mary Woolchurch* is to be raised 2 f. that the Current of the Water that Way may be stopped, and turned back towards the *Stocks*, whence it is to be conveyed by a grated Sewer into the main Sewer, not far distant.

40. *Basinghall-street* is to be raised at *Mason's-alley* 2 f. and so gradually, Northward and Southward.

41. The Street of *Aldermanbury*, from the North Side of *Aldermanbury Church*, to the North Side of *Addle-street*, is to be gradually sunk.

42. *Coleman-street* is to be raised, at the Church, 3 f. and that Raising to be gradually extended to *London-wall*.

43. *Queen-street* is to be raised, at *Three Crane-stairs*, 3 f. and so gradually to *Soper-lane* End, the Descent of the Current is 1 upon 34.

## II. For the Opening and Enlarging of several Streets and Publick Passages.

WHEREAS many antient Streets and Passages within the City of LONDON, and Liberty thereof, were narrow and incommodious for Carriages and Passengers, and prejudicial to the Trade and Health of the Inhabitants; and are necessary to be enlarged, as well for the Convenience as Ornament of the City: It is therefore enacted by this present Parliament, (*Caroli II. Decimo Nono*) that these Streets and Places following shall be enlarged, viz.

1. The Street called *Fleet-street*, from the Place where the *Greyhound Tavern* stood, to *Ludgate*, and from thence to *Paul's Churchyard*.

2. The Street leading from the East End of *St. Paul's Church* into *Cheapside*.

3. The



3. The Street and Passage at the East End of *Cheapside*, leading into the *Poultry*.

4. The Street and Passage out of the *Poultry* leading into the West End of *Cornhill*, at or near the Place lately called the *Stocks*.

5. The Street called *Blow-bladder-street*, leading from the West End of *Cheapside* towards *Newgate-market*; and to enlarge the Street and Passage from thence towards *Newgate-market*, by laying the Ground where the *Middle-Row* in the *Shambles* there lately stood, into the said Street; and in like manner, to enlarge the Passage from *Newgate-market* towards *Newgate*, by laying the Ground of the four late Houses, between *Warwick-lane* End and *Newgate-market*, and the late *Bell Inn* there, into the Street.

6. The Lane, called *Ave-mary-lane*, leading from *Pater-noster-row* to *Ludgate-street*.

7. And the Street or Passage at the End of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, towards *Blow-bladder-street*, aforesaid.

8. And also the Passage from *St. Magnus's Church*, to the Conduit in *Gracechurch-street*, and the North End of *Gracechurch-street* also.

9. *Thames-street*, from the West Corner of *St. Magnus's Church*, to the *Tower-dock*.

10. To enlarge *Old Fish-street*, by laying the *Middle-Row* there into the Street.

11. And whereas the Way, or Passage, of *Holbourn-bridge*, is now too strait and inconvenient for the many Carriages and Passengers daily using and frequenting the same; and is therefore necessary to be enlarged: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of LONDON, so to enlarge and make wider the same, as that the said Way and Passage may run in a Level Line, from a certain Timber House on the North Side thereof, commonly called, or known, by the Name or Sign of the *Cock*; unto the Front of the Buildings of a certain Inn, called the *Swan Inn*, situate on the North Side of *Holbourn-hill*, as aforesaid.

12. That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, may, and shall open and enlarge a Street, or Passage, called *Water-lane*, leading from *Fleet-street* to *White-fryar's-dock*, by the River *Thames*.

13. And open and enlarge one other Street, or Passage, through *Mincing-lane*, by *St. Dunstan's in the East*, to *Thames-street* near the *Custom-house*. And to make the said Streets, or Passages, twenty four Feet in Breadth; for the Convenience of Trade, and better Passage of Carts, and other Carriages, to and from the River *Thames*.

14. That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, also shall and may, by Virtue of this present Act, enlarge and make wider any such strait and narrow Passages within the said City, as are less than fourteen Feet in Breadth.

AND of such there have been many enlarged; too many here to be enumerated.

### III. For the making of new Streets and Wharfs, Market Places, and other Publick Monuments.

1. THAT the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen are by this Act enabled to make, or cause to be made, a new Street, leading and extending from the *Guildhall* of the said City, into *Cheapside*; the same Street to be of such Breadth and Wideness, as they shall judge meet and convenient.

2. That they should also open and enlarge a Street, or Passage, to the River *Thames*, from *Cheapside* through *Soper-lane*, and thence to *Thames-street*, and thenceforth to the River *Thames*: And from *Three-cranes* to the *Thames* aforesaid. And to make the same Streets and Passages four and twenty Feet in Breadth.

3. That they shall also cause a Street to be opened, fourteen Feet wide, from the West End of *Threadneedle-street*, down to *Lothbury*.

4. And it is enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That (for the better Benefit and Accommodation of Trade, and for other great Conveniences) there shall be left a convenient Tract of Ground, all along from the *Tower-wharf* to *London-bridge*, and from *London-bridge* to the *Temple*, of the Breadth of forty Feet, from the North Side of the River *Thames*; to be converted to a Key, or publick and open Wharf. And that (in Order thereunto) all Buildings, Sheds, Pales, Walls, Inclosures, and other Obstructions and Impediments whatsoever, now standing, or being within forty Feet Northward of the said River *Thames*, between the Places aforesaid, (Cranes, Stairs, and Docks only excepted) shall be taken down and removed, and the said Ground cleared and levelled: And that from henceforth there shall be no Building or Erection whatsoever, (except Cranes, Stairs, and Docks) placed or set within or upon the said forty Feet of Ground, or any Part thereof, between the Places aforesaid.

5. And that all Buildings that shall hereafter immediately border upon any Part of the said Ground, upon the North Side thereof, shall front and be placed in the Line that shall be set out for the Bounds of the Breadth of the said forty Feet of Ground Northward. And that the Buildings that shall be built upon that Line, and fronting the River *Thames*, shall be of the second or third Sort or Rate of Buildings, hereafter mentioned in the Act for the Rebuilding of the City of LONDON, except Common Halls for Companies, and other Buildings; which shall be otherwise allowed of by the King's Majesty.

6. And that all the said Tract of Ground of the Breadth of forty Feet from the said River, shall be open and at large, without any Division or Separation: And that the Bounds of each Proprietor's Ground therein, shall be distinguished only by Denter-stones, to be placed in the Pavement thereof.

7. And be it further enacted, That for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of *Bridewell-dock*, from the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holbourn-bridge*, shall be sunk to a sufficient Level, whereby to make it Navigable: And that the Ground to be set out for the Breadth of the said Channel, and of the Wharfs on each Side thereof, shall not be less in Breadth than one hundred Feet; nor shall exceed one hundred and twenty Feet in Breadth.

8. And that the Line of the said Channel, and Wharfs and Levels thereof, together with the Cranes and Stairs to be placed thereon, shall be ascertained by the Lord Mayor, &c. And that all the said Wharf Ground on each Side the River, shall lie open and at large, (Cranes and Stairs only excepted) without any Division or Separation; and each Person's Propriety therein, to be distinguished only by Denter-stones in the Pavement thereof.

9. And that all Buildings bordering upon each Side of the said Wharfs, shall front and be placed in the Line, that shall be set out for the Bounds of the Breadth of the Wharfs from the Channel. And that the said Buildings shall be of the second Rate of Building, mentioned in the Act for Rebuilding the City, &c.

10. Whereas by a late Act of this present Parliament it was enacted, That the Parishes to be rebuilt within the said City of LONDON, in Lieu of those which were demolished by the late dreadful Fire, should not exceed the Number of thirty nine: But forasmuch as upon an exact Survey taken of the Number of Houses to be rebuilt, and of the Extent of the respective Parishes



Parishes necessary to be settled and continued within the said City, it doth appear, That the Parishes to be settled and continued; and the Parish Churches to be rebuilt within the said City, in Lieu of those demolished or consumed by the said late Fire, cannot conveniently, by Union, or otherways, be reduced to a less Number than fifty one. Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid; That the Number of Parishes to be settled, and the Parish Churches to be rebuilt, within the said City of LONDON, shall be fifty one: The former Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary, notwithstanding.

11. And that the Citizens of LONDON, and their Successors, for all the Time to come, may retain the Memorial of so sad a Desolation, and reflect seriously upon their manifold Iniquities, which are the unhappy Causes of such Judgments: Be it therefore enacted, That the second Day of *September* (unless the same happen to be *Sunday*, and if so, then the next Day following) be yearly for ever hereafter observed, as a Day of Publick Fasting and Humiliation within the said City, and Liberties thereof; to implore the Mercy of Almighty God upon the said City; to make devout Prayers and Supplication unto him; to divert the like Calamity for the Time to come.

12. And the better to preserve the Memory of this dreadful Visitation: Be it further enacted, That a Column, or Pillar of Brass or Stone, be erected on, or as near unto the Place where the said Fire so unhappily began, as conveniently may be; in perpetual Remembrance thereof; with such Inscription thereon, as hereafter by the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in that Behalf, be directed.

*Of the Rebuilding of the City of LONDON so speedily, substantially, and splendidly effected.*

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary Losses by the fore-mentioned Fire, the devouring Pestilence in this City the Year preceding, and the chargeable War with the *Dutch* at that Time depending; yet, by the King's Grace, the Wisdom of the Parliament then sitting at *Westminster*, the Diligence and Activity of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the said City (who were almost the only Losers by that fatal Accident) it was in the Space of four or five Years, well nigh rebuilt. Divers Churches, the stately *Guildhall*, many Halls of Companies, and other Publick Edifices; all infinitely more Uniform, more Solid, and more Magnificent than before: So that no City in *Europe*, (nay, scarcely in the World) can stand in Competition with it, at least in many Particulars.

*How the Alterations and Augmentations enjoined: As also the Rebuilding of fifty one Parochial Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's should be accomplished.*

**T**HE fore-mentioned Alterations and Augmentations, to be made in the Rebuilding of the City of LONDON, being by Act of Parliament enjoined; they took it then into their Considerations, by what Means Money might be raised for the carrying on of those Works, by them prescribed and enacted. And in their Session, *Anno 19 Caroli II. Regis*, they enacted as followeth:

FOR the enabling of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, and their Successors, to perform and accomplish the Works in this Act mentioned; be it enacted by the Authority hereof,

N<sup>o</sup> 31. VOL. I.

**T**HAT for all Sorts of Coals, which from and after the 24th Day of *June 1667*, and before the 24th Day of *June 1677*, shall be imported and brought into the Port of the City of LONDON, or the River *Thames*, within the Liberty of the said City of LONDON, upon the same River to be sold by the Chaldron or Tun, there shall be paid, by Way of Imposition thereupon, (over and besides all other Impositions and Duties, due and payable for any Sort of the said Coals, by Virtue of any Law, or Statute, now in Force) according to the Rates hereafter mentioned. That is to say, For such Sorts of Coals as are usually sold by the Chaldron, for every Chaldron thereof, containing thirty six Bushels *Winchester* Measure, the Sum of 12 *d.* And for all such Sorts of Coals as are Sold by the Tun, for every Tun thereof, containing twenty hundred Weight, the like Sum of 12 *d.* which said Imposition of 12 *d.* for every Chaldron, or Tun, of Coals, shall, during the Time aforesaid, be answered and paid unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or their Deputy, or Deputies, by the Master, Owner, or Owners, or other Persons, taking Charge of the Vessel, before they shall break Bulk; or have a Meter assigned for the Measuring, or Weighing, of any Coals aforesaid. The which Imposition of 12 *d.* to be paid at such Place, or Places, as by the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, shall from Time to Time be appointed for the Receipt thereof.

2. **T**HAT all and every such Sum and Sums of Money, which shall be raised upon the Receipt of the said Imposition of 12 *d.* for every Chaldron, or Tun, of Coals, shall, in the first Place, be applied and disposed unto, and for the Satisfaction of such Persons, whose Grounds shall be taken and employed for the enlarging of the Streets and narrow Passages within the City. And after Satisfaction given for the same, the Residue shall be applied and disposed unto, and for; the Satisfaction of such Persons, whose Grounds shall be employed for the making of Wharfs, or Keys, on the North Side of the River *Thames*; and upon each Side of the Shore, called by the Name; or Names, of *Bridewell-dock*, *Fleet-ditch*, and *Turn-mill-brook*. And also for the Building and Making of such Prisons within the said City, as shall be necessary for the safe Custody and Imprisonment of Felons, and other Malefactors.

*Anno 22 Caroli II. Regis.*

**B**UT forasmuch as it doth and will require far greater Sums of Money, to give Satisfaction for the Ground to be taken and employed for the enlarging of the Streets, by this and the foresaid Act appointed to be enlarged, and for Publick Market-Places, and other the Publick Uses and Purposes in this Act mentioned. Therefore

3. For the further enabling the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, to perform the Works in this and the said Act mentioned; and also for the Rebuilding of the Parish Churches, by this Act appointed; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for all Sorts of Coals, which (from and after the first Day of *May 1670*, and before the twenty ninth Day of *September*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1687) shall be imported and brought into the said Port of the City of LONDON, or River *Thames*, within the Liberties of the said City, upon the said River, there shall be paid, by Way of Imposition thereupon, according to the Rates hereafter mentioned. That is to say, For all such Coals as shall be there imported and brought in, from and after the said first Day of *May 1670*, and before the

S. Z

24th



24th Day of *June* 1677, there shall be paid for every Chaldron or Tun thereof, 2 s. over and besides the aforesaid Imposition of 12 d. the Chaldron, or Tun, by the former Act appointed to be paid. — And for all such Coals which shall be there imported and brought in, from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1677, and before the said 29th Day of *September* 1687, there shall be paid for every Chaldron or Tun thereof, 3 s. And the same shall, by Virtue of this Act, be collected, levied and paid, in such Sort and Manner, in all and every Respect, as in and by the said Act is limited and appointed, for the Collecting of the 12 d. upon the Chaldron or Tun. All which Monies so to be received upon Account of the respective Impositions, or either of them, shall from Time to Time be paid into the Receipt of the Chamber of LONDON; and from thence shall be issued and paid according to the Directions and Appointment of this present Act, and not otherwise.

4. And be it further enacted, that all and every Sum and Sums of Money, which shall be raised upon the Receipt of the several Impositions aforesaid, shall be employed and disposed in Manner and Form following. That is to say, Three Fourth Parts of all the Monies, which from and after the 1st Day of *May* 1670, and before the 24th Day of *June* 1677, shall be raised, or payable, upon the Receipt of the aforesaid Imposition of 2 s. for every Chaldron or Tun of Coals, shall be employed and disposed of, for and towards the Rebuilding, Erecting or Repairing of the Parish-Churches, according to such Order and Direction, as by the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Bishop and Lord Mayor of LONDON, or any two of them shall be given in that Behalf: And the same shall from Time to Time be issued out, and paid accordingly. And the other fourth Part; Residue thereof, shall be employed for and towards the giving Satisfaction for Grounds, set out and employed for the Enlarging of Streets, Making of Wharfs, Keys, Publick Market-places, and other Publick Uses, in this and the aforesaid Act mentioned and appointed. — And that one Moiety of all the Monies, which from and after the said 24th Day of *June* 1677, shall be raised, or payable upon the aforesaid Imposition of 3 s. the Chaldron or Tun, shall be employed and disposed, for and towards the Rebuilding, Erecting and Repairing of the Parish-Churches; by such Order and Direction, and to be issued and paid by such Warrant of the said Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Bishop and Lord Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being. And the other Moiety thereof shall be employed and disposed, for the giving of Satisfaction for Ground, set out and employed as aforesaid; and such other Publick Uses and Purposes, as in this and the aforesaid Acts are mentioned and appointed.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Bishop of LONDON, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, or any two of them, as aforesaid, to employ or dispose, for and towards the Building and Repairing the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, One fourth Part of the Money by this Act given and appointed, for the Building, Erecting, or Repairing the Parish-Churches aforesaid.

*For the avoiding of Suits of Law and other Differences that might arise between Landlords and Tenants, &c. after this General Calamity by the Fire.*

**F**OR the avoiding of such Inconveniences, which would of Necessity arise concerning the Repairing and new Building of Houses, and

Payment of Rents; which, if they should not be determined with all Speed, and without Charge, would much obstruct the Rebuilding of the said City: Wherefore, the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, made an Act for the Reconciling of such Differences, entitled, *An Act for Erecting a Judicature, for the Determination of Differences, touching Houses burned or demolished, by reason of the late Fire which happened in LONDON*, wherein it was enacted;

1. That the Justices of the Courts of *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, and the Barons of the Coif of the *Exchequer*, or any three or more of them, are authorised to hear and determine all Differences and Demands whatsoever, which have or may arise between Landlords, Proprietors, Tenants, Lessees, Under-Tenants, or late Occupiers of any of the Buildings, or other Things by the said Fire demolished.

2. For or concerning the Payment, Defalcation, Apportioning, or Abatement of any Rent or Rents, other than Arrears of Rent only due before the first Day of *September* 1666, or for or touching any Covenant, Condition or Penalty relating thereunto; or for touching or concerning the Prefixing or Limiting of any Time for such Repairs or new Building; or any Rate or Contribution to be born, or paid thereunto by any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate interested in the Premises, and all Incidents relating thereunto.

3. That they, without the Formalities of Proceedings in Courts of Law or Equity, shall and may, upon the Verdict or Inquisition of Jurors, Testimony of Witnesses upon Oath, Examination of Persons interested, or by all or any of the said Ways, or otherwise according to their Discretions, proceed to the Hearing and Determining of the Demands or Differences between the said Parties concerning the Premises. And that the Definitive Order of the said Justices and Barons shall be final; from which there shall be no Appeal, or Review. Nor shall any Writ of *Error* or *Certiorari*, lie for the Removal, or Reversal of the same.

4 The said Justices and Barons are hereby empowered, where they shall think it convenient, to order the Surrendering, Increasing, Abridging, Ceasing, Determining, or Charging of any Estates in the Premises, or to order new or longer Leases or Estates, not exceeding 40 Years, to be made of any of the Premises, by the Proprietors or Owners thereof, or other Persons interested therein, to any Tenant or Sub-Tenant, or late Occupiers of the same; their Heirs or Assigns, at such Rents and Fines, or without any Rent or Fine, as they shall think fit.

5. That all Orders made as aforesaid, according to the Tenors thereof, shall be obeyed by all Persons concerned therein respectively; and shall conclude and bind them, their Heirs, Successors, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns respectively.

6. That upon the Complaint or Request of any Person or Persons concerned, in any of the said Houses or Buildings, and other the Premises, shall issue out Notes or Warrants under their Hands, warning the Party or Parties therein named to appear before them at such Time and Place, as in such Note or Notes shall be specified; and upon Appearance, or Default of Appearance, the said Justices and Barons may proceed to make such finite and definite Orders as aforesaid.

7. That



7. That for the Matters, and according to the Powers herein before-mentioned, shall be, and shall be taken to be a Court of Records: And that the Judgments and Determinations that shall be made between Party and Party by Authority of this Act, shall be recorded in a Book provided for that Purpose; which Book, so recorded and signed, shall be placed and intrusted in the Custody of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, to be kept with the Records of the said City, and to remain as a perpetual and standing Record.

8. That none of the said Justices and Barons shall take any Fee or Reward whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for any Thing to be done by them, by Virtue or Colour of this present Act.

9. And for a Reward of the Officers to be employed herein, the said Justices and Barons, are to order and direct a Table of such reasonable Fees to be made, as may carry on and effect the Purport and Intent of this Act.

THIS Act was to continue in Force till the last Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord, 1668, and no longer: But all Differences in that Time not being ended, the former Act was continued till the 29th of *September*, 1671, and afterwards till the 29th of *September* 1672.

*Rules and Directions to be observed in the Re-building of the City of LONDON.*

FOR the speedy Restoration, and for the better Regulation, Uniformity, and Gracefulness, of such new Buildings as shall be erected for Habitations; and to the Intent that all Encouragement and Expedition may be given unto, and all Impediments and Obstructions that may retard and protract the Undertaking, or carrying on a Work so necessary, and of so great Honour and Importance to his Majesty, this Kingdom, and this City in particular, may be removed;

BE it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Rules and Directions here prescribed be duly observed by all Persons therein concerned.

1. That no Buildings whatsoever be hereafter erected within the Limits of the said City and Liberties thereof, but such as shall be pursuant to such Rules and Orders of Building, and with such Materials as are hereby particularly appointed; and according to such Scantlings, as are set down in a Table in this present Act specified: And if any Person or Persons shall presume to build contrary thereunto; that then, and in such Case, the said House so irregularly built, shall be deemed a common Nuisance, and the Builder thereof shall enter into Recognizance, for Abatement, and Demolishing the same in convenient Time, or to amend the same according to such Rules and Orders as aforesaid; and in Default of either, the Offender to be committed to the common Jail of the City, there to abide without Bail or Mainprize, till he shall have demolished, or otherwise amend the same.

AND that such irregular Buildings may be the better prevented, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, are authorised to nominate and appoint discreet and intelligent Persons in the Art of Building to be the Surveyors or Supervisors, to see the said Rules and Scantlings well and truly observed. Unto which Surveyors or Supervisors, the Mayor and Aldermen in their Court of Aldermen, are empowered to administer an Oath upon the Holy Evangelists for the true and impartial Execution of their Office in that Behalf.

2. That there shall be only four Sorts of Buildings and no more; and that all manner of Houses so to be erected shall be of one of those four Sorts of Building, and no other.

THE first and least Sort of Houses fronting Bye Streets or Lanes. The second Sort of Houses fronting Streets or Lanes of Note. The third Sort of Houses fronting high and principal Streets. The Fourth and last of Mansion-Houses for Merchants, Citizens, or other Persons of extraordinary Quality, not fronting either of the three former Ways. And the Roofs of each of the first three Sorts of Houses respectively shall be uniform.

3. That all the Outsidings of all Buildings in and about the said City be henceforth made of Brick or Stone, or of Brick and Stone together, except Door-cases and Window-frames, the Breast Summers, and other Parts of the first Story to the Front, to use substantial Oaken Timber instead of Brick or Stone, for Conveniency of Shops: And that the said Doors, Breast Summers, and Window-frames, be sufficiently discharged of the Burthen of the Fabrick, by Arch Work of Brick or Stone, either strait or circular.

4. That there shall be Party Walls, and Party Piers set out equally on their Builder's Ground, to be built upon by the first Beginner of such Building: And that convenient Tothing be left in the Front Wall by the said first Builder, for the better joining of the next House that shall be built to the same: And that no Man be permitted to build on the said Party Wall, or on his own contiguous Ground, until he hath fully reimbursed the said first Builder the full Moiety of the Charges of the said Party Wall and Piers; together with Interest for the same, after the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, for Forbearance thereof; to be accounted from the Beginning of the said first Building.

5. That the Houses of the least Sort of Building, fronting Bye-Streets or Lanes, shall be of two Stories high, besides Cellars and Garrets; the Cellars thereof to be six Feet and a half high, the first Story nine Feet high from the Floor to the Ceiling; and the second Story Nine Feet. That all Walls in Front and Rear (so high as the first Story) be of the full Thickness of two Bricks at length; and upwards to the Garrets of the Thickness of one Brick and a half; and the Walls at the Eaves of the Garrets not to be less than one Brick.

6. That the Houses of the second Sort of Building, fronting Streets and Lanes of Note, and the River Thames, shall consist of three Stories high, besides Cellars and Garrets. That the Cellars thereof be six Feet and a half high, the first Story 10 Feet high; the second 10 Feet high; the third nine Feet from the Floor to the Ceiling; that all Walls in Front and Rear, as high as the first Story be two Bricks and an half thick; and upwards, to the Garret Floor, one Brick and a half thick; the Thickness of the Garret Walls at the Discretion of the Workman: And also, that the Thickness of the Party Walls be two Bricks thick so high as the first Story, and upwards to the Garrets one Brick and a half thick.

7. That the Houses of the third Sort of Buildings, fronting the High and Principal Streets, shall consist of four Stories high, besides Cellars and Garrets. The first Story to contain full 10 Feet from the Floor to the Ceiling. The second, 10 Feet and a half: The third, nine Feet; and the fourth, eight Feet and a half.—That all the Walls in Front and Rear, as high as the first Story, be two Bricks and a half thick; and from thence upwards to the Garret Floor, one Brick and a half thick. And that the Thickness of the Party Walls between every House, be two Bricks thick so high as the first Story, and thence upwards to the



the Garrets, of the Thickness of one Brick and a half.—The Scantlings for Timber and Stone, to be as in the Table following is expressed.

8. That all Houses of the fourth Sort of Building, being Mansion-Houses, and of the greatest Bigness, not fronting any of the Streets, or Lanes, aforesaid, shall bear the same Scantlings of Timbers, as in the following Table are set down for the same; and that the Number of Stories, and the Heights of them be left to the Discretion of the Workman, or Builder, so as he exceed not four Stories.

9. And for the greater Grace and Uniformity of Buildings in the high and principal Streets, it is enacted, That all Houses hereafter to be erected in any of them, shall have Balconies four Feet Broad with Rails and Bars of Iron, equally distant from the Ground. Every of which Balconies shall contain in Length two Parts of the Front of the House on which it shall be placed, in three Parts to be divided; and the remaining Vacancy of the Front shall be supplied with a Pent-House, of the Breadth of the Balcony, to be covered with Lead, Slate, or Tile, and to be Ciel'd with Plastering underneath. And that the Water falling, as well from the Tops of the said Houses, as from the Balconies and Pent-Houses, be conveyed into the Channels, by Party-Pipes, on the Sides, or Fronts, of the said Houses: And that Pavements under every of the said Balconies and Pent-Houses, be made of good and sufficient broad Flat-stone, at the Charge of the Builder.

10. That no Builder of any of the Houses, fronting any of the High Streets, Streets, or Lanes of Note, be permitted to lay his first Floor over the Cellar, more than thirteen Inches above the said Street, or less than six, with one circular Step to lead up thereunto, to be placed without the Building. And that no Trap-Doors, or open Grates, be in any wise suffered to be made into any such Cellar, or Warehouse, without the Foundations of the Front; but that all Lights to be made into any of them be henceforth made upright, and not otherwise. And that no Bulks, Jetties, Windows, Posts, Seats, or any Thing of like Sort, shall be made or erected, in any Streets, Lanes, or Bye-Lanes, to extend beyond the antient Foundation of Houses: Nor that any House be set farther into the Street than the antient Foundation; saving only, that in the high and principal Streets, it shall be lawful for the Inhabitants to suffer their Stall-Boards (when their Shop-Windows are set open) to turn over and extend eleven Inches, and no more from the Foundation of their Houses into the Streets, for the better Conveniency of their Shop-Windows.

A TABLE of the Heights of Stories, and Thickness of Walls, in all the three Sorts of Buildings, within the City and Liberties of LONDON to be observed.

I. For the first and least Sort of Houses, fronting Bye-Streets and Lanes:

The Height of the { Cellar { shall be { 6 Feet 6 Inch.  
                          { First Story { 9 Feet.  
                          { Second Story { 9 Feet.  
                          { Garret {

And the Thickness of the Walls of the

Cellar { In the { 2 Bricks { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { be-  
First Story { Front { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { tween  
Second Story { Rear { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { House  
Garret { 1 Br. { 1 Br. { and Ho.

II. For the second Sort of Houses, fronting Streets and Lanes of Note, and the River Thames.

The Height of the { Cellar { shall be { 6 Feet 6 Inches.  
                          { First Story { 10 Feet.  
                          { Second Story { 10 Feet.  
                          { Third Story { 9 Feet.  
                          { Garret {

And the Thickness of the Walls of the

Cellar { In the { 2 Br. { Between { 2 Br.  
First Story { Front { 2 Br. { House & { 1 Br.  
2d Story { and { 2 Br. { House { 1 Br.  
3d Story { Rear { 1 Br. { 1 Br.  
Garret { 1 Br. { 1 Brick.

III. For the third Sort of Houses, fronting High Streets, Lanes, and Places of Note.

The Height of the { First Story { shall be { 10 Feet  
                          { Second Story { 10 Feet 6 Inch.  
                          { Third Story { 9 Feet  
                          { Fourth Story { 3 Feet 6 Inch.  
                          { Garret {

And the Thickness of the Walls of the

1st Story { In the { 2 Bricks  $\frac{1}{2}$  { Between { 2 Br.  
2d Story { Front { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { House { 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
3d Story { and { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { and { 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
4th Story { Rear { 1 Br.  $\frac{1}{2}$  { House { 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Garret { 1 Br. { 1 Br.

Scantlings of Timbers for the first Sort of Houses.

For the { Summers { under 15 { 12 and 8.  
Floors { Wall Plates { Feet long { 7 5.

For the { Principal Rafters { at Feet 8 { 6 In-  
Roof { under 15 Feet { at Top 5 { ches.  
                          { long {  
                          { Single Rafters, 4 Inch. 3 Inch.

Joists to 10 Feet long, 3 and 7 Inches:  
Or for Garret Floors, 3 and 6 Inches.

Scantlings of Timbers, for the other two Sorts of Houses.

For the Floors,

	Feet.	Br. Deep.	Inch.
Summers	10	15	8
or Gird.	15	18	9
which	18 to 21	21	10
bear in	21	24	12
Len. from	24	26	14

And Joist bear. 10 F. { 3 6  
  { 3 7  
  { 3 7  
  { 3 8  
  { 3 8

Principal Discharges upon Piers, in the first Stories, in { 13 and 12 { Inches  
the Fronts, { 15 and 13 {

Binding Joist with their { 5 Inches thick, and  
Trimming Joist { equal to their own  
  { Floors.

Wall Plates, or Rafting { 10 and 6 { Inches.  
Pieces, and Beams. { 8 and 5 {

Lintels of { 1st and 2d { 8 and 6 { Inches.  
Oak in { Third { 5 and 4 {

For



For the Roofs.

Principal Rafters from	{	15	18	}	at	{	Foot	9	}	7	Thick
	{	18	21	}	at	{	Foot	10	}	8	Thick
to	{	21	24	}	at	{	Foot	12	}	8½	Thick
	{	24	26	}	at	{	Foot	13	}	9	Thick

Purlines, { 15 18 } to { 18 21 } are to be { 9 8 } and { 12 9 } Inches

Single Rafters not exceeding in Length { 9 Feet } must be { 5 4 } and { 4 3½ } Inches

SCANTLINGS for sawed Timber and Laths, usually brought out of the West Country, not less than

Single Quarters { 8 Feet long } must be { 3½ 1½ } and { 4 3½ } Inches

Laths, in { 5 Feet } Length { 4 Feet } must be { 1½ 1 qu. } Thick

Where Stone is used in the Buildings, these Scantlings are to be observed:

I. For the first Sort of Houses.

Corner Piers 18 Inches square,  
Middle, or single Piers, 14 Inches, and 12 Inches.  
Double Piers, between House and House, 14 Inches and 18 Inches.  
Door-Jambs and Heads, 12 Inches and 8 Inches.

II. For the second and third Sorts of Houses.

Corner Piers, 2 Feet 6 Inches Square.  
Middle or Single Piers, 18 Inches square.  
Double Piers, between House and House, 2 Feet and 18 Inches.  
Door-Jambs and Heads, 14 Inches and 10 Inches.

Scantlings for Sewers.

Sewers, 3 Feet Wide, and 5 Feet High,  
The Walls 1 Brick and a half Thick.  
The Arch, 1 Brick on End.  
The Bottom paved Plain, and then 1 Brick an Edge Circular.

Other general Rules, necessary to be observed in Building.

IN every Foundation, within the Ground, add one Brick in Thickness to the Thickness of the Wall mentioned in the Table, next above the Foundation, to be set off in three Courses, equally on both Sides.

THAT no Timber be laid within 12 Inches of the Foreside of the Chimney Jambs. And that all Joists on the Back of any Chimney, be laid with a Trimmer, at six Inches Distance from the Back of the Chimney,

THAT no Timber be laid within the Tunnel of any Chimney, upon Penalty of the Workman

for every Default, 10s. and 10s. every Week it continues unreformed.

THAT no Joists or Rafters be laid at greater Distances from one to the other, than 12 Inches, and no Quarters at greater Distance than 14 Inches.

THAT no Joists bear at longer Length than 10 Feet, and no single Rafters, at more in Length than nine Feet.

THAT all Roofs, Window-frames, and Cellar-doors be made of Oak.

THE Tile Pins of Oak.

No Summers or Girders to lie over the Head of Doors and Windows.

No Summer or Girder to lie less than 10 Inches into the Wall; no Joists than eight Inches, and to be laid in Loam.

BUT here the Reader may take Notice, that although the Fronts of the Houses which are next the Street, and lie open thereunto (most of which are Shopkeepers and Tradesmen) yet the principal Buildings within this City, and such are the Halls of Companies, great Merchants Houses, eminent Taverns, &c. are built backwards; and have as good Fronts as those on the Street Side, many having handsome Court Yards before them, and pleasant Gardens behind them, with spacious Rooms and Galleries in them, little inferior to some Princes Palaces: And these lie for the most Part backwards, and cannot be taken Notice of by Strangers; but as Hercules's Body may be judged by his Foot, the Reader, Stranger, may view the Front of the Hall of one of the Companies of LONDON, namely the Mercers, which stands in Cheap-side, the Entrance thereof only; the Hall, Chapel, &c. being all backwards.

Of the Eighty-seven Parochial-Churches, demolished or consumed by the Fire, (besides the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. Of the Rebuilding the Cathedral, and one and fifty of the other; and of the uniting two or more of the remaining Thirty-six Parishes into one and Fifty, whose Churches are rebuilt.

ANNO Vicefimo Secundo Caroli II. Regis. It is hereby enacted, that the Parish-Churches to be rebuilt within the City of LONDON, in lieu of those which were demolished by the late Fire, shall be in Number Fifty-one, the which shall be set out and appointed by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of LONDON, for the Time being: Provided that the Sites and Materials of such Churches as are intended to be rebuilt, together with the Churchyards belonging to the said Churches, shall be, and are hereby vested in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, for the Time being; to the End, so much of the said Ground, as shall not, upon the Rebuilding of the City, be laid into the Street, be sold and disposed of by the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, with the Consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of LONDON; and the Money raised by such Sale, shall by the said Mayor and Aldermen be disposed of and employed for, and towards the Rebuilding of such Parish-Churches, as by this Act are intended to be rebuilt, and for no other Use whatsoever.

AND it is enacted, that the Fifty-one Parish-Churches to be rebuilt, shall be such as hereafter follow, viz.

St. Alhallows, Lombard-street,  
St. Bartholomew Exchange,  
St. Bridget's, alias Brides,  
St. Bennet Fink,  
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane,  
6 A



St. Christopher's,  
 St. Dionis Back-church,  
 St. Dunstan's in the East,  
 St. James Garlick-hith,  
 St. Michael Cornhill,  
 St. Michael Bassishaw,  
 St. Margaret Lothbury,  
 St. Mary Aldermanbury,  
 St. Martin Ludgate,  
 St. Peter Cornhill,

St. Stephen Coleman-street,  
 St. Sepulchre's.

THESE seventeen Parishes shall remain and continue as heretofore they were; and the respective Parish-Churches to each of the said Parishes belonging, shall be rebuilt; and continue for the Use of the said Parishes as formerly they did.

AND that the several Parishes hereafter mentioned shall be respectively united into one Parish, in Manner hereafter following: That is to say,

The Parish of

St. John Evangelist,  
 Alhallows the Less,  
 St. Olave's Silver-street,  
 St. John Zachary,  
 St. Faith's,  
 St. Anne Black-fryars,  
 St. John Baptist,  
 St. Leonard Eastcheap,  
 St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf,  
 St. Leonard Foster-lane,  
 St. Nicholas Acons,  
 St. Botolph Billingsgate,  
 St. Magdalen Milk-street,  
 St. Margaret New Fish-street,  
 St. Martin's Vintry,  
 St. Peter's Cheap,  
 St. Gabriel Fenchurch,  
 St. Andrew Hubbard,  
 St. Mary Wool-church,  
 St. Martin's Orgars,  
 St. Lawrence Poultney,  
 St. Thomas Apostle,  
 St. Pancras Soper-lane, }  
 St. Alhallows Honey-lane, }  
 St. Mary Cole-church,  
 St. Mary Staining,  
 St. Margaret Moses,  
 Trinity,  
 St. Gregory's,  
 St. Mary Mounthaw,  
 St. Nicholas Olave's,  
 St. Martin's Pomroy, }  
 alias Ironmonger-lane, }  
 St. Bennet Sherehog,  
 St. Mary Bothaw,  
 St. Michael Quern,

Shall be United to the Parish of

Alhallows Breadstreet,  
 Alhallows the Great,  
 St. Alban's Woodstreet,  
 St. Anne and Agnes,  
 St. Augustine's,  
 St. Andrew Wardrobe,  
 St. Antholin's,  
 St. Bennet Grace-church,  
 St. Bennet's Paul's-wharf,  
 Christ-church,  
 St. Edmond the King,  
 St. George Botolph-lane,  
 St. Lawrence Jury.  
 St. Magnus,  
 St. Michael Royal,  
 St. Matthew Friday-street,  
 St. Margaret Pattens,  
 St. Mary Atthil,  
 St. Mary Woolnoth,  
 St. Clement's Eastcheap,  
 St. Mary Abchurch,  
 St. Mary Aldermay,  
 St. Mary-le-Bow,  
 St. Mildred's Poultry,  
 St. Michael Wood-street,  
 St. Mildred Breadstreet,  
 St. Michael Queenhith,  
 St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street,  
 St. Mary Somerset,  
 St. Nicholas Cole-abby  
 St. Olave's Jury,  
 St. Stephen Walbrook,  
 St. Swithin,  
 St. Vedast, alias St. Foster,

Which Church is to be rebuilt, and to be the Parish-Church of the said Parishes so United.

AND it is hereby further enacted and declared, that the said respective Churches, to be rebuilt within the said City of LONDON, and Liberty thereof, shall be built and erected according to such Models, and of such Dimensions, and in such Manner and Form in all respects, as by the said Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Bishop of LONDON, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, with his Majesty's Approbation thereof) shall direct and appoint.

AND the said respective Parishes herein before-mentioned and appointed to be united as aforesaid, shall, for ever, hereafter remain and continue so united, and consolidated and annexed unto the several and respective Parish-Churches, by this Act appointed to be rebuilt as aforesaid: And the respective Parishioners and the Inhabitants of the said several Parishes so to be united, shall hereafter resort to the said Churches respectively, as to their proper Parish-Church.

AND it is hereby enacted, That notwithstanding such Union as aforesaid, each and every of the Parishes so united, as to all Rates, Taxes, Parochial Rights, Charges and Duties, and all

other Privileges, Liberties and Respects whatsoever, shall continue and remain distinct, and as heretofore they were.

THERE was further, for the Conveniency and Beauty of the Buildings of the City, an Order of Common Council made April 29, 1667, which was laid before the King and Council and by them approved; and is as followeth.

At the Court at Whitehall, the 8th of May 1667,

P R E S E N T

The King's most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness  
 the Duke of York,  
 Lord Archbishop of  
 Canterbury,  
 Lord Chancellor,  
 Lord Privy-Seal,  
 Duke of Albemarle,  
 Marqs. of Dorchester,  
 Lord Chamberlain,  
 Earl of Bridgewater,  
 Earl of Berkshire,  
 Earl of Bath,

Earl of Carlisle,  
 Earl of Craven,  
 Earl of Lauderdale,  
 Earl of Middleton,  
 Lord Arlington,  
 Lord Ashley,  
 Mr. Comptroller,  
 Mr. Secretary Morice,  
 Mr. Chancellor of the  
 Dutchy.  
 Sir William Coventry.

An



An ORDER made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of LONDON, of the 29th of April in the ensuing Words, viz.

IT is ordered, That the Surveyors take special Care, that the Breast Summers of all Houses do range of an equal Height, House with House, so far as shall be convenient, and there to make Breaks by their Directions.

AND that they do encourage and give Directions to all Builders for Ornament sake, that the Ornaments and Projections of the Front Buildings be of rubbed Bricks; and that all the naked Part of the Walls may be done of rough Bricks neatly Wrought, or all rubbed, at the Discretion of the Builder, or that the Builders may otherwise enrich their Fronts as they please.

THAT if any Person, or Persons, shall desire in any Street, or Lane, of Note, to Build on each Side of the Street, or Lane, (opposite one to the other) six, or more, Houses, of the third Rate, or that the upper Rooms, or Garrets, may be flat Roofs, encompassed with Battlements of Bricks, covered with Stone, or Table Ends, or Rails, and Ballisters of Iron, or Stone; or to vary their Roofs, for the greater Ornament of Building: The Surveyors, or one of them, shall certify their Opinions therein to the Committee for Rebuilding, who shall have Liberty to give Leave for the same, if they see Cause.

THAT in all the Streets no Sign-Posts shall hang cross, but the Signs shall be fixed against the Balconies, or some other convenient Part of the Side of the House.

IT is ordered, That a Postern shall be made on the North Side of *Newgate*, for Conveniency of Foot-Passengers; and that *Holborn-bridge* shall be enlarged to run strait on a bevil Line from the Timber-House, on the North Side thereof, known by the Sign of the *Cock*, to the Front of the Buildings at the *Swan-Inn*, on the said North Side of *Holborn-hill*.

FORASMUCH as it is provided in the late Act for Rebuilding, That the Surveyors shall take Care for the equal setting out of all Party-Walls, and Piers, and no Person be permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for Prevention of any Exaction in the taking of such Surveys, and of all Quarrels and Contentions that may arise between the Builders, it is ordered, That no Builder shall lay his Foundation, until the Surveyors, or one of them, (according to the Act) shall view it, and see the Party-Walls and Piers equally set out, and that all Persons observe the Surveyor's Directions concerning the Superstructure to be erected over the said Foundation.

AND that for the defraying that, and all other Charges of Measuring, staking out, taking the Level, and surveying the Streets and Ground, each Builder, before he lay his Foundation, or such Survey shall be taken, do repair to the Chamber of LONDON, and there enter his Name, with the Place where his Building is to be set out, and do pay to the Chamberlain the Sum of 6s. 8d. for every Foundation to be rebuilt; for which Mr. Chamberlain shall give Acquittances: Upon Receipt of which Acquittances the Surveyors shall proceed to set out such Persons Foundations.

AND it is ordered, That all Persons who have already laid any Foundations, shall forthwith pay into the Chamber of LONDON, 6s. 8d. for every Foundation.

AND this Court is consenting, and desirous that all strait and narrow Passages, which shall be found convenient for common Benefit and Accommodation, and shall receive his Majesty's Order and Approbation, shall and may be enlarged

and made wider, and otherwise altered, before the 20th Day of May, now next ensuing, as shall be fitting for the Beauty, Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, and staked and set out accordingly.

SEVERAL late Inhabitants of *Fleet-street*, intending to rebuild their Houses, which did formerly stand backward of other Foundations near adjoining, and desiring Liberty to advance their Houses, that the whole Front may run on a strait Line, the Committee did agree to the same, if the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and the other Lords, shall approve thereof, and procure his Majesty's Approbation to the same: And the Committee do desire Liberty may be given for other Persons in other Places, where it shall be found convenient.

AND it is ordered, That the Committee for Rebuilding, do present the Particulars aforesaid to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and the other Lords, and that the same (if they receive his Majesty's Approbation) shall be forthwith printed and published.

“ WHICH being this Day represented to the  
“ Board by the Right Honourable the Lord High  
“ Chancellor of *England*, the same was allowed  
“ and approved of; and it was ordered, that the  
“ same be punctually observed in every Part  
“ thereof. And all Persons concerned, are re-  
“ quired and commanded to yield due Obedi-  
“ ence, and conform themselves thereunto. And  
“ that the said Order be forthwith printed and  
“ published.

EDW. WALKER.

AND for the better preventing and suppressing any Fires for the Time to come, happening within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, was this good Act of Common-Council made Anno 1667, Sir William Peake, Knight, Mayor, and re-printed 1677.

COMMUNE Concilium tenet in Camera Guilhald Civitatis LONDON, die Veneris, decimo quinto die Novembris, Anno Domini 1667, Annoque Regni Domini nostri Caroli secundum, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. decimo nono, coram Willielmo Peak, Milite, Majore Civitatis LONDON, Thoma Aleyn, Milite &c. Baronetto, Aldermanno, Johanne Laurence, Thoma Bloudworth, Willielmo Bolton, Willielmo Turner, Willielmo Hooker, Militibus, Aldermannis, Francisco Asty, Armigero, Aldermanno, ac Dionysio Gauden, & Thoma Davies, Militibus, Aldermannis, & Vicecomitibus ejusdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejusdem Civitatis tunc & ibidem assemblat.

WHEREAS the late fierce and outrageous Fire which happened in this City (continuing violently, to the great Astonishment of all Beholders, more than the Space of four Days and four Nights) burnt, destroyed, and consumed, the greatest Part of the Churches and Dwelling-Houses, rendering very many of the Inhabitants calamitous, and much impoverished by the great Losses they sustained, and is by all justly resented as a most sad and dismal Judgment of Heaven: For the Prevention, avoiding, and suppressing (as much as human Prudence is capable of) the like deplorable (and still too visible) Events, and dreadful Danger of Fire for the future, within this City, and Liberties thereof, be it ordained, enacted, and established, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council



cil assembled, and by the Authority of the same, in Manner and Form following; that is to say,

I. *Item*, That the City, and the Liberties thereof, shall be divided and appointed into four equal Parts, or Quarters; and the East Part, or Quarter, to contain these Wards following, *viz.* *Portoken, Aldgate, Tower, Billingsgate, Bridge, Langborn, and Lime-street.* The West Part, or Quarter, to contain *Farringdon within, Farringdon without, Castle-Baynard, Cheapside, and Aldersgate.* The North Part, or Quarter, to contain *Cornhill, Broad-street, Coleman-street, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, and Cripplegate.* And the South Part, or Quarter, to contain *Queenhithe, Bread-street, Vintry, Cordwainer, Dowgate, Walbrook, and Candlewick-street.*

II. *Item*, That every of the said Quarters shall be furnished and provided at or before the Feast of the Birth of our Lord God next ensuing, of 800 Leather Buckets, 50 Ladders, *viz.* 10, 42 Feet long; 10, 30 Feet long; 10, 20 Feet long; 10, 16 Feet long; and 10, 12 Feet long; as also of so many Hand-squirts of Brass, as will furnish two for every Parish, 24 Pickax Sledges, and 40 Shod Shovels.

III. *Item*, That every one of the 12 Companies provide and keep in Readiness 30 Buckets, one Engine, six Pickax Sledges, three Ladders, and two Hand-squirts of Brass.

IV. *Item*, That all the other inferior Companies provide and keep in Readiness Buckets and Engines, proportionable to their Abilities. Of which those least able, to provide portable Engines to carry up Stairs into any Rooms or Tops of Houses. The Number of which Buckets and Engines to be from Time to Time prescribed and allotted by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen's Direction.

V. *Item*, That every Alderman who hath passed the Office of Shrievalty, provide 24 Buckets, and one Hand-Squirt of Brass; and all those who have not been Sheriff, 12 Buckets and one Hand-Squirt of Brass to be kept in their respective Dwellings: And all other principal Citizens and Inhabitants, and every other Person, being a Subsidy Man, or of the Degree of a Subsidy Man, shall provide and keep in their Houses a certain Number of Buckets, according to their Quality.

VI. *Item*, That the several Inhabitants and Furniture of each respective Quarter shall remain and abide within their own Quarters, and not go out farther; excepting only such serviceable Person, of other Quarters fit to take Pains in that Behalf, who may be called to yield their Help as Need shall require; and none other Persons or Furniture, without special Order of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the Time being.

VII. *Item*, It is farther ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that in every of the said Quarters or Parts of this City, by the Advice of the Aldermen and Common Council of each several Ward within that Quarter, there shall be chosen, retained, and appointed for each Ward, one honest and sufficient Person, dwelling within the same, to be Bellman there, who shall from henceforth every Night, from the Feast of St. Michael, until the Annunciation of St. Mary, diligently walk up and down within the same Ward, from 10 o'Clock in the Night, till 5 o'Clock next Morning. Their Wages or Salaries to be levied within their respective Wards, according as the same shall be assessed by the Common Council of the same Ward, or the greatest Part of them.

VIII. *Item*, That every Householder, upon any Cry of Fire, shall place a sufficient Man at his Door well armed, and hang out a Light at his Door, if in the Night-time; upon Default whereof, every Party offending shall forfeit 20s.

IX. *Item*, That every Householder shall, during the Time of any Fire, have Water in a Vessel ready at his Door to quench and suppress all farther Increase of the Fire.

X. *Item*, That in every of the said four Quarters or Parts of the City a noted Bell be rung from Lady-day to Michaelmas at 10 o'Clock every Night, and at 5 o'Clock every Morning; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, at 8 o'Clock every Night, and at 7 o'Clock every Morning. At which respective Hours the Watch shall punctually sit and rise, who as soon as they are met together, one out of every Watch shall be sent the Rounds into every Part of the Ward: And at his Return another shall be sent out, and so successively all Night long, without Intermission, for Prevention of Fire, Robbing, or other Inconvenience.

XI. *Item*, That every Inhabitant prepare some secure Place in their Dwellings (not under or near any Stair-case) to lay in their Seacoal-Ashes, Embers, or any other Sort of Fire-ashes; and that the said Ashes be quenched with Water every Night before they go to Bed: And that all Constables make Enquiry of the Security of Hearths, Ovens, and Stoves, and Places for laying Fire-ashes in, twice every Year.

XII. *Item*, That Plugs be put into the Pipes in the most convenient Places of every Street, whereof all Inhabitants may take Notice; that breaking of the Pipes in a disorderly Manner may be avoided.

XIII. *Item*, That as many Wells as can be found may be provided in every Street, with Pumps placed conveniently for furnishing of Water, especially in frosty Weather, when other Water may be scarce.

XIV. *Item*, That the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, as also the Deputies and Common Council Men of such Ward where any Fire shall happen, have speedy Notice thereof by several Messengers to be dispatched from the Constables upon the first Discovery.

XV. *Item*, That at all such Times the Lord Mayor be attended with all his Officers, with the Marshals and all their Men, as also the City Workmen, and their Labourers, the Bridge Master with the Officers and Workmen, and their Labourers, who are all, upon Notice of any Fire, forthwith to repair to the Lord Mayor, and to observe such Directions as shall be given them; the Sheriffs also to be attended with all their Officers upon Pain to them of forfeiting 3*l.* in Default of such their Attendance.

XVI. *Item*, That the several Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Painters, Masons, Smiths, Plumbers and Paviers, do yearly for each Company elect two Master-Workmen, four Journeymen, eight Apprentices, and 16 Labourers, to be ready upon all Occasions of Fire to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, for quenching the same.

XVII. *Item*, That all Workmen and Labourers belonging to any publick Water-works within the City, the Sea-Coal-Meeters, Porters, *Blackwell-hall* Porters, *Leadenhall* Porters, Ticket-Porters, and Package Porters, do constantly attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in such Services: And that a List of all the Names of the afore-mentioned Persons, with the Places of their Abode, be brought yearly in a Table to the Lord Mayor elect upon the 1st Day of *October*, to be placed in the Hall of the said Lord Mayor to publick View: And that henceforth the Admittances of all such Persons may be upon the same Condition.

XVIII. *Item*, That all Persons, unless such as are employed or allowed by the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs, Aldermen, Deputies, or Common Council Men, do keep (during the Time of any Fire)



Fire) within their own Dwellings, until they are summoned to give their Aid; that so Disorder and Confusion in the Streets may be prevented.

XIX. *Item*, That all the Constables and Watchmen of the Ward, where any Fire happens, assemble immediately at such a Place, and there attend on the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and follow their Directions.

XX. *Item*, That all Brokers on the *Exchange* (according to their Obligation at their Admission) do attend, in Order to take Care for such Goods and Household-stuff as may be removed.

XXI. *Item*, That, yearly, there be chosen some able Citizen and skilful Engineer, to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or any of them, upon such Accident, who, by their Advice, is to give his Assistance, and to blow up by their Direction such Houses, whereby the Increase of the Fire may be most probably prevented; and that Labourers be appointed to attend such Engineer.

XXII. *Item*, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, Deputies, Common Council Men, Engineer, and all Persons appointed and required by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to be aiding in suppressing and extinguishing the Fire, by blowing up, or pulling down Houses, shall be indemnified by this Court.

XXIII. *Item*, That all Persons, whose Houses shall be blown up, or otherwise demolished, for the Prevention of the Increase of Fire, shall have such Damages as the Common Council shall award; and that all Persons labouring therein shall be rewarded, as by Order of the Court of Aldermen shall be appointed; and that a Rate be laid by the Common Council on the remaining Houses of the City and Liberties, for the satisfying thereof.

XXIV. *Item*, That once a Quarter the Deputy and Common Council of every Ward return Certificates to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, of the Numbers and Condition of their Buckets, Engines, Ladders, and all other Necessaries of that Nature: And the Engineer to examine the same, that on all Occasions they may be found in Readiness; and that the Certificates of *Michaelmas* Quarter be returned as well to the Lord Mayor elect, as to the Lord Mayor.

XXV. *Item*, That such Quantities of Powder as shall be thought fit by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, shall be provided by the several Wards, and the several Companies of this City respectively, and laid up in such convenient Places as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen shall from Time to Time direct and appoint; and that the principal Engineer make Trial of all such Powder, that being satisfied of the Strength and Goodness thereof, he may the better use it accordingly.

XXVI. *Item*, That no Person whatsoever be henceforth permitted at any Time to make, or cause to be made any Sort of Fire-works, or to fire, or cause to be fired any such Fire-works within the City or Liberties thereof; except such Persons only as shall be thereunto appointed by his Majesty, or any lawful Authority under him.

XXVII. *Item*, That no Gunpowder be kept within the Walls of the City (except as aforesaid) but in such secure Places as shall be allowed and approved by the Court of Aldermen.

XXVIII. That no Person lay Hemp, Flax, Wax, Gunpowder, Pitch, Tar, Brimstone, Rosin, or the like combustible Commodities, in any Cellar, Warehouse, or other Place on that Side next the Street, which by the Shaking of Links, Torches, or casting in of other Fire at the Windows next the Street, may be in Danger of such Fire.

AND it is farther enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that all and singular the

Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures, which shall be forfeited or incurred by Virtue of this Act, shall be obtained, levied and recovered, either by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City, for the Time being, in the King's Majesty's Court, holden in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the said City, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, for the Time being. In which no *Essoign*, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant: And the Chamberlain of the said City, for the Time being, in all Suits to be prosecuted by Virtue of this Act against any Offender or Offenders, shall recover the ordinary Costs of Suit, to be expended in or about the Prosecution of them, or any of them: And that all such Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures, (the Charges of Suit for Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall be divided into two equal Parts, one Moiety whereof to be paid unto the Treasurer of *Christ's-Hospital*, for the Time being, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the poor Children harboured and kept in the said Hospital; and the other Moiety to him or them that will sue for the same, any other Act or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

AVERY.

As to the Occasion of this dreadful Fire, whether it was wilful or accidental, it was for a long Time made a Party Dispute, which seems in some Degree to be just now revived. Mr. *Pope*, a Gentleman of great Genius, but a professed *Roman Catholick*, speaking of the *Monument*, in a Poem of his, not long since published, says,

Where *London's* Column pointing at the Skies,  
Like a tall Bully, lifts the Head; and lies.

AND the Author of the *Craftsman*, a very popular Writer, has these remarkable Words, *It seems almost wonderful that the Plague was not imputed to the Papists, as peremptorily as the Fire.*

BUT notwithstanding what these Gentlemen and others have said, when we consider that several Depositions were made soon after the Fire, of its breaking out in many different Places at the same Time, and that one Man confessed his setting Fire to the House, where it began, when he was executed for the same, we cannot think Men will be easily convinced that it was entirely accidental: It has indeed been said that the Person executed for it was a *Hugonot*, and therefore not likely to be employed by the Papists: But might not all *Frenchmen* at that Time pass under the Name of *Hugonots*?

THE following is the Account given of this Man, by Bishop *Kennet*, in his History of *England*.

"Various were the Conjectures (saith he) how this Fire began. Most People did then look upon it to be the Hand of God, in a terrible Judgment, upon a wicked City; some said it was contrived and carried on by the Papists, which was offered to be made appear in the *Popish Plot*: Others did suspect it an insidious Way of the *Dutch* and *French* making War, their two Fleets being nearest to joining at that very Time. There was but one Man tried at the *Old Bailey* for being the Incendiary, who was convicted by his own Confession, and executed for it. His Name was *Robert Hamdy*, a *French Hugonot*, of *Roban* in *Normandy*. Some People sham'd away this Confession, and said he was *Non compos Mentis*, and had a Mind, it seems, to assume the Glory of being hang'd for the greatest Villain. Others say, he was sober and penitent; and being,



“ being, after Conviction, carry’d through the  
 “ Ruins, to shew where he put Fire, he himself  
 “ directed through the Ashes and Rubbish, and  
 “ pointing at the Spot whereon the first Burning-  
 “ House stood. It was soon after complain’d of,  
 “ that *Hubert* was not sufficiently examined who  
 “ set him to Work, or who joined with him. And  
 “ *Mr. Hawles*, in his Remarks upon *Fitz-Har-*  
 “ *ris’s* Trial, is bold to say, *That the Commons*  
 “ *resolving to examine Hubert upon that Matter*  
 “ *next Day, Hubert was hang’d before the House*  
 “ *sat, so could tell no farther Tales.*

WHERE the Opinions of Men are so much divided, as upon this Point, we shall not pretend to determine on either Side of the Question; but beg Leave in this Place to take Notice of the great Advantages which have already, and might have, arose, to the City of LONDON, from this melancholy Occasion.

THE first from the Observations of that learned Antiquary *Dr. Woodward*, late Physick Professor at *Gresham College*, in a private Letter to *Sir Christopher Wren*, wherein he saith,

“ THAT the Fire of LONDON, how-  
 “ ever disastrous it might be to the then Inhabi-  
 “ tants, proved infinitely beneficial to their Po-  
 “ sterity, and to the Increase and vast Improve-  
 “ ment, as well of the Riches and Opulency, as  
 “ of the Buildings. And how by the means of  
 “ the Common Sewers, and other like Contriv-  
 “ vances, such Provision was made for Sweetness,  
 “ for Cleanness, and for Salubrity, that it is not  
 “ only the finest and pleasanter, but the most  
 “ healthy City in the World; insomuch, that  
 “ for the Plague, and other infectious Distem-  
 “ pers, with which it was formerly so frequently  
 “ annoyed; and by which so great Numbers of  
 “ the Inhabitants were taken off, but the very  
 “ Year before the Fire, (*viz. Anno 1665*) an Ex-  
 “ perience of above forty Years since hath shewn  
 “ it so wholly freed from, that he thought it  
 “ probable it was no longer obnoxious to, or  
 “ ever again likely to be infested by those so fatal  
 “ and malicious Maladies.

THE other from some little Weekly Essays on the Buildings of LONDON, in which the Author shews himself to be not only an elegant Writer, but a Connoisseur in Science treats of.

*Sir Christo-  
 pher Wren’s  
 Scheme for re-  
 building the  
 City.*

“ THE Fire of LONDON, saith he, fur-  
 “ nished the most perfect Occasion that can ever  
 “ happen in any City, to rebuild it with Pomp  
 “ and Regularity. This *Wren* foresaw, and, as  
 “ we are told, offered a Scheme for that Pur-  
 “ pose, which would have made it the Wonder  
 “ of the World. He proposed to have laid out  
 “ one large Street from *Aldgate* to *Temple-Bar*,  
 “ in the Middle of which was to have been a  
 “ large Square, capable of containing the new  
 “ Church of *St. Paul*, with a proper Distance  
 “ for the View all round it; whereby that huge  
 “ Building would not have been coop’d up, as  
 “ ’tis at present in such a Manner, as no where  
 “ to be seen to Advantage at all; but would  
 “ have had a long and ample Vista at each End,  
 “ to have reconcil’d it to a proper Point of View,  
 “ and give it one great Benefit, which, in all  
 “ Probability, it must now want for ever. He  
 “ farther propos’d to rebuild all the Parish-  
 “ Churches in such a Manner as to be seen at  
 “ the End of every Vista of Houses, and dis-  
 “ pers’d in such Distances from each other, as  
 “ to appear neither too thick, nor thin, in Pro-  
 “ port; but give a proper Hightning to the  
 “ whole Bulk of the City, as it fill’d the Land-  
 “ scape: Lastly, he propos’d to build all the  
 “ Houses uniform, and supported on a Piazza,

“ like that of *Covent-Garden*; and, by the Wa-  
 “ ter-Side, from the *Bridge* to the *Temple*, he  
 “ had plann’d a long and broad Wharf, or Key,  
 “ where he design’d to have rang’d all the Halls  
 “ that belong to the several Companies of the  
 “ City, with proper Warehouses for Merchants  
 “ between, to vary the Edifices, and make it at  
 “ once one of the most beautiful, and most use-  
 “ ful Ranges of Structure in the World. But  
 “ the Hurry of Rebuilding, and the Disputes  
 “ about Property, prevented this glorious Scheme  
 “ from taking Place.

As the Government of LONDON had taken the best Orders they could for preventing and suppressing of Fires; so in the Year 1681, they set themselves upon contriving the Insurance of Houses in case of Fire. At a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City, they declared, how they had, for many Years, under their Consideration, the better securing and insuring the Inhabitants of this City and Liberties from dangerous Accidents happening by Fire, and now were resolved forthwith to engage a sufficient Fund, and undoubted Security, by the Chamber, in Lands and good Ground Rent, for the Performance thereof. And that a Committee, thereunto appointed, should meet from Day to Day in *Guildhall*, every Afternoon, from three to six, to perfect the same Undertaking, to the good Satisfaction of all Persons, both Citizens and others, who have, or shall have, Interest in any Building there.

THIS Notice was published in Print; being dated at *Guildhall* the 15th of *October 1681*.

PURSUANT to this, at a Common-Council, *Sir John Moore*, Mayor, *November 16, 1681*, it was agreed, That Books should be prepared by the first of *December* following, and lodged in the Chamber of LONDON, for receiving and entering Subscriptions: And that Lands and Ground Rents belonging to the City, to the Value of one hundred thousand Pounds, should be forthwith settled as a Fund, to insure such Houses as should be subscribed for. And that hereafter, as Subscriptions should be made, a further additional Fund, by the *Premium* which should be received, should be made. The *Premium* for insuring Brick Houses, to be 4*l. per Cent.* and for Timber Houses, 8*l. per Cent.*

BUT this would not take; perhaps, because the Credit of the City, at this Time, was but low.

THESE sad Accidents in the City by Fire, occasioned oftentimes by the Negligence of Servants taking Tobacco, or not putting out their Candles, or putting live Embers in dangerous Places, or otherwise, moved the Parliament, in the seventh Year of *Queen Anne*, to make an Act; wherein was a Clause for the Punishment of such Servants. And by an Act of Common-Council, *Sir William Withers*, Mayor, it was thought fit to be printed and made publick, and to be sent into all the Wards of the City; that all Persons whatsoever might be the better acquainted with it. And was as followeth:

*Martis, viij<sup>o</sup> Die Junij, Anno Dom. 1708,  
 Annoque Regni Reginae ANNÆ, Mag-  
 nae Britanniae, &c. Septimo.*

IT is this Day ordered by this Court, That the Clause relating to Servants in a late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire*, be forthwith printed, and sent into the several Wards of this City, and by the Beadles delivered to every House-keeper, that all Servants may be acquainted with the same, and know the Penalties



nalties therein contained: Which Clause hereafter follows, *viz.*

AND whereas Fires often happen by the Negligence and Carelessness of Servants, be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Menial, or other Servant, or Servants, thro' Negligence or Carelessness, shall Fire, or cause to be fired, any Dwelling-House, or Out-House, or Houses; such Servant, or Servants, being thereof lawfully convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses, made before two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds, unto the Church-wardens of such Parish where such Fire shall happen, to be distributed amongst the Sufferers by such Fire, in such Proportions as to the said Church-wardens shall seem just. And in case of Default, or Refusal, to pay the same immediately after such Conviction, the same being lawfully demanded by the said Church-wardens; that then, and in such Case, such Servant, or Servants, shall, by Warrant under the Hand of two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, be committed to some Workhouse, or House of Correction, as the said Justices shall think fit, for the Space of eighteen Months; there to be kept to hard Labour.

## GIBSON.

A Statute was made, 7 *Regin. Anne*, Cap. 17. for preventing of Fires; that Engines should be provided and kept in every Parish, and Stock-blocks, and Fire-Cocks, and other Implements and Materials for that Use: But that if the Vestries within the weekly Bills of Mortality, shall think it necessary to have more than one great Engine, or Hand Engine, they may provide it at the Parish Charge, by Assessment to be made.

AND concerning Party-Walls, in the same Statute it was enacted, That they be wholly of Brick or Stone, excepting the Houses built upon *London-bridge*. And that all Houses to be built on old or new Foundations, within the Bills of Mortality, except on *London-bridge*, and on the River *Thames* below Bridge, shall have Party-Walls between House and House, wholly of Brick or Stone; except Door-Cases, Windows, Lentils, &c.

ALL Party-Walls to be built nine Inches on each Man's Ground, &c.

BUT now to proceed to the Description of the remaining Places in this Ward.

*Star Inn*, Northward of the Monument, is very large, and well accustomed, and hath a Passage into *Pudding-lane*.

*Bell-yard*, seated almost against the Monument, is a good open Court, containing three or four large Houses, well inhabited.

*Gracechurch-street* is a very handsome, spacious Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by wealthy Tradesmen, being a Street of great Resort. In that Part of the Street lying in this Ward, are these Places; *Talbot-court*, with a wide Entrance for a Coach or Cart, being large and well inhabited.

OUT of this Court is a narrow Passage into another of the same Name, which leadeth into *Little Eastcheap*, there also taken Notice of. *Crown-court*, neat, with a Free-stone Pavement, well inhabited, but small.

*Jerusalem-court*, indifferent long, with an open Passage, a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses.

ON the West Side of the Street *White-hart-court*; a pretty good open Place, well inhabited by Wholesale Dealers, hath a Passage into another Court so called, which leadeth into *Lombard-street*, mentioned in *Langborn Ward*. Near

unto this is a small Court, with about two or three Houses, but without a Name.

*Nag's-head-court*, very long, well built and inhabited, hath a Passage into *St. Clement's-lane*, where it is mentioned; the greatest Part being in *Langborn Ward*.

*Gracechurch*. It is in the Diocese of LONDON, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* is Patron. It was destroyed by the great Fire; and since its Rebuilding, is a very handsome Free-stone Structure, with a Leaden Spire, and from the Steeple hangs a very curious Dial into the Street, on the Top of which is the Figure of *Time*, standing with the usual Emblems, *viz.* a Scythe and an Hour-glass, and on each Side the Figure of *Fame*, standing with a Trumpet all gilt with Gold.

Now back to *Thames-street*, a Place of great Trade; the Part thereof in this Ward begins on the East Side of the *Old Swan-lane*, and goeth Eastward to *Fish-street-hill*.

PLACES of Note in this Part of the Street, are *Gully-hole*, being a Passage to the Water-house, and so to the *Thames* Side, which lieth open to the Wharfs as far as the *Stylliard* in *Dowgate Ward*.

*Three-tun-alley*, on the North Side, which is but small.

*Churchyard-alley*, but narrow and indifferent, falls down into the new Passage, being the open Ground next the *Thames*; which said Passage leads to *Old Swan* Stairs Westward, and to the Water-house Eastward, as aforesaid.

*Fishmongers-hall*, before-mentioned, a curious large Building, with a handsome Passage paved with Free-stone, which leadeth into a large square Court, also paved, surrounded by the Hall, the Court Room, and other Apartments. The Front of this Hall, towards the *Thames*, is very graceful, giving a pleasant Prospect: And to it belongs a curious Pair of Stairs to take Water at.

NORTH from *Thames-street* is *St. Michael's-lane*; which hath the greatest Part in *Candlewick Ward*. In the Part of this Lane belonging to this Ward, is *Fen-court*, a handsome, open, and well built Place, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Three-tun-court*, a good square Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

*Egbate-lane* runs down to the *Thames*, and unto the *Old-Swan* Stairs, much resorted unto by Watermen, and is of good Note.

THE *Old-Swan-lane* also runs down to the Water Side, and leadeth to the said Stairs: The West Side of this Lane is in *Dowgate Ward*.

*St. Martin's-lane*, another Lane North from *Thames-street*, hath but a small Part in this Ward, the greatest being in *Candlewick Ward*, as it was said of *St. Michael's-lane*.

THERE are to Watch in this Ward, at the several Stands, every Night, besides the Constable and the Beadle, twenty five Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *July*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, fifteen Common-Council Men, fifteen Constables, six Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON at 47 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 49 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is *George Champion*, Esq;

## ERRATUM.

In Book II. Page 431, Col. 2, Lines 41 and 42, for *Northwards* of *Coopers-hall*, read *Northwards* of *Turners-hall*.



## C H A P. XI.

## CANDLEWICK-STREET WARD.

Candlewick-  
street Ward.

**C**andlewick-street, or Candlewright-street Ward, beginneth at the East End of *Great Eastcheap*, and passeth West through *Eastcheap* to *Candlewright-street*, and through the same down to the North End of *Suffolk-lane*, on the South Side, and down that Lane, by the West End of *St. Laurence's Churchyard*; and that is the farthest Part of this Ward. The Street of *Great Eastcheap* was so called from a Market there kept in the East Part of the City, as *Westcheap* was from another in the West Part of it.

*Eastcheap* was a Flesh Market for Butchers, and there were sometimes Cooks mixed among them; for, saith *Stow*, of old Time when Friends did meet, and were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine and sup in Taverns (for they dressed not Meats to be sold) but to the Cooks, where they call'd for what Meat they lik'd, which they always found ready dressed, at a reasonable Rate.

IN the Year 1410, the 11th of *Henry IV*, upon the Even of *St. John Baptist*, the King's Sons, *Thomas* and *John*, being in *Eastcheap* at Supper (or rather at Breakfast; for it was after the Watch was broken up, betwixt two and three o'Clock after Midnight) a great Quarrel happened between their Men, and other of the Court, which lasted an Hour, even till the Mayor and Sheriffs appeased the same; for which afterwards, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, were sent for to answer before the King; his Sons and divers Lords being highly moved against the City. At which Time, *William Gascoigne*, Chief Justice, required the Mayor and Aldermen, for the Citizens, to put them in the King's Grace. Whereunto they answered, that they had not offended, but (according to the Law) had done their best in stinting Debate, and maintaining of the Peace: Upon which Answer the King remitted all his Ire, and dismissed them.

AND to prove this *Eastcheap* to be a Place replenished with Cooks, it may appear by a Song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry V*. in the Person of a Countryman coming to LONDON, and travelling through the same. In *Westcheap* (saith the Song) he was called on to buy *Lawn*, *Paris Thread*, *Cotton Umble*, and other Linen Cloaths, and such like: (he speaketh of no Silks) In *Cornhill*, to buy old Apparel, and Household-stuff, where he was forced to buy his own Hood, which he had lost in *Westminster-hall*. In *Candlewright-street*, Drapers proffer'd him cheap Cloth. In *Eastcheap*, the Cooks cried *Hot Ribs* of *Beef* roasted, *Pyes* well-bak'd, and other Victuals: There was clattering of *Pots*, *Harp*, *Pipe* and *Sawtrig*; yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater Oaths were spared: Some sang of *Jenkin* and *Julian*, &c. all which Melody liked well the Passenger, but he wanted Money to abide by it, and therefore got him into a *Gravesend* Barge, and home into *Kent*.

*Candlewright*, so called in old Records of the *Guildhall* of *St. Mary Overies*, and other, or *Candlewick-street*, took that Name (as may be supposed) either of the Chandlers, or Makers of Candles, both of Wax and Tallow; for *Candlewright* is a Maker of Candles, or of *Weeke*, which

is the Cotton or Yarn thereof, or otherwise *Wike*, which is the Place where they used to work them; as *Scalding-wike*, by the *Stocks-market*, was so called from the Poulterers dressing and scalding their Poultry there: And in divers Countries, Dairy-houses, or Cottages, wherein they make Butter and Cheese, are usually call'd *Wicks*. There dwelled also of old Time divers Weavers of *Woollen Cloth*, brought in by *Edward III*; for in the 44th of his Reign, the Meetings of the Weavers, brought out of *Flanders*, were appointed to be in the Churchyard of *St. Lawrence Poultney*; and the Weavers of *Brabant* in the Churchyard of *St. Mary Somerset*. There were then in this City Weavers of divers Sorts, to wit, of Drapery, of Tapery, and Napery. These Weavers of *Candlewright-street* being, in short Time, worn out, there Place is now possessed by rich Drapers, Sellers of *Woollen Cloth*, &c.

### The PARISH of St. CLEMENT EASTCHEAP.

**O**N the North Side of this Ward, at the West End of *Eastcheap* is *St. Clement's-lane*, a Part whereof, on both Sides, is of *Candlewick-street* Ward; to wit, somewhat North, beyond the Parish-Church of *St. Clement* in *Eastcheap*.

*St. Clement*, to whom this Church is dedicated, was born at *Rome*, upon *Mount Caelius*, his Father's Name was *Faustinus*; he was a Disciple of *St. Peter*, mentioned by *St. Paul*. *Phil. iv. v. 3*, As one of his Fellow-labourers; in the Gospel; ordained Bishop of *Rome*, in the Year of our Lord 93, and was (as most Writers agree) the fourth Bishop of that See, where (according to *Dr. Cave*) he sat sole Bishop of that whole Church, nine Years, 11 Months and 12 Days.

By his Piety and Learning he converted many to the Christian Faith, for which Cause he was banished by *Trajan*, the Emperor, to the *Chersonesus*, a disconsolate Place beyond the *Pontick* Sea, to dig in the Marble Quarries, and labour in the Mines, where he found vast Numbers of Christians condemned to the same miserable Fate, whose Minds were not a little elevated under all their Pressures, at the Sight of so good a Man, by whose constant Preaching, and the frequent Miracles he wrought, their Enemies were converted to a better Opinion of them and their Religion; the Inhabitants of those Countries daily flocking over to the Faith, so that in a little Time Christianity had beaten Paganism out of the Field, and all Monuments of Idolatry thereabouts were defaced and over-turned.

THE Fame whereof so incens'd the Emperor, that he caused great Numbers of them to be put to Death; but this not availing, but rather increasing the Number of Converts, *St. Clement* was pitched upon, as one of Note above the rest, whose exemplary Punishment might strike Dread and Terror into the rest, and therefore he was carried on board of Ship, and thrown into the Sea, with an Anchor about his Neck, where the Christians might despair to find him.



HIS Martyrdom happen'd on *November 24*, according to *Baronius*, and the ordinary Computation; but on the 9th of that Month, according to the *Little Martyrology*, published by *Bucherius*, and which, unquestionably, (saith *Dr. Cave*) was one of the true and genuine Calendars of the antient Church, in the third Year of *Trajan*, *Anno Christi 100*.

WE shall say nothing of the miraculous Discovery of his Body, because few would believe what is written of it. He is honour'd at *Rome*, by a Church erected to his Memory; and his Festival is yearly celebrated on the 23d of *November*.

As to the Time when this Church was first built, it is uncertain; but *Stow* saith, it was repaired at the Charge of the Parish, in the Year 1632; it was consumed in the Fire in 1666, and was again well built in the Year 1686, at the publick Charge, (as the rest were) of Brick and Stone.

IT is of the *Composite* Order, having a flat Roof, a Tower, and Pilasters round the Inside of it; and as to Ornament,

THE inside of the Roof, (or the Cieling) is adorned with a spacious Circle, whose Periphery is curious Fretwork.

IT is well wainscotted eight Feet and a half high; the Pews are uniform; four handsome inner Door-Cases, with Branches of Palm, Shields, with other Compartment, Cherubims, and Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Pulpit is also adorned with Finnierring, Cherubims, Festoons, and Cupids, all carved in right *Norway* Oak.

HERE is also a neat Marble Font, with a carved Cover finely embellish'd.

THE Altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, consisting of six Columns, with their Entablature, of the *Corinthian* Order, and seven Pediments; at each End of two Triangular ones, are Lamps on Acroters, above which is a large circular Pediment, and under that is a *Glory* in the Shape of a Dove in *Relievo*, with solid Rays gilt with Gold, between Cherubims. The inner Columns are the *Commandments*, done in Gold Letters on Black, and outward from these, the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Gold on Blue, the whole having the Enrichment of Fruit, Palm, and Laurel Branches, &c. inclosed with Rail and Ballister, and the Ground paved with black and white Marble.

HERE is also a neat Wainscot Gallery on the South and West Sides of the Church, and the King's Arms on the North Side carved in Wood.

THE Dimensions of the Church are, Length 64 Feet, Breadth 40, Altitude 34, and that of the Tower 88.

MONUMENTS in this Church, before the Fire, were for,

*Francis Barnam*, Alderman, who deceased 1575, and of *Benedict Barnam* his Son, Alderman also 1598.

*William Chantrey* and *William Overie*, founded a Chantry there.

ON a Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, made into the Wall.

*Francisci Barneham*, Civis, Senatoris, Vicecomitis *Londinensis*; *Aliciaq;* Uxoris suæ, e *Bradbrigeorum* Familia, æternæ Memoræ.

Vixit Annos LX.  
Obiit X<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1576.  
genuit } *Martinum.*  
          } *Stephanum.*  
          } *Antonium.*  
          } *Benedictum.*

VOL. I.

ON another beautiful Tomb on the South Side of the Choir.

Deo & Posteris.

*Benedictus Barneham*, filius Junior *Francisci Barneham*, Senatoris, & quondam Vicecomitis LONDON. cum iisdem honoribus, quibus Pater summa cum laude in hac urbe functus fuisset. Et ex *Dorothea* Uxore charissima, filia *Ambrosii Smith*, unius e filiis *Johannis Smith*, de *Wocock*, in Com. *Leicestria*, Armigeri; Quinque filias, *Elizabetham*, *Aliciam*, *Dorotheam*, *Bridgettam* & *Benedictam* superstites & hæredes reliquisset: Quarum minor natu *Benedicta*, paulo post hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit. Ipse quod a terra accepit, hic terræ commendavit. Quod vero e Cælo, latus lubensq; Christo reddidit, summumque sui desiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit.

Vixit Annos 39, Obiit *Aprilis* die tertio; Anno Dom. 1598.

Monumentum ELIZABETHÆ.

In the Figure of a Book.

Psal. cxxv.

*They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion, which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.*

*Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin,  
Netherland's Relief,  
Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy,  
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.  
Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor,  
Religion's Nurse, the Faith's Defender.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my Course, &c.*

AT present there is only this notable Monument: It is of white Marble, adorned with Mantling, Cherubims, &c.

The Inscription is,

In this Vault reposes the Body of *Mary*, the beloved Wife of Mr. *John Cater* of this Parish, Merchant, who had by her one Daughter, named *Ann*, yet living: And one Son named *John*, who died at nineteen Days old, and lies buried by his Mother.

She was third Daughter of Mr. *Abraham Wessell*, a late eminent Merchant of this City. She departed this Life at *Carshalton* in *Surrey*, the 2d Day of *March* 1694-5, in the 25th Year of her Age; much lamented by her Husband, and all that knew her Piety, and other exemplary Virtues.

THERE was no Parsonage-House; but only one Room reserved to the Rector before the Fire. And since the Rebuilding of the City, the Rector receiveth 5 *l.* yearly, in Consideration of the said Room: But it appears by a Parochial Visitation, *Ann.* 1636, that there was a Parsonage-House, which was let for 10 *l.* per *Ann.*

THERE are several Gifts belonging to the Parish: A Memorial of which, with the Names of the Donors, is kept within the Parish.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, Value per Act of Parliament 140 *l.* per *Ann.* for this Parish and that of *St. Martin Orgars*, which is united to it, and are both rated together in the King's Books at 32 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Gooch*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Butler*.



PRAYERS are *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays*, at eleven o'Clock. A good Organ, and one Bell. A Sermon from *Michaelmas-day*, every *Wednesday*, to *Lady-day*, at five o'Clock.  
BOTH Vestries are General.

The PARISH OFFICERS  
for St. Clement's, are

2 Church-wardens.  
1 Collector for the  
Poor.

For St. Martin's, are

5 Auditors of Ac-  
count.  
2 Church-wardens.  
1 Collector for the  
Poor.

The WARD OFFICERS  
for both Parishes, are

4 Common-Council-  
Men.

2 Constables.

5 Inquests.

2 Scavengers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c. in St. Clement's Pa-  
rish, are

PART of *Nag's-head-court*, *Church-alley*;  
Part of *Clement's-lane*; Part of *Cannon-street*;  
Part of *Great Eastcheap*; Part of *Bell-alley*, and  
*Maidenhead-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses are 56, besides a Meet-  
ing-house.

STREETS, Lanes, &c. in St. Martin Orgars,  
are

Part of St. *Nicholas-lane*; Part of *Cannon-  
street*; Part of *Thames-street*; Part of *Law-  
rence-Pountney-lane*; Part of St. *Martin's-lane*,  
*Old-swan-lane*; Part of *Thames-wharf*, and  
*Black-raven-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 76, besides a Meeting-  
house.

## The PARISH of St. MARTIN ORGARS.

THE Parish Church of St. Martin Orgars  
was very small.

IN the Year 1630, the Steeple of this Church  
was repaired: The East Window in the Chancel,  
and three great South Windows, were new gla-  
zed; which, with the Plumber's Work and Ti-  
ling, amounted to the Sum of 122 l. 6 s. 6 d.

IN this Parish Church of St. Martin's, in for-  
mer Times, were two Tenements in the Tenure  
of *Hopkins* and *Beck*, which were Parcel of the  
Revenues of the Chantry, called *Pultney's Chan-  
try* in St. Paul's Church, LONDON. But  
Chuntries coming in to the Crown under King  
*Edward VI*, he granted these Tenements unto  
*Henry Tanner* and *Thomas Becker*.

THIS Church is now used by the French Pro-  
testants, who have a French Minister Episcopally  
ordained, and the Service is according to the  
Usage of the Church of England.

*William Cromer*, Mayor, built a proper Cha-  
pel on the South Side of this Church, and was  
buried there in 1533, (or rather 1433.)

Other Persons here buried.

*John Matthew*, Mayor 1490.

*Sir William Huet*, Mayor 1559; with his La-  
dy and Daughter, Wife to *Sir Edward Osburne*.

*Ralph Tabinham*, Alderman.

*Alice*, Wife to *Thomas Winslow*.

*Thorndon*, *Benedicke Reading*, *Thomas Harding*,  
*James Smith*.

*Richard Gainsford*, Esq; *John Winslow*, Gent.  
*John Bold*, &c.

An antient Tomb in the East End of the North  
Isle, of *Robert Cosyn*, Esq; *Elizabeth* his Wife,  
and *Robert* his Son, Gent. all there buried.

*Sir Humfrey Browne*, Knight, Lord Chief  
Justice, died December 15, 1562.

Tumulus *Walburgis Gretsin*, *Georgii Stecher*,  
P. M. viduæ. Obiit An. 1597, 19 Julij, Filiæq;  
marentes P. P.

A fair Monument in the Wall of the Chancel,  
East.

A Memorial of *John Franke*, Esq; and *Ceci-  
lie* his Wife, who had Issue four Sons; viz. *John*,  
a Soldier; *Peter*, Gentleman-Usher, and Daily-  
Waiter to Queen *Anne*; *Robert*, Gentleman-  
Usher, and Quarter-Waiter to the said Queen;  
and *Edward*, a Soldier. And four Daughters,  
viz. *Elizabeth*, *Dorothy*, *Hester* and *Jane*.

For Remembrance of whom, the said *Peter*  
*Franke*, who lieth interred near unto this Place,  
bestowed the Charge of this Monument. And  
the said *Robert* (being his Executor) caused the  
same to be erected. And the which *Peter* died  
the 24th Day of October 1612.

A rich and beautiful Monument in the Chan-  
cel, with this Inscription:

M. S.

*Sir Allen Cotten*, Knight, and Alderman of  
LONDON, some Time Lord Mayor of this  
Honourable City, Son of *Ralph Cotten*, of *Al-  
lington*, in the Parish of *Whitchurch*, in the Coun-  
ty of *Salop*, Gent. was espoused unto *Ellinor*,  
the Daughter of *Edmund Moore*, Citizen and  
Draper of LONDON, by whom he had Issue  
seven Sons and seven Daughters, and lived unto  
the Age of seventy Years, generally beloved; and  
died the 24th of September 1628. He left be-  
hind him three Sons, *Edmond*, *John*, and *Wil-  
liam*; and two Daughters. Which Sons, in a  
filial Expression of their Duties, have caused this  
Monument to be erected, in the Memory of their  
dear deceased Father.

When he left Earth, rich Bounty dy'd,  
Mild Courtesy gave Place to Pride,  
Soft Mercy to bright Justice said,  
O! Sister, we are both betray'd;  
White Innocence lay on the Ground  
By Truth, and wept at either's Wound.

The Sons of *Levi* did lament,  
Their Lamps went out, their Oil was spent.  
Heaven hath his Soul, and only we  
Spin out our Lives in Misery.  
So Death, thou missest of thy Ends,  
And kill'd not him, but kill'dst his Friends.

Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.

Here lies her Type, who was of late  
The Prop of *Belgia*, stay of *France*,  
*Spain's* Foil, Faith's Shield; and Queen of State;  
Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance.  
In brief, of Woman ne'er was seen,  
So great a Prince, so good a Queen.  
Sith Virtue her Immortal made,  
Death (envying all that cannot die)  
Her earthly Parts did so invade  
As in it wrack'd self Majesty.  
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts  
That she still lives in loyal Hearts.

Prov.



Prov. xxxi. 29.

*Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou surmountest them all.*

*She is not dead, but sleepeth.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my Course, &c.*

# BENEFACCTIONS.

THIS Parish of St. Martin Orgars enjoyed many Benefactions. It had to bestow in Bread 52 s. per Ann. and other Gifts to the Use of the Poor, and for Ornaments and Repairs of the Church, viz.

## DONORS

1421. Sir William Cromer, Knt. by Will gave his House or Tenement, standing in *Sweetings* (*Swithens*) Lane; and likewise his House and Garden in *Crutched-friars*, in St. Olave's Hart-street, in LONDON, for the Repair and Ornaments of the Church, and for the Use of the Poor.
1562. Sir Humfrey Browne, Knt. by Will gave six Messuages in *Cow-lane*, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre's, for the Use of the Poor.
1588. *Benedict Barnham*, by Will, gave 10 l. yearly, for Bread, to the Poor, duly paid by Sir *Eliab Harvey*, Knt. while he lived.
1592. *Robert Cotton*, by Will, 2 l. 10 s. to the Poor, payable by the Drapers Company.
1611. *Thomas Nickolson*, by Will, 5 l. per Ann. to the Poor: To be paid by the Carpenters Company.
1613. Sir Humfrey Walwyn, Knt. by Will, 5 l. per Ann. for the Poor, 10 s. whereof for a Sermon to be preached on the 5th of November.
1613. — *Bensham*, yearly, 8 s. to the Poor: To be paid by the Haberdashers.
1628. *Samuel Middlemore*, 3 l. yearly, by the Company of Clothworkers.
- *James Hall* gave by Will three Tenements situate in *Lamb-alley*, in St. Botolph's Parish without *Bishopsgate*, going at the yearly Value of 18 l. 10 s. or thereabouts, for a Lecture to be preached every Wednesday Afternoon, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*.
1635. Sir Alwyn Cotton, by Will, 4 l. per Ann. to the Poor: To be paid by the Drapers.
1646. Mr. Henry Wollaston, 2 l. 12 s. per Ann. for Bread.
- A Gift called the King's Debenture, being the Sum of 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. for the Poor of the Parish: Paid by the King's Auditor.

THERE was a Parsonage-House here before the Fire; Mr. *Sherwood* the Minister, in the Year 1673, did let it out for 40 Years, reserving 5 l. per Ann. to the Incumbent.

A Bill in Parliament being engrossed for the Erecting a Church for the French Protestants, sojourning in LONDON, in the Church-yard of this Parish of St. Martin Orgars, after the great Fire; the Parishioners offered Reasons to the Parliament against it; declaring, nevertheless, that they were not against erecting a Church, but only against erecting it in the Place mentioned in the Bill: Since by the Act for Rebuilding the City, the Scite and Church-yard of St. Martins Orgars, was directed to be enclosed with a Wall, and laid open for a Burying-place for the Parish. The said Act was for confirming a Lease of the Church-yard, made from the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish, unto certain Trustees for 50 Years, to erect a Church there for French Protestants, with Liberty for the Parson and Church-wardens during the said Term, to renew the said Lease for 50 Years, and so on. This was agreed on at a Vestry: But many of the Parishioners not knowing of this that was done, and so without

and contrary to their Assent, now put up their Reasons against passing the Bill: But notwithstanding the Bill passed; and there is a French Church there at this Time, where the Liturgy of the Church of England, being turned into French, is used.

NEXT is St. Nicholas-lane, for the most Part on both Sides of this Ward, almost to St. Nicholas Church.

## The PARISH of St. MARY ABCHURCH.

THEN is *Abchurch-lane*, which is on both Sides, almost, wholly of this Ward. The Parish-Church here is called St. Mary Abchurch. *Abchurch*, to distinguish it from other Churches which are likewise dedicated to the same Saint.

THE blessed Virgin Mary was the Daughter of *Joachim*, a Galilean of Nazareth, and of *Anne*, his Wife, a Bethlehemite, both of the Tribe of *Judah*; the Time of her Birth was about Ann. Mund. 3956. *Anne*, the Mother of the Blessed Virgin, was barren till she had been married 20 Years, which, among the Jews, was accounted a Shame and Reproach; insomuch as *Joachim* coming to *Jerusalem* to offer Sacrifice, was repulsed by *Isachar* the High-Priest, for his Wife's Sterility; yet, after that he had been married 20 Years, God heard his Prayers, and by an Angel it was revealed unto him, that he should have a Child by his Wife *Anne*, which came to pass, she being in Time delivered of a Female Child, which was the Blessed Virgin Mary: The Day of whose Birth is yearly celebrated on September 8.

THIS Blessed Virgin was afterwards espoused to *Joseph*, a Carpenter; after which, the Angel *Gabriel* appearing to her, shewed her how she should conceive by the Holy Ghost and bear a Son, which should be called *Jesus*, and this was at Nazareth, 16 Miles from *Jerusalem*. The Day of which Annunciation is yearly celebrated on March 25, on which Day we begin our Year.

OUR Saviour *Jesus Christ* was afterwards, according to the Angel's Prediction, born at Bethlehem in Judea; after whose Birth, three Wise Men came from the East, by Direction of a Star to *Jerusalem*, to worship him that was born King of the Jews; which King *Herod* hearing, being much startled thereat, enquired of the Priests and Scribes where *Christ* should be born; they told him in Bethlehem; so he sent the Wise Men thither, requiring them to bring him Word at their Return, that he might go and worship him; but after they had been at Bethlehem, and worshipped the Child *Jesus*, and offer'd their Gifts, Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, being warned of God in a Dream, they returned Home another Way; and *Joseph* being warned in a Dream, took his Wife and Child, and fled into Egypt. *Herod* now being very angry that he was deluded by the Wise Men, slew all the Infants of two Years old, and under, in Bethlehem, and the Coasts thereof.

AFTER *Herod*'s Death, *Joseph* and *Mary* return'd with the Child into Judea, by the Direction of God in a Dream, and seated themselves at Nazareth, where they lived together. It appears by the Evangelists, (*Luke* ii. 42) that the Parents of *Jesus*, when he was twelve Years old, went with him up to *Jerusalem*, and that as they returned, the Child *Jesus* tarried behind, and that after they had found him, he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject to them; but after this, how long *Joseph* lived is not set down in Holy Scripture, nor in any authentick Author; but we read, that the Virgin *Mary* was at the crucifying of her Son *Jesus*, standing by the Cross with other Women,



to whom *Jesus* said (pointing to his Disciple *John*, whom he loved) *Woman, behold thy Son*; and then said to *John*, *Behold thy Mother*; and from that Hour that Disciple took her to his own Home. So that from hence it is likely *Joseph* was then dead, otherwise it is probable, that *Christ* would not have committed her to the Care of *John*: But how long the Blessed Virgin lived after *Christ's* Ascension, there is no Certainty.

CONCERNING her Assumption, the Commemoration whereof is celebrated on *August 15*, it is reported by Tradition only, that at the Time of her Death all the Apostles dispersed over all the World, were in a Moment lifted on high in the Air, and brought to *Jerusalem*, where they were present at her Death, and that her Body being laid in a Coffin, was carried to *Gethsemane*, where a Choir of Angels attended on her sacred Body three Days, with Angelical Harmony, which then being ended, the Apostles looking into the Coffin, found the Body gone, concluding thereupon, that she was assumed into Heaven.

WHEN this Church of *St. Mary* was first built is uncertain; but *Simon de Wynchecombe*, Citizen and Armorer, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON in 1383, founded a perpetual Chantry in the Church, by Licence from *Richard II*, in the 19th of his Reign, at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, of which Chantry, the Rector and Church-wardens of this Parish were Patrons. After which (to wit) in 1437, the then Rector and Church-wardens, with the Consent of all the Parishioners, granted Licence to *John Wall* and *John Skelton*, two Chaplains of this Chantry, to build a House upon three or four Posts in the West Part of this Church-yard, near to the Tenement of the Abbot of *Gerondon*, containing in Length 27 Feet, and in Breadth 14, for themselves and their Successors for ever, which was confirmed by the then Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

IN 1526, by the Authority of *Cuthbert Tunstall*, then Bishop of LONDON, and Consent of the Rector and Church-wardens of this Parish, one *Richard Rogers*, of the same Parish, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, built a House consisting of two Chambers, in Length 25 Feet and a half, and in Breadth 12, and in Height nine and a half; at the West End also of this Church-yard, between the Chambers pertaining to *Wynchecombe's* Chantry, and the House of *Thomas Roche*, which he, by Indenture dated *June 10*, that Year, freely gave to the said Rector and Church-wardens, and their Successors for ever, to the Use of this Parish, with one half of the Profits thereof, to keep the said House in Repair, and with the other half to find the Paschal within the said Church, yearly, for ever; and what remained over, above the Charge of the Paschal, was to be distributed as Alms among the Poor of the Parish, on *Good Friday*, yearly, for ever, for the Souls of him the said *Richard*, his Wife, his Father and Mother, and all his Friends, and all Christian Souls: All which was to be done by the said Rector and Church-wardens, upon certain Penalties mentioned in the said Indenture.

*John Littleton* and *Thomas Hondon* (says *Stow*) founded also Chantries here. This Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, *Ann. 1611*, and being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, was rebuilt *Anno 1686*.

It is a neat Church, well built of Brick, and Stone Quoins, Windows and Door-cases; the Tower is also of the like Materials, which Steeple has also a Cupola and Spire; the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Inside thereof is a Dome finely painted above a Cantaliver Cornice, supported by one Column, and several Pilasters and

Membretto's of the *Corinthian* Order. In the Dome are four Port-hole Windows, opening East, West, North, and South.

As for Ornament and Finishing, besides that of Pillars and Pilasters, and Cornish abovesaid, this Church is wainscotted round with right *Norway* Oak, about eleven Feet high; and there is a very pretty Gallery at the West End, of the like Timber, having a Front of circular Pannels in carved Frames, with Enrichments of Cherubims; and under this Gallery a handsome Door-case, adorned with Architrave, Cornice, and Pediment, whereon are the King's Arms carved. The North Door-case is likewise adorned with Attick Pilasters and Arches; also two fluted Pilasters, Entablature, and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order, enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, Cornutes, &c.

THE Altar-piece is a most magnificent Piece of carved Work. It consists of four Columns, their Entablature, and a spacious arched open Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; on which last is the Letter *R*: within a Garter, supported by two Cherubims. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, very neatly done in Gold Characters on Black; and the *Lord's-Prayer* and *Creed* are Gold on Blue; all the four Tables are within Frames, carved and gilt. Over the Columns are four Lamps on Acroters; and the whole has Enrichments, in great Variety, of spacious Festoons of Fruit, Leaves, Palm Branches, and a Pelican feeding her young, all curiously carved in *Relievo*.

THE Communion Table is finnier'd, and adorned with four Cherubims; it stands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble.

The Pulpit is also carved *Norway* Oak, enrich'd with Cherubims, Vases, Festoons, &c.

HERE is a spacious Brass Branch Candlestick given by Mr. *John Watson*, as mentioned hereafter in the Table of Benefactors.

HERE are his Arms engraved; viz.

ON a Chevron engrailed between three Martlets Sable, as many Crescents Vert.

THE Dimensions of the Church are, Length 63 Feet; Breadth 60; Altitude 51; and that of the Steeple about 140.

MONUMENTS in the old Church, before the Fire, were for,

*William Jawdrell*, Taylor, 1440.

*John Long*, Esq; of *Bedfordshire*, 1442.

*William Wilkinson*, Alderman, 1519.

*Sir James Hawes*, Mayor 1574.

*Sir John Branch*, Mayor 1580.

*John Minors*.

*William Kettle*.

ON a comely Monument, in the South Wall of the Choir, was this Inscription:

*Joanni Branche*, Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, viro bono, & prudenti, 24 Julij, Anno Dom. 1588. Ætatis suæ 73. Vita functo in Sepulchro *Wilkinsoni* avi Materni humato: *Daniel Dun*, Legum Doctor, ipsius ex sorore Nepos posuit.

ON a fair Tomb in the Wall at the East End of the Church:

In felicem Memoriam, piæ, pulchræ & pudicæ femina, Domina *Helenæ Branch*, filia venerabilis *Gulielmi Nicholson*, olim Civis & Pannarii LONDON. Quondam (per quadraginta annos



annos & eo amplius) uxoris viri dignissimi, Joannis Minors, Civis, ac etiam Pannarii LOND. Cui peperit filium unum Rogerum, & filias tres, Joannam, Ripinam, & Margaretam, omnes sine prole defunctas; nuper (ad annum usque vigesimum) uxoris venerabilissimi viri Joannis Branch, Militis Aurati, Quondam præclarissimæ Civitatis LONDON. Honoratissimi Majoris.

Robertus Nicholson Generosus, ex fratre Ne-  
pos, utriusque heres, & dictæ Dominae solus Ex-  
ecutor, suis sumptibus spontaneis hoc Monumen-  
tum posuit.

Quam ter felicem, pietas, opulentia forma  
Fecere in terris, modo suffragante popello,  
Suffragante Deo, fidei Constantia vivæ,  
Æternum in cælis, te nunc jubet esse beatam.

Nonagenaria Obijt 10 Aprili, Anno Salutis, 1594.

THIS Dame Helen Branch, Widow of Sir  
John Branch, Knight, Lord Mayor of LON-  
DON, Anno 1580, gave 50 l. to be lent to  
young Men of the Company of Drapers, from four  
Years to four Years, for ever. Which Lady gave  
also to poor Maids Marriages, 10 l. To the  
Poor of Abchurch 10 l. To the poor Prisoners in  
and about LONDON, 20 l. Besides, for  
twenty six Gowns to poor Men and Women, 26 l.  
And many other worthy Legacies to the Uni-  
versities, &c.

On a Monument in the Chancel, an Epitaph  
upon the Departure of the illustrious Precedent  
of Bounty and pious Industry, Master Roger  
Mountague, Esq;

In Life and Death thy Works did well pursue  
The Honourable Name of Mountague.  
Nobility of Birth ran in thy Blood:  
Nobility of Action made that good.  
Thy Charity, the Top of all thy Fame,  
The Figure that thy Monument may claim  
With Justice; 'tis thine own, fit to inrol  
Thy Memory here, as Heaven adorns thy Soul.  
Sum up all Virtues in Man ever known,  
And set them to thy Actions, th'are thine own.  
That's the near'st Way to make for thy Worth

[room;  
Particular Praises would o'respread the Tomb.  
Here's all in brief, who shall henceforth endite  
A good Man's Epitaph, let him but write  
The Copy of thy Life: It stands for all,  
That ever made Man's Praise, or ever shall.

IN the Church since the Rebuilding; Sir Pa-  
tience Ward, Knight, some Time Alderman and  
Lord Mayor, buried in the Chancel, hath a fair  
Monument in the East Wall, near the South  
Corner, with this Inscription:

Hereunder lies interred the Body of Sir Pa-  
tience Ward, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor  
of LONDON Anno 1681. He married Eli-  
zabeth, Daughter of William Hobson of Hack-  
ney, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; She de-  
parted this Life the 24th of December 1685, and  
lies buried in the great Church at Amsterdam.  
He the 10th of July 1696, without Issue.

ANOTHER Monument in the South Wall of  
the Chancel for Mr. Edward Sherwood of St.  
Laurence Pountney; who married Hannah, the  
Daughter of Mr. Abraham Foster of Alhallows  
the Less. He died January 5, 1690, aged 62.  
Also Elizabeth his youngest Daughter, Wife of  
Mr. Samuel Lordell, of LONDON, Mer-  
chant. Died the 8th of June 1703, aged 30.  
And John Sherwood his eldest Son, December 23,  
1703, aged 37. And Richard Sherwood his  
second Son, March 3, 1703, aged 33.

Nº 32. VOL. I.

Mr. George Fellows, Citizen and Haberdasher  
of LONDON; Son of Will. Fellows, Deputy  
Alderman of the Ward of Vintry, died Sept. 27,  
1712; his Grave Stone was laid by John Fellows,  
Merchant, in Memory of his dear deceased Bro-  
ther.

John Aylworth, Citizen and Mercer of LON-  
DON, died the 12th of Nov. 1693, aged 32.

Thomas Allen, Citizen and Draper of LON-  
DON, died July 27, 1699, aged 45.

Thomas Harris of LONDON, Merchant,  
died June 2, 1672, aged 61.

James Smith, died August 4, 1686, aged 30.

John Worth, Citizen and Merchant of LON-  
DON, who died Ann. 1693. These have flat  
Stones laid over them.

AGAINST the South Wall, near the Door is  
a neat Marble Monument with this Inscription:

To the Memory of Mrs. Jane Tournay, Daugh-  
ter of Robert Biddulph of Aldermanbury, Esq;  
Hambrough Merchant, and late Wife of Anthony  
Tournay, Esq; Deputy of Dowgate Ward. She  
died the 10th of May, A. D. 1718, Ætat. 57;  
she left three Sons and four Daughters.

At Home she lead an exemplary Life,  
As Friend, and Neighbour, Parent, and as Wife:  
Abroad, at Church a bright Example shown;  
Of pure Devotion to her God alone.

Also of Anthony Tournay, Esq; descended of  
the ancient Family of Tournay of Cainby in Lin-  
colnshire. He died October 26, A. D. 1726,  
Ætat. 77.

AND also of Nathaniel Bateman, Gent. their  
Son-in-Law, who died, December 24; A. D. 1726,  
Ætat. 43.

And also of Mr. Edward Tournay, their  
youngest Son, who died May 6, A. D. 1727;  
Ætat. 20.

He was a Person always zealous of good Works,  
a dutiful Son, a loving Brother, a sincere Friend  
and a truly charitable Christian.

AGAINST the North Wall of the Church is  
a large Table, thus inscribed, in Gold Letters on  
Black:

BENEFACTORS to the Parish of St. Mary  
Abchurch.

	l.	s.	d.	
By several Benefactors for Poor's				
Coals, given above 100 Years ago	15	00	7	
By Mr. Hyde for Poor's Bread,	3	18	0	1668
per Annum				
By Mr. Miller	2	00	0	
By Mr. Hill, per Annum	2	00	0	
By Mr. John Watson	3	00	0	1674
By ditto, per Annum	4	00	0	
By Mr. Mickelbourn	2	00	0	1677
By Mr. Everard	2	00	0	
By Mr. Brearcliff	1	00	0	1678
By Mrs. Susan Kelsey	1	00	0	1679
By Mr. Daws	2	00	0	1684
By a Legacy to poor House-keepers, paid by Mr. Poynter	4	00	0	
By ditto of Mr. Pemmels	50	00	0	
By Mrs. Poynter	2	00	0	1686
By Mr. Poynter a Piece of Com- munion Plate	10	00	0	
By Mr. John Pemmels two silver Flaggons.				



	By Mr. <i>Thomas Gresham</i> a gilt } Cup and Cover.	
	By Mr. <i>John Poynter</i> two gilt } Chalices	
	By ditto, a gilt Bason.	
1687.	By Mrs. <i>Catharine Gresham</i> , a } gilt Cup and Cover	
1690.	By Mr. <i>Abraham Walwin</i> , a gilt } Spoon	
1692.	By Mr. <i>Watson</i> , a Brass Branch } and Iron Work.	28 07 0
1697.	By Sir <i>Patience Ward</i> to the Poor	8 00 0
1712.	By Mr. <i>Littlepage</i> to ditto	30 00 0
	By Mr. <i>Watson</i> to ditto	2 00 0
1715.	By Mr. <i>John Aston</i> to ditto	10 00 0
	By Mrs. <i>Catharine Chamberlain</i> , 20 l. the Interest to be given on the 5th of November to the Poor, for ever	
1719.	By <i>Isaac Franks</i> , a Jew, to the Poor	2 00 0
1725.	By an unknown Person, a Crim- son Velvet Carpet with Gold Lace for the Communion Table, and two Cushions of the same, with two new Common Prayer Books, and Valence for the Clerk's Desk on <i>Whitsunday</i>	
	By Mr. <i>Thomas Gresham</i> to the Poor, for ever, <i>per Annum</i>	2 00 0
1727.	By Mr. <i>John Lordell</i>	50 00 0

To this Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of *St. Lawrence Poultney*. The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Corpus Christi* College, Value *per Act* of Parliament, 120 l. rated in the King's Books at 20 l. 2 s. 6 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Fawcett*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Turner*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning.

No Organ, one Bell.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS, are	The WARD-OFFICERS, are
2 Church-wardens	1 Common-Council- Man.
	1 Conftable.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Abchurch-lane*, Part of *Sherborn-lane*, of *Nicholas-lane*, of *Lawrence Poultney-lane*, of *Green Lettice-lane*, of *Cannon-street*, *Abchurch-yard*, *Lamb-alley*, *Lamb-court*, *Artichoke-court*, *Black Swan-court*, and *Bell-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses, 100.

## The PARISH of St. LAURENCE POULTNEY.

St. Laurence  
Poultney.

THE Parish-Church of *St. Laurence*, was increased with a Chapel of *Jesus*, by *Thomas Cole*, for a Master and Chaplain: The which Chapel and Parish-Church was made a College of *Jesus*, and of *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and seven Chaplains, by *John Poultney*, Mayor, and was confirmed by *Edward III.* the 20th of his Reign. Of him was this Church called *St. Laurence Poultney* in *Candlewick-street*. Which College was valued at 79 l. 17 s. 11 d. and was surrendered in the Reign of *Edw. VI.* who in the 2d of his Reign, granted and sold unto *John Ckeke*,

his Schoolmaster, and *Walter Moyle*, the said College of *Corpus Christi*, which stood near the said *St. Laurence's Church*, with several Messuages and Tenements there, together with the Cottages, Shops, Cellars, Solars, Chambers, Stables, Courts, and Curtelages thereunto belonging. Also there belonged unto the same College, a Capital Messuage and Tenement called *Catford*, situate in *Lewisbam* in *Kent*; which, with other Things, was granted to *Henry Polstede* and *William More*, for 2034 l. odd Money.

It was also called the College of *St. Laurence de Polteney*. The Founder had an House called *Polteney's Inn*, which was exchanged for the Church of *Napton* in the County of *Warwick*, and laid to this College in 8 *Richard II.* And the Manor of *Catford* in the County of *Kent*, granted to the same College in 13 *Edward III.* To it also belonged *Abchurch*, and a Pension thence.

*Robert Witherley*, *Magister Ecclesie Collegiatae Sti Laurentii de Pulteney*, LONDON, An. 1385.

*William Thorp*, *Magister Colleg. Sti. Laurentii Pountney*, LONDON. Apr. 16, 1426.

THE Steeple of this Church was new leaded, five new Bells were hung, and the Frames they hung in new made. All the Isles were new raised and levelled, and the whole Church within and without repaired and beautified, at the Cost and Charge of the Parish, in the Years of our Lord God 1631 and 1632,

*George Downes*, }  
*Robert Mead*, } Church-wardens.

ANTIENTLY through the Church-yard of *St. Laurence Poultney Church*, was a Way which the Rector once stopp'd up, or intended so to do, which caused a Precept directed to the Rector of *St. Laurence* in *Candlewick-street Ward*, that he shut not the Church-yard there; because it was a common Way.

*Robert Radcliffe*, Earl of *Suffex*, and *Henry Radcliffe* Earl of *Suffex*, were buried there.

Alderman *Beswyke* was buried there.

*John Olyffe*, Alderman.

*Robert Browne*, and others.

ON an antient Monument in the North Isle Eastward, was this Inscription:

Hereunder lieth the Body of *William Beswyke* of *Beswyke*, Citizen while he lived, and Draper, and some Time Alderman of LONDON, who deceased the 5th Day of *May*, An. Dom. 1567.

ON a fair Stone on the Ground in the same Isle,

*John Olyffe*, Alderman, lying under this Stone, died the 26th Day of *June* 1577, aged 65 Years: He was married forty Years to *Joan* his Wife: He had seven Children, *Anne*, *John*, *Joan*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Matthew*, and *Edward*, who died all without Issue, save only *Joan*; who married *John Leigh*, Esq; and Heir of *Addington* in *Surrey*, and had Issue *Olyffe Leigh*, now living.

ON another Stone, and fairly plated, in the South Isle and Body of the Church, was the following Epitaph on *Elizabeth Lucar*.

Every Christian Heart  
seeketh to extol  
The Glory of the Lord,  
our only Redeemer;

Wherefore



Wherefore Dame Fame  
must needs inroll  
*Paul Withypoll* his Child;  
by Love and Nature,  
*Elizabeth*, the Wife  
of *Emanuel Lucar*;  
In whom was declared  
the Goodness of the Lord,  
With many high Virtues,  
which truly I will record.

She wrought all Needle-works  
that Women exercise,  
With Pen, Frame, or Stool,  
all Pictures artificial,  
Curious Knots, or Trails,  
what Fancy could devise,  
Beasts, Birds, or Flowers,  
even as Things natural.  
Three manner Hands could she  
write, them fair all.  
To speak of *Algorisme*,  
or Accounts, in every Fashion,  
Of Women, few like  
(I think) in all this Nation.

Dame Cunning her gave  
a Gift right excellent,  
The goodly Practice  
of her Science Musical,  
In divers Tongues to Sing;  
and play with Instrument,  
Both Vial and Lute,  
and also Virginal;  
Nor only upon one,  
but excellent in all.  
For all other Virtues  
belonging to Nature,  
God her appointed  
a very perfect Creature.

*Latin* and *Spanish*,  
and also *Italian*,  
She spake, writ, and read,  
with perfect Utterance;  
And for the *English*,  
she the Garland won:  
In Dame Prudence School  
by Grace's Purveyance;  
Which clothed her with Virtues,  
from naked Ignorance.  
Reading the Scriptures,  
to judge Light from Dark,  
Directing her Faith to Christ,  
the only Mark.

THE said *Elizabeth* deceased the 29th Day  
of *October*, An. Dom. 1537, of Years not fully  
twenty seven. This Stone, and all herein con-  
tained, made at the Cost of the said *Emanuel*,  
Merchant-Taylor.

A Monument at the upper End of the North  
Isle, with this Inscription:

Hoc est nescire, sine Christo  
plurima scire,  
Si Christum bene scis,  
fatis est, si cetera nescis.

This Monument was erected *Anno Domini*  
1620, by the Lady *Ann Bromley*, late Wife unto  
Sir *Henry Bromley* of *Holt*, in the County of  
*Worcester*, Knight, Daughter of *William Bes-*  
*wyke*, of LONDON, Alderman, in Remem-  
brance of her first Husband, *William Offley*, of  
LONDON, Merchant; who, being Free of  
the Merchant-Taylors, fined both for Sheriff and  
Alderman.

He had Issue by the said *Anne*, fifteen Chil-  
dren, whereof five are living; viz. *William*,

*Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Robert*, and *Mary*. The  
rest died Infants.

IN the last Parochial Visitation, the Church-  
wardens brought in, that they never knew or  
heard of any House belonging to the Minister, it  
having been an Impropriation.

THIS Parish, as is said before, was united  
to *St. Mary Abchurch*, after the Fire of LON-  
DON.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS, The WARD-OFFICERS,  
are are

2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council- Man.
2 Collectors.	1 Constable.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Suffolk-lane*, *Laurence Poultney-hill*;  
Part of *Laurence Poultney-lane*; Part of *Thames-*  
*street*, and *Old Swan-alley*; Part of *Ebgate-lane*,  
and *Ducksfield-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 79.

ON the South Side of this Ward, beginning  
again at the East, is *St. Michael's-lane*; which  
Lane is almost wholly of this Ward, on both Sides  
down towards *Thames-street*, to a Well or Pump  
there. On the East Side of this Lane is *Crooked-*  
*lane* afore said, by *St. Michael's Church*, toward  
*New Fish-street*. One of the most antient Houses  
in this Lane is called *The Leaden Porch*, and  
belonged, some Time, to Sir *John Merston*, Kt.  
the first of *Edward IV.*

### The PARISH of St. MICHAEL Crooked-lane.

THE Parish-Church of *St. Michael's* was St. Michael  
Crooked-lane.  
some Time but a small and homely Thing,  
standing upon Part of that Ground, whereon now  
standeth the Parsonage-House: And the Ground  
thereabouts was a filthy Plat, by Reason of the  
Butchers in *Eastcheap*, who made the same their  
Layfall.

*William de Burgo* gave two Messuages to that  
Church, situate in *Candlewick* (now *Cannon*)  
*street*, Anno 1317. *John Loveken*, Stock-Fish-  
monger, four Times Lord Mayor of LON-  
DON (at last, Anno 1366) built *St. Michael's*  
Church there, and was buried in the Choir, un-  
der a fair marble Tomb.

His Arms were; a Chevron between  
three Falcons Volant.

THIS Church was afterwards increased with a  
new Choir and Side Chapel, by Sir *William Wall-*  
*worth*, Stock-Fishmonger, Lord Mayor of LON-  
DON, Anno 1374, who was Servant formerly  
to the said *Loveken*; and who (when Mayor)  
wounded the Rebel *Wat Tyler* in *Smithfield*, for  
which he was by the King Knighted; as was al-  
so *John Philpot*, *Nicholas Brember*, and *Robert*  
*Laud*, Aldermen; the Mayor was rewarded also  
with 100 l. per Ann. the other three with 40 l.  
per Ann. to them and their Heirs for ever. This  
Sir *William Wallworth* afterwards founded in this  
Church a College of a Master and nine Priests;  
and deceasing, Anno 1385, he was here buried.

His Arms; a Bend Ragul'd between  
two Garbs.

BUT this Monument being, amongst others,  
defaced in the Reign of King *Edward the*  
*VIth*, was again since renewed by the Fish-  
mongers; who for Lack of Knowledge, whatso-  
ever



ever before had been written in his Epitaph, followed a fabulous Book, and wrote *Jack Straw*, instead of *Wat Tyler*; a great Error, fit to be reformed there, and elsewhere.

THIS second Monument, after the demolishing of the first, was set up in *June 1562*, with his Effigies in Alabaster, in Armour gilt richly, by the Fishmongers, saith *Stow*; at the Cost of *William Parvys*, Fishmonger, that dwelt at the Castle in *New Fish-street*, saith a MS. in the Cotton Library: (Perhaps he was the Master of the Company at that Time.) The Epitaph of so memorable a Citizen, being omitted in *Stow*, is here set down:

Hereunder lyth a Man of Fame,  
William Wallworth called by Name.  
Fishmonger he was in Lyfetime here,  
And twise Lord Mayor, as in Books appere;  
Who with Courage stout and manly Myght  
Slew Jack Straw in King Richard's Myght.  
For which Act done and trewe Entent.  
The King made hym Knight incontinent.  
And gave hym Armes, as here you see,  
To declare his fact and Chivaldrie.  
He left this Lyf the Pere of our God.  
Thirteen hundred fourscore and three odd.

It hath also been, and is now grown to a common Opinion, that in Reward of this Service done by the said *William Wallworth* against the Rebel; that King *Richard* added to the Arms of this City (which was Argent, a plain Cross Gules) a Sword, or Dagger, (for so they term it.) Whereof there is no such Record, but rather that which soundeth to the contrary. For in the fourth Year of *Richard II*, in a full Assembly made in the upper Chamber of the Guildhall, summoned by this *William Wallworth*, then Mayor, as well of Aldermen, as of the Common-Council in every Ward, for certain Affairs concerning the King, it was there by Common-Consent, agreed and ordained, that the old Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of the City, being very small, old, unapt, and uncomely for the Honour of the City, should be broken, and one other new should be had. Which the said Mayor commanded to be made artificially, and honourably for the Exercise of the said Office thereafter, in place of the other. In which new Seal, besides the Images of *Peter* and *Paul*, which of old were rudely engraven, there should be under the Feet of the said Images, a Shield of the Arms of the said City perfectly graved with two Lions supporting the same, with two Serjeants of Arms on either Part, one, and two Tabernacles, in which, above, should stand two Angels, between whom (above the said Images of *Peter* and *Paul*) should be set the glorious Virgin. This being done, the old Seal of the Office was delivered to *Richard Odiham* Chamberlain, who broke it, and in Place thereof, was delivered the new Seal to the said Mayor, to use in his Office of Mayoralty as Occasion should require. This new Seal seemeth to be made before *William Wallworth* was Knighted; for he is not there intituled Sir, as afterwards he was: And certain it is, that the same new Seal then made, is now in Use, and none other in that Office of Mayoralty; which may suffice to answer the former Fable, without shewing of any Evidence sealed with the old Seal which was the Cross and Sword, as now, &c. of *St. Paul*, and not the Dagger of *William Wallworth*.

THIS Church of *St. Michael's* was new Roofed in 1621, Charge 500 l. and sharing in the common Calamity by Fire in the Year 1666, was re-

edified Anno 1688. The Church was beautified, and the Tower finished in 1698.

THE Building is in this Nature; the Walls of the Church and Steeple are Stone, the latter having four Pinnacles, on the Vertex whereof were many Vases, which are now broken off by the Wind, on the 27th of *November 1703*; being the most violent Storm known in the Memory of any one now living; it was a South Westerly Wind, attended with small Rain (and some say an Earthquake) beginning to blow very fierce about half an Hour past One; was at the highest from four to half an Hour past five: It much affected the South Part of the Nation, killing several Persons by Land and Sea, and destroying and damnifying a great many Houses and Shipping. It has a square Roof covered with Lead, the Floor mostly paved with Stone, that of the Chancel one Step higher than that of the rest of the Church, which is without Columns, but with Arches and Imposts.

It is adorned with a Cornice of Crocket-work, extending round the Church's Roof; pewed and wainscotted with Oak, the latter nine Feet high; the West and South Door-cases are of the same Sort of Timber, adorned with Pilasters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; the Frieze, &c. enrich'd; and under the Arches are two artificial white Curtains carved very natural, as at *Alhallows Lombard-street*, and over the West Door are the King's Arms.

THE Altar-piece is of the same Species of Materials, adorned with four Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments* done in gold Letters on Black, under a *Glory*; these between the *Pater Noster* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold, each under a gilded Cherub, and has Enrichments of two Lamps, Fruit, Leaves, &c. and these Words of our Saviour, in *St. John's* Gospel, are under the Decalogue;

*A new Commandment I give unto you, that you love one another.*

DIMENSIONS are, Length 78 Feet, Breadth 46, Altitude 32, and that of the Tower to the Top of the Pinnacle about 100.

THERE has not been one Monument erected in this Church built since the Fire, but in the old one, besides that of *Sir William Wallworth*, were the following for,

*Simon Mordon*, Mayor, 1368.

*Richard Radwel*, Citizen and Stockfishmonger, who by his Will, 1415, gave two Marks, yearly, for ever, to the Minister and Church-wardens of the Parish, out of a House in *Thames-street*. He gave also a Part of his Estate at *Radwel* in *Hertfordshire*, for the Repair and Leading of the Church.

*John Olney*, Mayor, 1446.

*Robert March*, Stockfishmonger, gave two Pieces of Ground to be a Church-yard.

*George Gowre*, Esq; Son to *Edward Gowre*, Stockfishmonger, Esq; 1470.

*Alexander Purpoynt*, Stockfishmonger, 1373.

*Andrew Burel*, Gentleman, of *Grays*, 1487.

*John Shrow*, Stockfishmonger, 1487, with this Epitaph.

Farewell, my Friends,  
the Tide abideth no Man  
I am departed hence,  
and so shall yee.  
But in this Passage,  
the best Song I can,



Is *Requiem Aeternam*,  
now *Jesu* grant it me ;  
When I have ended  
all mine Adversity,  
Grant me in Paradise  
to have a Mansion,  
That shedst thy Blood  
for my Redemption.

*John Finkell*, one of the Sheriffs, 1487, was Knighted, and gave 40*l.* to this Church, the one half for his Monument.

*John Pattlesley*, Mayor, 1441.

*Thomas Ewen*, Grocer, bore half the Charges in Building of the Steeple, and was buried 1501.

*William Combes*, Gent. of *Stoke* by *Guildford* in *Surrey*, 1502.

Sir *John Brudge*, Mayor, 1530, gave 50*l.* for a House, called the *College* in *Crooked-lane* : He lieth buried in *St. Nicholas Acon*.

*Walter Faireford*, *Robert Barre*, *Alexander Heybrand*, *John Motte*, *John Gramstone*, *John Brampton*.

*John Wood*, Stockfishmonger, 1531.

Sir *Henry Amcots*, Mayor, 1548, &c.

Hic jacet *Richardus Gurneyus*, Civitatis LONDON. Aldermanus: Qui tam summis quam infirmis viris gratus, charusque semper fuit, tum ob integritatem vitæ ac humanitatem, tum propter curam Reipublicæ singularem: Vixit cum dulcissima Uxore sua *Anna* Annos . . . . . Suscepitque ex ea duodecim liberos; quorum septem superstites reliquit. Cum summo omnium dolore excessit e Vita quinto Die Martii, Anno Domini 1596, Ætatis suæ LXXII.

Hic etiam uxor ejus *Anna* jacet, quæ post viri obitum Annos tres, menses & septimanas totidem vidua vivens, tandem justæ Ætatis marito, viro Nobili nupsit, qui etiam ab illa magna comoda, emolumenta, imo honores accepit, multa tamen illi contra spem, & merita amore juxta conjugali benevolentia defecit, hoc nomine sibi accelerato senio. Cum jam Annos duodecim, Menses duos, & Dies quinque illi cum conjunxit, præ dolore ac angore, tricesimo primo Augusti, 1612, Annum agens septuagesimum secundum, Vitam clausit.

Relictis ex priore marito *Richardo Gurneyo* liberis quinque, justa ei solennia (a marito superstitite denegata) per filium unicum suum *Thomam Gourney* pie peragebantur, sumptibus ejus propriis, & in Vita ipsi eo nomine mandatis, vicesimo secundo Septemb. Anno Salutis humanæ, Millesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo.

Here under lieth the Bodies of Sir *Henry Amcotes*, Knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Dame *Joan*, his Wife. Which Sir *Henry Amcotes* deceased the 5th Day of September, Anno 1554; and the said Dame *Joan* deceased the 4th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1573.

A rich and very beautiful Monument on the South Side of the Chancel. This Isle called *The Fishmongers Chapel*.

S. S.

Necnon pia Memoria  
*Johannis Lemanni*,

Viri Clariss. Civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi,  
Equitis Aurat. olim hujus Urbis Prætoris.  
VOL. I.

Qui se, in suo munere, laudatissime gessit,  
Pietatis Cultor, Justitiæ Vindex.  
Suis in Cælibatu perpetuo vixit Parens:  
Et suis, plus quam pater, munifice mortuus;  
Hic Resurrectionem expectat;

Sallinghamiæ

ex

Agro Norfolciensi

oriundus,

Probitate

Simplicitate,

Nixus

Anno Salutis Humanæ CI<sup>o</sup>, I<sup>o</sup> C, XXXII.

Et suo octuagesimo octavo,

Die Mart. 26,

Regnum Cæleste,

Certa Fide

Præstolatur.

Upon a Marble Stone in the Chancel:

Sub hoc Marmore Requiescit, in Spe Resurrectionis ad Gloriam, *Maria*, fidelis Uxor *Johannis More*, Mercatoris, Filia *Edwardi Whorwood*, Grocer.

Obijt 10 Decemb. Anno Christi 1632. Ætatis 35.

The Figure of a Death's Head.

Memento Mori.

Hic

Mitis, Amans, Humilis, Pia,

Pulcra, Pudica, Modesta,

Grata Deo, sponso Chara,

*Maria* jaces. J. M.

Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.

The Righteous shall be had in Remembrance.

Queen Elizabeth both was, and is alive,

What then can more be said?

In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a blessed Maid.

She ruled England, Years 44 and more

And then return'd to God,

At the Age of 70 Years, and somewhat odd.

Christ is to me Life; Death is to me Advantage,  
Phil. i. 21.

I have fought a good Fight, and have finished my Course, &c.

In the new built Church are two flat Stones, that are laid over *Benjamin Henshaw*, that died 1688-9, aged 80: And *Martha* his Wife 1697. And *Henry*, Son of *Richard Amy*.

And under another, in the Body of the Church, lies the Body of Mr. *Jacob Babington*, departed the 25th of November 1708, aged 64. And near, his two Sons *Thomas* and *John*.

Adjacent lies the Body of *John Stint*, Vintner, who died the 20th of April 1709, in the 44th Year of his Age.

On the North Wall of the Church is a Table with the Names of ten Benefactors, one of which gave 20*l.* the others small Sums, the largest among them 2*l.* 18*s.*

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Value per Act. of Parliament 100*l.* per Annum, and rated in the King's Books at 26*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. King; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Reading.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday and Holidays, at eleven o'Clock, an Organ, and two Bells.



THE Gift Sermons are eight; one preached on *St. John's-Day*, and one on *New-Years-Day*; the other six at the Discretion of the Rector, being Preparation Sermons, preached on *Fridays* before the Sacrament Days.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Constables.
	3 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Crooked-lane*, *St. Michael's-lane*, *Bell's-court*, *Moor's-court*, *Meeting-house-court*, *Three-tun-court*, *Money-court*, *Wheatheaf-alley*; and Part of *Great Eastcheap*.

NUMBER of Houses 118, besides the Parsonage-House.

HARD by this *St. Michael's Church*, on the South Side thereof, in the Year 1560, on the 5th of *July*, through the shooting off a Gun, which broke into the House of one *Adrian Arten*, a *Dutchman*, and set Fire on a Firkin and Barrel of Gun-powder, four Houses were blown up, and divers others much shattered; eleven Men and Women were slain, and sixteen so hurt and bruised, that they hardly escaped with Life.

WEST from this *St. Michael's-lane* is *St. Martin's Orgar-lane*, by *Candlewick-street*, which Lane is, on both Sides down to a Well, replenished with fair and large Houses for Merchants, and it is of this Ward: One of which Houses was some Time called *Beauchamp's-Inn*, as pertaining unto them of that Family. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, commonly for his Time was lodged there.

THE modern State of this Ward stands thus: The chief Streets and Lanes herein (whether the whole or greatest Part of them) are *Great Eastcheap*, the whole on both Sides, except a very small Part in the North Corner next to *Grasschurch-street*; *Candlewick* (now commonly called *Cannon*) *street*, from *Green-Lettice-lane* on both Sides to *Great Eastcheap*: *Abchurch-lane*, all, except 96 Feet on the West Side, and about 140 Feet on the East Side of the North End towards *Lombard-street*. *St. Nicholas-lane*, about 200 Feet, at the South End, on both Sides. *St. Clement's-lane*, the South End, and about 180 Feet on the West Side, and 150 Feet on the East Side. *St. Michael's-lane*, all but about 140 Feet at the South End on both Sides. *Crooked-lane*, the West End, about half. *St. Martin's-lane*, all on both Sides, except about 95 Feet at the South End. *St. Laurence Poultney-lane*, or *Hill*, from *Cannon-street* on both Sides, a little beyond *St. Laurence Church-yard*. *Green Lettice-lane*, the East Side. And all these Streets and Lanes have several Courts and Alleys, and small Passages, which shall be mentioned under each.

*Great Eastcheap* begins by the Corner of *Fish-street-hill*, and runs Westward unto *St. Clement's-lane*, where *Cannon-street* begins. It took its Name, *Eastcheap*, from a Market antiently there kept for the serving the East Part of the City: Which Market was afterwards removed to *Leadenhall-street*, and now is kept in *Leadenhall*. But still *Eastcheap* continues a Flesh Market, and is inhabited by a great many Butchers, as is *Little Eastcheap* also.

THIS Street is a great Thorough-fare from the Eastern Parts to those in the West. In this Street is the *Boar's-head Tavern*, under the Sign of which is wrote, *This is the oldest Tavern in*

LONDON. It is in this Tavern where some of the Scenes of the Poet *Shakespeare's Henry IV*, are laid, in which he introduces Prince *Henry*, *Falstaff*, and his Companions. The Courts and Alleys are as followeth, beginning Eastwards, viz.

*Small-alley*, very ordinary, only for Stabling.

*Maidenhead-court*, but small, with a Meeting-House at the upper End.

*Rat-alley*, also narrow and very mean.

*White Bell-alley*, also small and ordinary.

*Cannon-street* begins at *Eastcheap*, and runs Westwards to *Green Lettice-lane*; a Street well built and inhabited by able Tradesmen: The Courts and Alleys are, *Bell-alley*, which hath a Passage into *St. Nicholas-lane*, through the *Bell Tavern*. *Black Swan-alley*, but indifferent. *Artichoke-court*, a pretty good Place, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*St. Clement's-lane*, on the North Side of *Cannon-street*, falls into *Lombard-street*, a Place well built and inhabited; the Part in this Ward goeth a little beyond *St. Clement's Eastcheap Church*. Which is a handsome Brick Building, with Free-stone Work at the Corners; adjoining to which Church is a good handsome Place called *Church-alley*, the North Side having a Row of Houses, and the South Side lying open to the Church and Church-yard. This Church is in the Diocese of LONDON; the Abbot of *Westminster* was Patron.

*St. Nicholas-lane*, spoken of in *Langborn Ward*, in which the greatest Part is seated.

*Abchurch-lane* comes out of *Lombard-street*, and runs up to *Cannon-street*, a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. In this Lane are these Courts and Alleys.

*St. Nicholas-alley*, but narrow, with a Passage into *St. Nicholas-lane*.

*Lamb-alley*, but indifferently inhabited, and narrow, with a Passage into *Sherborn-lane*; and near unto this Alley is *Lamb-court*, which is but ordinary.

*St. Mary Abchurch*. It is a good Brick Building, with a Church-yard enclosed by a Brick Wall; and hath an open large Free-stone Pavement on the South Side.

THE Lanes on the South Side of *Cannon-street*, are *St. Michael's-lane*, and *Crooked-lane*, *St. Martin's-lane*, *St. Laurence Poultney-lane*, and *Green Lettice-lane*.

*St. Michael's-lane* goes out of *Great Eastcheap*, and runs down into *Thames-street*, which Lane is almost all in this Ward; that Part towards *Thames-street* being in *Dowgate Ward*. It is a Place well built and inhabited. On the East Side is seated *St. Michael's Crooked-lane Church*. This Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Archbishop thereof being Patron. *Crooked-lane* comes out of *St. Michael's-lane* by *St. Michael's Church*, and falls into *Fish-street-hill* against the Monument: Which Part next *Fish-street* is in the *Bridge Ward Within*. It is a Place of some Note for the Tin Ware there made and sold; as also for Fishing Tackle.

ON the West Side of *St. Michael's-lane*, over-against the Church, is *Hockins-court*, which is but small, containing two Houses. And on the same Side is *Meeting-house-yard*, so called from a Meeting-House, which takes up the greatest Part. *Fen-court* hath pretty good Houses, and a Free-stone Pavement.

*Three-tun-court*, a good square Place, with an open Entrance for Carts.

*St. Martin's-lane* also falls into *Thames-street*, and is well built and inhabited by Merchants. On the East Side is *St. Martin's Orgar Church-yard*; the Church not being rebuilt since its burning down in the great Fire, the Parish is united unto



unto *St. Clement's Eastcheap*. Part of the Steeple remains, where there is a Dial, which hangs over into the Street.

*St. Laurence Poultney-lane*, so called from the Parish-Church there formerly standing on the West Side, that was consumed by the Fire of LONDON, which is not since rebuilt; but the Parish is united unto *St. Mary Abchurch*. And the Place where the Church stood goes by the Name of *St. Laurence Poultney-hill*, which is an open Place, where, in the House which was formerly *Sir John Ward's*, who was the last Alderman of this Ward, is kept the Office belonging to the *Charitable Corporation*, a Company established on a very good Design, to assist the Poor with Money at small Interest; but thro' the Roguery of some employed by them, the Proprietors were defrauded of the greatest Part of their Capital Stock, amounting to near 400,000*l.* The Parliament taking the Matter into Consideration, passed an Act (in the last Session 1733) to raise 500,000*l.* by Way of Lottery, 100,000*l.* of which to go towards the

Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, in this Corporation; whose Affairs being in other Hands, and better regulated, may yet answer the good Intention for which they obtained their Charter. Great Part of this Hill is in *Dowgate Ward*.

*Green Lettice-lane* comes out of *Cannon-street*, and falls into *St. Laurence Poultney-hill*; a Place well inhabited. The East Side is only in this Ward; the West in *Wallbrook*. Out of this Lane is a Passage into *Suffolk-lane*, which is also in *Wallbrook Ward*.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night a Constable, the Beadle, and 24 Watchmen. The Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve on Juries for this Ward in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *December*.

IT hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common-Council-Men eight, Constables eight, Scavengers six, Wardmote Inquest Men 12, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 16*l.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Sir John Thompson, Knt.*

## C H A P. XII.

## W A L L B R O O K W A R D.

*Wallbrook Ward.*

*Wallbrook Ward* begins at the West End of *Candlewick* (now *Cannon*) Street, and runneth down the said Street, West towards *Budge-row*. It hath on the North Side of it *St. Swithen's-lane*, so called from *St. Swithen's* Parish-Church by *London-stone*. This Lane is replenished, on both Sides, with handsome Houses, and is wholly of this Ward.

## The P A R I S H of

## St. S W I T H E N.

*St. Swithen's Church.*

THE Parish-Church of *St. Swithen* stands at the South West Corner of this Lane. The Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, was born *Anno* 800, or thereabouts, bred up in Piety and Learning, by the Monks at *Winchester*, was ordained Priest by *Helmstan*, his Predecessor in that See, and afterwards became Prior of that Monastery.

*Helmstan* being dead, *Swithen*, from being Prior, was made Bishop of that See, consecrated thereto by *Celnoth*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by the Appointment of *Ethelwolfe* (or *Adulph*) King of the *West Saxons*, whose Tutor he had been in the Reign of *Egbricht* (or *Egbert*) his Father.

HE was a Person of exemplary Life, very charitable to the Poor, and had that Regard for Places consecrated to Religion, that he left Orders not to be buried in the Church, but without it, where his Corpse must be trampled over by Passengers, and subject to the Falling of the Rain from above. He died *Anno* 862, as some write, and others 863.

IT should seem, by long Continuance of Time, the Place where this Holy Bishop was buried was forgot; for in the Year 970 (near 110 Years after his Sepulture) it was discover'd to a poor labouring Man, by *St. Swithen* himself; which poor Man, by the Saint's own Direction, told *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in what Place he was buried, who finding it accordingly, took up his

Bones and Reliques, and put them up in a Shrine; where so many Miracles have been wrought, saith *Malmsbury*, as were never before in the Memory of Man.

THE Day of the Saint's Death is commemorated in the *Roman Martyrology*, *July* 2; but his Translation having been made *July* 15, his principal Feast is celebrated in the *English Churches* on that Day.

THIS Church of *St. Swithen* was new built, *Anno* 1420, which was done chiefly at the Charge of *Sir John Hind*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Years 1391, and 1404. *Mr. Stow* says, the Building was then augmented, both of the Church and Steeple, which implies that a Church was here before, and consequently, that it is of a very ancient Foundation.

ARMS of *Hind*; *Argent on a Chevron, three Escallop Shells, on a Chief Azure a Lion Passant of the first.*

THIS Church was repaired in the Years 1607, and 1608; and last, a little before the Fire, when about 1000*l.* was laid out on it.

THIS Church and Tower are well built with Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, supported with Demy-Columns of the *Composite Order*; the Floor is paved with Stone, and pewed, with three Isles; the Roof and Cupola, and the whole is commodious and pleasant, tho' small.

IT is well wainscotted 10 Feet high, and pew'd with Oak, there is a neat Gallery on the North and North West Sides, also a Pulpit carv'd and finnier'd; all, as likewise two inner Door-cases, are of Wainscot. The Altar-piece is of the same Species of Timber, it is adorned with four fluted Pilasters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian Order*; in the Pediment the King Arms are carved, gilt and colour'd. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* depencil'd in Gold Letters on Black, within gilded Frames, under a Glory and two Cherubims, and all this between the *Creed* and *Pater Noster*, done in Black and Gold, each under a Cherubim, with Enrichment of Fruit and Leaves of various Kinds; and the Roof is adorned with Pannels, Circles and Festoons of Crocket-



Crocket-work, and the three Front Sides, outward with Cornice and circular Pediment; also a Clock-Dial, adorned with the Figure of St. Swithen, gilt with Gold, standing on a Pedestal between two Vases.

THE Dimensions are, Length 61 Feet, from North to South; from East to West, 42; Altitude about 40, and that of the Tower and Spire, about 150.

### MONUMENTS.

Roger Dephem, Alderman, was buried there.

Thomas Aylesborough, William Neve, and Matilda Caxton, founded Chuntries, and were buried there.

John Butler, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1420.

Ralph Jocolme, Mayor, a Benefactor, buried in a fair Tomb.

William White, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1482, and others.

Robert Taterfal, Citizen and Clothworker, buried in the Church of St. Swithen, near the Door of St. Catharine's Chapel, gave by his Will, dated September 8, 1429, his Manor of Wansted in Essex to his Wife Anne, for her Life: And after, to his Son, John Taterfal. Item, He bequeathed xx s. Pro Consolatione, Confortatione, & Disportatione, inde faciend. & habend. in esculentis, & poculentis, inter Juvenes, Homines servientes & Apprenticios Artis meae pannar. in Candelwyk-street, LONDON. ad orand. pro anima mea. He was Sheriff, Ann. 1422.

Stephanus Slanie, Miles, Senatus, Vicecomes & Prætor florentissimæ istius Urbis; cum summa Fide, nec minore Prudentia iis Honoribus functus fuisset, et ex Margareta Coniuge, Filia Gaspari Phesant, Armig. quinque Filios & sex Filias suscepisset: Tandem satur Annis, Ætatis 84, Salutis 1608, Decembris 27, Animam Cælo, Corpus humo reddidit.

Stephanus Filior. natu maximus, superstitæ Anna unica Filia ex Catharina, Filia Walteri Aston, Militis, obiit Gasparus & Thomas Cælibes, Richardus Biennis, Timotheus Bimestris obierunt. Maria primogenita superstitæ, nupta primum Richardo Broadgate, Mercatori, deinde Humphry Weld, Militi Majori istius Civitatis: Alicia moritur, Elizabetha superstitæ nupta Samueli Lennard, Militi. Alicia obiit. Anna nupta Thomæ Culpepper, Armig. cui cum tres liberos superstitæ peperisset, e Vita migravit. Martha Cælebs expiravit.

At the upper End of the South Isle is a handsome Tomb with this Inscription:

In Obitu viri vere venerabilis, Domini Johannis Hart, Equitis, olim huius Civitatis Prætoris & huius Ecclesiæ Patroni, Carmen Funebre.

Quis laudes memorare  
tuas? Quis facta valebit  
Nuper ad Æthereos,  
Harte, reverse polos?  
Quis genium, ingenium,  
magnæque capacia Curæ  
Pectora, Londino  
pectora grata tuo?  
Aspice qui dubitas,  
surgentia culmina Musis,  
Illa sub Arctois  
qua jacet ora plagis,  
Nunc obiit. Cohibe  
lachrymas, nec credito, Lector,  
Vitam, quæ fuerat  
non nisi Sancta, brevem.

This Sir John Hart had two Wives; and one Daughter, married to Sir George Bolls, and another to Humphry Smith, Alderman.

In the South Wall is a handsome Monument, with the following Inscription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of the Worshipful Randal Manning, Esq; Merchant-Adventurer, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who had to Wife, Catharine, Daughter of Nicholas Dewren, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, and had by her sundry Children, whereof eight married, and six of them were living at his Death. He departed this Life at the Age of 78 Years, on the 19th Day of January, Anno Domini 1611.

ON a Pillar in the Middle Isle.

Master Bartholomew Barnes, Citizen, Mercer, and Merchant-Adventurer, a worshipful and wise Gentleman, and a worthy Friend and Favourer of Religion. He had fined both for Sheriff and Alderman, and at last, being 61 Years old, sickened, died, and was buried at Bath, October the first, 1606, and left behind him Margaret his Wife; by whom he had Issue, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary.

Bartholomæus adest,  
tumulo Barnesius isti  
Nomen adest, non cum  
nomine corpus inest.  
Sexaginta nimis,  
quem sex donasse ministros  
Constat, erat tantus  
Religionis amor.  
Attigerat summus,  
quos abnuit, urbis honores,  
Subcomitis fasces,  
patriciamque togam.  
Jamque sui luctum  
desideriumque reliquit  
Nato & natabus  
cum genetrice tribus.

ON another Pillar:

In the middle Isle lieth the Body of Walter Plummer, of this City and Parish, Merchant-Taylor, who departed this Life in March, 1607. Also of Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Robert Delacre, who died Anno 1595, and had together five Sons and one Daughter, and left living three Sons, John, Edward, and Thomas. John Plummer, of LONDON, Esq; one of those Sons, died in September, 1608, and lieth here buried, who had two Sons and one Daughter, whereof John and Elizabeth were living at his Death, and his Wife with Child of a third Son.

Discesserunt e Vita Anno Ætatum suarum 78 & 58.

ON a handsome plated Stone in the same Isle.

No living Creature lives so long,  
but once must needs give Place,  
When doleful Death, that Champion strong,  
arrests them with his Mace.  
Example take by me,  
which did my Life enjoy  
The Space of sixty Years, lack three,  
which Death did then destroy.  
Like thee I was some Time,  
but now am turn'd to Dust,  
As thou at length (O Earth and Slime)  
return to Ashes must.  
Of the Company of Clothworkers  
a Brother I became,  
A long Time in the Livery,  
I lived of the same.



Then Death that deadly Stroke did give  
which now my Joys doth frame,  
In Christ I died, by Christ to live,  
*John Rogers* was my Name.  
My loving Wife and Children two,  
my Place behind supply,  
God grant them living so to do,  
that they in him may die.

He departed the 5th Day of *August*, *An. Dom.*  
1576; and she, then living, did also decease  
the, &c.

Triste puer Carmen  
Patris posui Monumento,  
Hic Lapis ut possit  
Carmina scripta loqui.

This sorrowful Verse, I silly Son,  
my Father's Grave did give,  
That it might speak now he is dead,  
as though he still did live.

Add *Tho. Wheatenhal*, who bore quarterly 16  
Shields.

*Randolph Marmiage*, Merchant-Taylor. His  
Wife, *Catharine*, Daughter of — *Dewren*, Gold-  
smith.

A very fair Monument on the South Side of the  
Chancel with this Inscription:

This Monument was erected at the sole Cost  
and Charges of *Joan*, Lady *Bolles*, in Memory  
of her late dear and worthy Husband, the Right  
Worshipful Sir *George Bolles*, Knt. some Time  
Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON. A  
Gentleman worthily descended, of an antient and  
unblamed Family, seated in *Lincolnshire*. Which  
Lady *Joan* was the eldest Daughter of that wor-  
thy and famous deceased Knight, Sir *John Hart*,  
some Time likewise Lord Mayor of the City of  
LONDON, and both Brothers of the Right  
Worshipful Fraternity of the Grocers. Two  
Branches of that virtuous Stem now flourishing:  
His Son *John Bolles*, Esq; now living at *Skamp-  
ton* in *Lincolnshire*, and his eldest Daughter *Anne*,  
the Wife of Captain *Humphry Smith*, of LON-  
DON, Grocer, who deceased the first of *Septem-  
ber* 1621, being aged 83 Years.

E P I T A P H.

Honour, Integrity,  
Compassion,  
Those three fill'd up  
the Life-time of this Man;  
Of Honour the grave  
Prætorship he bare,  
Which he discharg'd with  
Conscience, Truth, and Care.  
He possess'd Earth,  
as he might Heaven possess,  
Wife to do Right,  
but never to oppress.  
His Charity was better  
felt than known,  
For when he gave,  
there was no Trumpet blown.  
What more can be compriz'd  
in one Man's Fame,  
To crown a Soul,  
and leave a living Name?  
All his just Praise  
in her Life may be read,  
The true Wife of his Worth,  
as of his Bed.

OVER against the other, in the same Isle, is  
a fair Monument, with this Inscription:

E P I T A P H I U M

Generosi, & summæ Spei juvenis, *Georgii Bolles*  
Armigeri, Domini *Johannis Bolles*, Baronetti, de  
*Skampton* in Comitatu *Lincolniensi*, & Domine  
*Catharine* Uxoris Filii primogeniti, qui cum  
ageret Annum Ætatis vicesimum, exiit ex hac  
Vita, Anno Dom. 1632.

Nil opus cineres,  
florum decorare corollis:  
Flos, hic compositus  
qui jacet, ipse fuit.  
Moribus, ingenio,  
Natura suavis, aperto  
Pectore, cui Niveus  
nil nisi Candor, erat.  
Quem *Sidnei*ani Spatiis,  
umbræque *Lycæi*,  
Artibus excoluit  
Granta disertis suis.  
Bis denos Vitæ nondum  
numeraverat Annos,  
Cum brevis extremum  
clauderet Hora Diem.  
O quantos gemitusque suis  
luctusque reliquit,  
Jam propere Angelicas  
dum sitit ire domos.  
Euge, beate, tuo cum Christo  
fortè fruaris,  
Sentiat & similem  
qui legit ista sitim.

Ri. *Dugard Mœrens* composuit.

The modern MONUMENTS in *St. Swithen's*  
Church are,

ON the North Side of the Altar-piece is a  
handsome White Marble Monument, with a  
Ledge and Urn, thus inscribed:

Spe resurgendi

Near this Place lies interréd, the Body of Mr.  
*Michael Godfrey* of LONDON, Merchant,  
the 11th Son of *Thomas Godfrey* of *Hoddyford*, in  
the County of *Kent*, Esq; he married *Anne-Mary*,  
eldest Daughter of Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, after  
he had served him eight Years Apprentiship, by  
whom he had five Sons and five Daughters; and  
having lived with her 35 Years in a most agreeable  
Wedlock, he died the 3d Day of *December* 1689,  
in the 65th Year of his Age, leaving her and four  
Children surviving, viz. *Michael*, *Peter*, *Eliza-  
beth*, and *Hester*. *Elizabeth* deceased the 1st of  
*August*, 1691. *Hester* was married the 20th of  
*April*, 1691, to *Hugh Smithson* of *Tottenham* in  
the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; by whom having  
had Issue seven Children (of which three Sons and  
two Daughters survived her) she died in Childbed  
the 3d Day of *October*, 1698, and lies interréd by  
her Father.

ARMS of *Godfrey*: *Sable*, a *Chevron* between  
three *Pellicans* Heads, erased, Or, impaled with  
*Chamberlain*; *Gules* an *Escutcheon*, Argent be-  
tween eight *Cinquemoils* in Or, Or.

ON a Pillar, the most Easterly on the North  
Side, a White Marble Monument, adorned with  
a curious Mantling, Voluta and Urn, between  
two Cupids mourning, also Cherubims and Palm  
Branches, with this Inscription:

P. M. S.

Near this Place lies interréd, the Body of *Mi-  
chael Godfrey*, Merchant, late of this Parish,



Son of Mr. *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, and *Anne-Mary* his Wife; he was born the 22d of Feb. 1658, being elected the first Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*; he went for *Flanders* on some important Business relating to the Service of his Majesty, where attending his Royal Person, then encamped before *Namure*; he was slain by a Cannon-ball from the Works of the Besieged, July 17, 1695: He died a Bachelor, much lamented by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintance, for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweetness of his Manners; his Body was brought over; and lies buried near his Father: His sorrowful Mother caused this Monument to be erected to the pious Memory of her beloved Son:

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts,  
The Son of *Hermes* form'd for peaceful Arts;  
And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,  
Because so near a Warrior King he stood.

A spacious Black Marble Grave-Stone before the Altar-Rails, lying North and South, inscribed:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Agnes Reid*, Daughter of the Honourable *John Reid*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Judges of the Island of *Barbadoes*, ob. 1 Jan. 1685.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lie,  
Her Sex's sole Epitomy;  
They must have Musick, all the Arts,  
Judgment to use; or want her Parts,  
When such vanish, then what can save  
The most ingenious from the Grave?

ON the North Side, over the Communion-Table, hangs a Hatchment with the Arms of the *Holworthy's*.

ON the South, near the Communion-Table, another with this Inscription:

Sir *John Bolle*, Baronet, died March the third, 1685; he lies underneath in the Vault belonging to his Family.

CHARITIES belonging to this Parish are as follow:

THE Poor have 12 d. per Week in Bread, 50 s. per Ann. allowed them in Coal; the Gift of *Henry Hobener*.

A Weekly Lecture formerly 14 l. per Ann. now reduced to 10 l. 10 s. being the Gift of *Tho. Wetnal*, in the Reign of King *James I*; it is in the Hands of Trustees.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire, but burnt down; rebuilt by *Henry Whistler* of *St. Mary Abchurch*, on a Lease for forty Years, commencing March the 25th 1675; Ground-Rent 4 l. per Ann. The Dimensions in Front thirteen Feet, in Length thirty Feet, in Breadth backward ten Feet nine Inches, little more or less.

THIS Parish, after the Fire, was united to that of *St. Mary Bothaw*. The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the *Salter's Company*, who present alternately; Value 140 l. per Ann. *St. Swithen's* rated in the King's Books 15 l. 17 s. 11 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Ayers*, one of the Prebends of *Canterbury*, presented by the Dean and Chapter; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Wells*.

PRAYERS are at eleven and five, daily, at the Parish Charge: No Organ, one Bell. Here is a Lecture Sermon on Thursday Evenings, from *Michaelmas* to *Midsummer*.

THE Vestry is General in both Parishes.

THE Parish-Officers for each Parish are two Church-wardens.

The WARD-OFFICERS for *St. Swithen* are,

- 2 Common-Council-Men.
- 3 Inquests.
- 2 Constables.
- 1 Scavenger.

The WARD-OFFICERS for *St. Mary's* are uncertain, the Parish being in two Wards.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cannon-street*; Part of *Oxford-court*, and *Whistler's-court*; Part of *Great Bush-lane*; Part of *Swithen's-lane*, *New-court*, and *Plough-alley*; and Part of *Bearbinder-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 88.

## The PARISH of St. MARY BOTHAW.

ON the South Side of *Wallbrook Ward*, from *Candlewick-street*, in the Midway betwixt *London-stone* and *Wallbrook Corner*, was a little Lane with a Turnpike in the midst thereof, and in the same the Parish Church called *St. Mary Bothaw*, or *Boat-haw*, by the *Erbar*. This Church being near *Downgate* on the River *Thames*, had the Addition of *Bothaw*, or *Boat-haw*, from its near adjoining to a *Haw*, or Yard, wherein of old Time, Boats were made, and landed from *Downgate* to be mended, as may be supposed.

THIS seems of old to have been called also *St. Mary de Bothache*. Near which Church, on the North, were certain Land, and a Stone House, and other Houses, belonging to the Priory of *Christ Church, Canterbury*. The Prior *Wibert* (about Anno 1167) and the Convent granted to *Ernis*, and his Heirs, the Premises; paying 10 s. yearly, and giving on *St. John Baptist's Day*, a Towel (*Manutergium*) worth 8 d. to the Keeper of his House, and two Pitchers, worth six Pieces of Money, and a Saltsellar worth four.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Parishioners, in the Year 1621.

### MONUMENTS.

WITHIN this Church, and the small Cloister adjoining, several Noblemen, and Persons of Distinction, were buried; but their Monuments either torn away, or much defaced, before the Fire.

THERE remained that of *John West*, Esq; buried in the Year 1408.

*Thomas Huntley*, Esq; 1539; but his Monument defaced.

*Lancelot Bathurst*, with this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *Lancelot Bathurst*, Citizen, Grocer, and chosen Alderman of this honourable City: Who deceased the 27th Day of September 1594, &c.

BUT the most remarkable Monument was that of *Henry Fitz-Alwine*, Draper, the first Lord Mayor of LONDON that ever was; who continued, by several Elections, in the Mayoralty above twenty four Years: His Monument can be proved to have been in this Church, saith *Anthony Monday*, as his Arms in the Glass Windows and Gravestones do sufficiently shew. Besides, his Dwelling-house, divided into two or three, was given



given by him to the Drapers Company, and they pay a Quit-Rent, in his Name, yearly, for ever. All which are sufficient to testify, that he was not buried in the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, now called *Duke's-Place*, continueth *Monday*, as formerly hath been avouched by Mr. *Stow*.

BUT this is not Evidence enough against *Stow's* own Eyes; who, living in the Times before the Dissolution of that Priory, may be presumed to have seen *Fitz-Alwine's* Monument in that Church of the Priory, and so to have numbered him among the rest of the Persons that had Monuments there, in that Part of his *Survey*, where he speaks of this Priory in *Aldgate Ward*. *Fitz-Alwine* might have his Arms in some of the Glass Windows of *St. Mary Bothaw's* Church, being a Parishioner, being Lord Mayor, and having given or glazed those Windows; and his Coat of Arms might be upon some of the Grave-stones there, having some of his Children and Relations buried there. And it adds to the Probability that he was interred in that Priory, it being so usual for Persons of great Quality to be buried in such religious Places, however expensive it was, out of an Opinion then, that it would turn to their Souls Benefit.

IN this Church was Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument, with this Inscription:

*ELIZABETH*, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. Daughter to King *Henry VIII*, and Grandchild to King *Henry VII*, by *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to *Edward IV*; having restored true Religion, reduced Coin to the just Value, assisted *France* and the *Low-Countries*, and overcame the *Spanish* invincible Navy, enriched all *England*, and administered most prudently the Imperial State thereof forty five Years, in true Piety. In the seventieth Year of her Age, in most happy and peaceable manner, she departed this Life; leaving her mortal Parts interred in the famous Church at *Westminster*.

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my Course.*

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cannon-street*; Part of *Oxford-court*, and *Turn-mill-lane*; Part of *Great Bush-lane*; Part of *Chequer-yard*; and Part of *Scotch-yard*.

NUMBER of Houses 50.

ON the North Side of *St. Swithen's* Church and Church-yard was a large House, some Time pertaining to the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suffex*; since that to the Earls of *Oxford*, Anno 1598; to Sir *John Hart*, Alderman, (after him to Mr. *Humphry Smith*, Alderman of this City, who married a Daughter of the said *Hart*.) Which House hath a good Garden belonging thereunto, lying on the West Side thereof. On the Back-side two other good Houses in *Wallbrook*. In the Reign of King *Henry VII*, Sir *Richard Empson*, Knight, (Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*) dwelled in one of them, and *Edmond Dudley*, Esq; in the other; each of them had a Door of Inter-course into this Garden, wherein they met, and consulted on Matters at their Pleasure. In this *Oxford Place* Sir *Ambrose Nicolas* kept his Mayoralty: Since him, the said Sir *John Hart* did likewise.

ON the South Side of this High Street, near the Channel, is pitched, upright, a great Stone, called *London Stone*, fixed in the Ground very deep, fastened with Bars of Iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if Carts do run against it, through Negligence, the Wheels be broken, and the Stone itself unshaken.

THE Cause why this Stone was there set, the very Time when, or other Memory hereof, there is none: But that the same hath long continued there, is manifest, namely, since (or rather before) the Conquest. For in the End of a fair written Gospel Book, given to *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Ethelstane*, King of the *West Saxons*, it is noted of Lands, or Rents, in *LONDON*, belonging to the said Church, whereof one Parcel is described to lie near unto *London Stone*. Of later Times we read, that in the Year of Christ 1135, the first of King *Stephen*, a Fire, which began in the House of one *Ailward*; near unto *London Stone*, consumed all East to *Aldgate*. In which Fire the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was burnt, and West to *St. Erkenwald's* Shrine in *St. Paul's* Church.

SOME have said, this Stone was placed as a Mark in the Middle of the City within the Wall: But in Truth it standeth far nearer to the River of *Thames*, than to the Wall of the City.

SOME others have said, the same was set for the tendering and making of Payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed Days and Times, till of later Time, Payments were more usually made at the Font in *Ponts* Church (so writ in all the Editions of *Stow*, for *Paul's* undoubtedly) and now most commonly at the *Royal Exchange*. Some again, have imagined the same to be set up by one *John* or *Thomas Londonstone*, dwelling there against it. But more likely it is, that such Men have taken Name from the Stone, than the Stone from them; as did *John* at *Noke*, *Thomas* at *Stile*, *William* at *Wall* or *Well*, &c.

SOME of our Fore-fathers had a Conceit that *London Stone* was set up in Signification of the City's Devotion towards *CHRIST*, and his Care and Protection of the City; under the Notion of a Stone, on which it was founded, and by his Favour so long preserved: For that Way those Rhimes of *Fabian*, in Praise of *LONDON*, seem to look.

It is so sure a Stone that that is upon sette,  
For though some have it thrette  
With *Manases* grym and grette  
Yet Hurte had none:  
Cryste is the very Stone  
That the Citie is set uppon,  
Which from al hys foone  
Hath ever preserved yt.

AND since others have cast in their Conjectures in a Matter so obscure, by Reason of the Antiquity, saith Mr. *Strype*, let me add one or two of mine. The *Romans* reckoned their Miles from all great Towns and Places, by Stones pitched; and so they did in *Britain*. And perhaps this might be the Stone for *LONDON*; from which precise Place to measure their Miles from this City towards the other Parts of the Land. And this Street, in former Times, being the chief Street of *LONDON*, as *Cheapside* now is, this *London Stone* seems to have been the Place (and likely enough upon this Stone) whence Proclamations and publick Notices of Things were given to the Citizens. There is a Passage in our Chronicles that favours this Conceit. In *Henry the VI's* Time, Anno 1450, when *Jack Cade* the *Kentish* Rebel, who feigned himself the Lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into *LONDON*, he marched to this Stone, where was a great Confluence of People, and the Lord Mayor among the rest: Here he struck his Sword upon it, and said, *Now is Mortimer Lord of this City*: And there making a formal, but lying Declaration to the Mayor, departed back again to *Southwark*.

PERHAPS



PERHAPS this Stone may be of greater Antiquity than the Times of the Romans, and was an Object, or Monument, of Heathen Worship: If any be moved so to think, from what an exquisite *British* Antiquarian asserts, that the *Britons* erected Stones for religious Worship, and that the *Druids* had Pillars of Stone in Veneration. Which Custom, he saith, they borrowed from the *Greeks*, who, as *Pausanias* writeth, adored rude and unpolished Stones.

DOWN West from *London Stone* is *Wallbrook* Corner, where was a Conduit, new built in the Year 1568, at the City's Charge; but not rebuilt after the Fire of LONDON. From whence runneth up North to *Stocks-market*, a Street called *Wallbrook*, because it stood on the East Side of a Brook by the Bank thereof: And the whole Ward taketh its Name from this Street.

THIS City, of old Time, from North to South, was not divided by a large Highway, or Street, as from East to West, but by a Brook of Water which came from out the North Fields, through the Wall and Midst of the City into the River *Thames*. This Water was called *Wallbrook* (not *Gallus Brook*, from a Roman Captain slain by *Asclepiadotus*, and thrown therein, as some have fabled, but) from running through and from the Wall of the City.

THE Course whereof, (to prosecute it particularly) was and is from the said Wall to *St. Margaret's Church* in *Lothbury*; from thence, beneath the lower Part of the Grocers Hall, about the East Part of their Kitchen, under *St. Mildred's Church*, somewhat West from the said *Stocks-market*: From thence through *Bucklersbury*, by one great House built of Stone and Timber, called the *Old Barge*, because Barges out of the River *Thames* were rowed up so far into this Brook, on the back Side of the Houses in *Wallbrook-street*, (which Street taketh Name of the said Brook) by the West End of *St. John's Church* upon *Wallbrook*, under *Horscoe-bridge*, by the West Side of *Tallow-Chandlers Hall*, and of the *Skinners Hall*, and so behind the other Houses to *Elbow-lane*, and by a Part thereof, down *Greenwich-lane* into the River *Thames*.

THIS is the Course of *Wallbrook*, which was (of old Time) bridged over in divers Places, for Passage of Horses and Men, as need required: But since, by means of Encroachment on the Banks thereof, the Channel being greatly straightened, and other Annoyances done thereunto; at length the same (by common Consent) was arched over with Brick, and paved with Stone, equal with the Ground where-through it passed, and is now in most Places built upon, that no Man may by the Eye discern it. And therefore the Trace thereof is hardly known to the common People.

ON the East Side of *Wallbrook*, and at the North Corner thereof, is *Stocks-market*, which had this Beginning:

*Stocks-market.* ABOUT the Year of CHRIST, 1282, *Henry Wallis*, Mayor, caused divers Houses in this City to be built towards the Maintenance of *London-bridge*; namely, one void Place unto the Parish-Church called *Woolchurch*, on the North Side thereof, where some Time (the Way being very large and broad) had stood a Pair of Stocks, for Punishment of Offenders. This Building took Name from those Stocks, and was appointed (by him) to be a Market-place for Fish and Flesh in the midst of the City. Other Houses were built in other Places, as by Patent of *Edward the First* doth appear, dated the Tenth of his Reign.

THIS *Stocks-market* was some Time belonging to the Keepers of the Bridge of LONDON, and they let the Shops for Term of their Lives to the Butchers and Fishmongers; at certain Rents which were appropriated for the Use of

the said Bridge. But afterwards it was concluded, that no Keeper of the said Bridge should let the said Shops for Life, without the Concurrence of the Mayor and Commonalty, as appears by this Record:

*JOHN de Gisors* being Mayor [about the Year 1312 or 1313] there was a Congregation of honest Men of the Commonalty met, to treat concerning the State of the Butchers and Fishmongers holding Places at the *Stocks*. And it was agreed by the whole Commonalty, that all they who took their Places by the Demise of *John le Bevere*, and of other six honest Men, to whom *Henry le Galeys*, heretofore Mayor, and the whole Commonalty, granted and demised the same Places, viz. That whole House which is called the *Stocks*, for the Term of the Life of the said *John le Bevere*, and his Companions, for a certain Sum of Money, which they render'd yearly to *London-bridge*, that they may enjoy the same. And the same *John* and the others may demise those Places to the Butchers and Fishmongers, according to what was indented in a certain Writing between the said *Henry*, the Mayor and the Commonalty, on the one Part, and the said *John* &c. on the other, and enrolled in the Hustings. And it was likewise agreed, that other Butchers who have since taken Places by the Demise of other Keepers of the Bridge, and have paid certain Sums, to have for the Term of their Lives, and can shew it, may have and hold them. And that for the future, those Places which are not held in the aforesaid Market, be taken into the Hands of the Commonalty, and be demised by the Keepers of the Bridge, who are now Tenants yearly [the Bridge-Keepers being from that Time yearly chosen.] And it is agreed, that no such Keepers for the Time to come, have Power of letting any Places for Term of Life, without the Assent and Will of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

AFTER this, in the Year 1322, the 17th of *Edw. II.* a Decree was made by *Hamond Chickwell*, Mayor, that none should sell Fish or Flesh out of the Markets appointed, to wit, *Bridge-street*, *Eastcheap*, *Old Fish-street*, *St. Nicholas Shambles*, and the said *Stocks*, on Pain to forfeit such Fish or Flesh as were sold, for the first Time; and the second Time to lose their Freedoms. Which Act was made by Commandment of the King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the Tower the 17th of his Reign: And then was this *Stocks* let to Farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by Year. This *Stocks-market* was again begun to be built in the Year 1410, in the 11th of *Henry IV.* and was finished in the Year next following. In the Year 1507 the same was rented at 56*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* And in the Year 1543, *John Cotes* being Mayor, there were in this *Stocks-market*, for Fishmongers, twenty five Boards or Stalls, rented yearly at 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There were, for Butchers, eighteen Boards or Stalls, rented at 40*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and there were also Chambers above (sixteen) rented at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in all 82*l.* 3*s.*

BY the *Stocks* was a Stone Conduit set up by the Inhabitants, where before was only a Pipe of Lead, as appears by an Act of Common Council, viz.

AT a Common Council held on *Tuesday November* the 27th, 1 *Hen. VIII.* this Petition was preferred and granted.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet Persons of the Common-Council of this City of LONDON.

BESEECHING your good Lordship and Masterships, the Inhabitants dwelling about the *Stocks*, that by the Space of five or six Years past,



a Vent of Water hath run by a Pipe of Lead beside the *Stocks*; which Pipe of Lead, by reason that it is not closed, is daily hurt with Horses and Carts: It may therefore please your good Lordships and Masterships, and all our Masters of the Common-Council, to grant and give Licence unto the said Inhabitants, upon their own proper Costs and Charges, to make, or cause to be made, a little Postern of Stone, with a Cistern of Lead therein: So that the said Water shall be therein preserved and conveyed; and so to be drawn out by Cocks, to the common Weal of all the said Inhabitants thereabout dwelling. Thus at the Reverence of God, and in the Way of Charity.

NEXT to this *Stocks* was the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Woolchurch*, so called, as before mentioned, from a Beam placed in the Church-yard to weigh Wool.

THIS Church was handsome and large, and rebuilt by Licence granted in the 20th of *Henry VI.* with Condition to be built fifteen Feet from the *Stocks* Market, for sparing of Light to the same. The Parson of this Church is to have four Marks the Year, for Tithe of the *Stocks*, paid him by the Masters of the *Bridge-house*, by a special Decree made the 2d of *Henry VII.*

It was richly repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord 1629.

A handsome Skreen, at the Middle West Door of this Church, was the Gift of Captain *Edward Dickfield*, at the Time of his going out of his Office of Church-warden, in the Year 1620.

IN this Parish stood two Messuages and Tenements, in the several Tenures of *William Franklyn* and *Fabian Withers*, given for the Maintenance of one Priest, and an Anniversary in the said Church; which coming unto King *Edward VI.* by the Act that dissolved Chantries, he sold them, being the yearly Value of 8*l.* to *Alice Withers*, Widow, in the 3d of his Reign, for 44*l.*

*William Bothe* of LONDON, Grocer, made his Will June 12, 1434, to be buried in this Church, and bequeathed, *Versus Fabricam Corporis ejusd. Eccles. de Maria de Woolchurch, ita ut Parochiani ejusd. habeant Animam meam in eorum precib. specialiter recommendat. 40 Mar. Sterlin.*

ONE *Elyn Fuller*, an Inhabitant of this Parish, and buried in this Church, appointed the Rent of an House for the keeping her yearly Obiit, by her Will, bearing Date in Aug. 1521, in these Words:

“ Also, I give unto my Executor the Reversion of  
“ my House in *Westminster*, that is to say, to  
“ *Mich.* next, and five Years following, paying  
“ yearly for the same at the Feast of the Nati-  
“ vity of *St. John Baptist*, for Quit-Rent 4*s.*  
“ Farthermore, I Will, that my Executor shall  
“ keep, yearly, during the said Years, about the  
“ Time of my Departure an Obiit, that is to say,  
“ *Dirige* over Even, and Mass on the Morrow,  
“ for my Soul, Mr. *Knesworth’s* Soul, my Lady’s  
“ Soul, and all Christian Souls: And in Default  
“ hereof so made, I Will that then, and from  
“ thenceforth, the Parson and Church-wardens of  
“ *St. Mary Woolchurch* for Time being, have and  
“ occupy the said House, to the Value of four  
“ Marks by Year, paying and keeping as is above-  
“ said, an Anniversary.

ONE *George Wyngar*, by his Will, dated in Sept. 13, 1521. ordered to be buried in the Church of *Woolchurch*, beside the *Stocks* in LONDON, under a Stone lying at my Lady *Wyngar’s* Pew-Door, at the Step coming up to the Chapel.

“ Item, I Bequeath to poor Maids Marriages,  
“ 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, I Bequeath to Highways,  
“ where it is most needful, 4*l.* To every poor  
“ Householder of this my Parish, 4*d.* a-piece, to  
VOL. I.

“ the Sum of 40*s.* Item, I Bequeath to the  
“ High Altar of *St. Nicholas* Chapel 10*l.* for  
“ an Altar-Cloth of Velvet, with my Name  
“ embroider’d thereupon; with a Wing, and G.  
“ and A. and R. closed in a Knot. Also, I  
“ Will that a Subdeacon of White Damask,  
“ be made to the High Altar with my Name  
“ embroider’d, to sing in, on our *Lady-days*, in  
“ the Honour of God and our Lady, to the Va-  
“ lue of five Marks.

*John Wingar*, Grocer, Mayor, 1504, was a great Helper to the Rebuilding of this Church, and was there buried, 1505. He gave unto it by his Testament, two large Basons of Silver, and 20*l.* in Money.

Also *Richard Shore*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1505, was a great Benefactor in his Life, and by his Testament gave 20*l.* to make a Porch at the West End thereof, and was there buried.

*Richard Hatfield*, of *Steplemorden* in *Cambridge-shire*, lieth entombed there, 1467.

*Edward Deoly*, Esq; 1467.

*John Handford*, Grocer, made the Font of that Church, very curiously wrought, painted and gilded, and was there buried.

*John Archer*, Fishmonger, 1487.

*Anne Carwood* founded a Chantry there, &c.

In *Sevenoke*, into  
the World my Mother brought me;  
*Hawlden* House in *Kent*,  
with Arms ever honour’d me.  
*Westminster-hall*  
(thirty-six Years after) knew me.  
Then seeking Heaven,  
Heaven from the World took me:  
Whilome alive,  
*Thomas Scot*, Men called me:  
Now laid in Grave,  
Oblivion covereth me.

Queen Elizabeth’s Monument.

*Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. second Daughter to *Henry VIII.* begotten of the Lady *Anne Bullen* his second Wife, and Grandchild to *Henry VII.* and *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to *Edward IV.* born at *Greenwich* the 7th of *September* 1434. She succeeded her Sister, Queen *Mary*, as Queen of *England*, restoring true Religion, reducing Coin to the just Value, assisted *France* and the *Low Countries*, overcame the *Spanish* invincible Armies, and was for Prudence, Justice and Piety, not only the Patron of her Sex, but a Pattern for all Princes of *Christendom*.

She died at *Richmond* the 24th of *March* 1602, being 69 Years, six Months, and 17 Days old, when she had reigned 44 Years, four Months and seven Days.

If Royal Vertues, &c.  
They that trust in the Lord, &c.  
*Spain’s* Rod, &c.

Under her.

Th’ admired Princess through the World applaud-  
(ed,

For supreme Virtues rarest Imitation,  
Whose Sceptre’s Rule Fame’s loud-voic’d Trump  
(hath lauded

Unto the Ears of every Foreign Nation:  
Canopied under powerful Angels Wings,  
To her immortal Praise sweet Science sings.



## GIFTS.

OF the Gifts and Legacies belonging to this Parish, the Church-wardens in the Parochial Visitation, *Anno* 1693, brought in no other Account, but that they were too long to be inserted in their Presentment; and that a View might be had of them in their Parish Books.

AND they believed there was a Parsonage-House there formerly, before the same was burnt down. It appeared by the Visitation Book, *Anno* 1636, that the Glebe amounted to 22 l. 13 s. 4 d. But in the Year 1693, and the Years thereabouts, the Incumbent received but 16 l. 12 s. 4 d.

FROM *Stock's-market* East up into *Lombard-street* is *Bearbinder-lane*; then down lower in the Street called *Wallbrook*, is

The PARISH of  
St. STEPHEN WALLBROOK.

The Parish of  
St. Stephen  
Wallbrook.

ST. Stephen, to whom this Church is dedicated, was one of the seven Deacons ordained by the twelve Apostles, to take Care of the Publick Stock, and justly to distribute the same among the Widows and Poor, leaving the Exercise of Prayer, and the Ministry of the Word, to the Apostles.

HE was the first of the seven that were chosen, and was a Man that was full of Faith, and of the HOLY GHOST; did great Wonders and Miracles among the People, and with great Wisdom confuted the erroneous Opinions among the Jews concerning the Messias; whose Wisdom and Spirit they being not able to resist, they suborned false Witnesses, who deposed, That he spake Blasphemy against the Temple and the Law, saying, That JESUS of Nazareth should destroy that Place, and change the Customs that Moses delivered them; and being brought before the Council to answer the Accusation, the High Priest gave him Leave to answer for himself, which he did with great Boldness and Courage, upbraided them as stiff-necked and uncircumcised in Heart and Ears, always resisting the HOLY GHOST, as their Fathers did; and how their Fathers persecuted and slew the Prophets, which shewed before of the Coming of the Just One, of whom they have now been the Betrayers and Murderers. Hereat the Jews being cut to the Heart, gnashed on him with their Teeth, and cast him out of the City, and stoned him, calling upon GOD, and saying, *Lord Jesus receive my Spirit*; and then Kneeling down, cried with a loud Voice, *Lord, lay not this Sin to their Charge*; and having so said he fell asleep (and died) and was buried by devout Men, making great Lamentation over him. *Acts* vi. 7, 8.

IN Commemoration of this Proto-martyr, St. Stephen, there were two Festivals instituted, the one of his Passion, the other of the Invention of his Body. That of his Passion is celebrated on the 26th Day of *December*, whereas he suffered on the third of *August*; and that of his Invention on the third of *August*, whereas the Invention of his Body was on the 26th of *December*. These Festivals, at first, were celebrated on their proper Days, but afterwards were changed, the one into the Place of the other, in Reverence to the Nativity of our Saviour CHRIST; and for that his Passion was more highly esteemed than his Invention. Therefore it was thought fit that his Passion should be more solemnly celebrated next to CHRIST's Nativity, and his Invention changed to be celebrated on the 3d of *August*.

WHAT is farther written of this first Martyr, St. Stephen, may be seen in Dr. Cave's Lives of the Fathers.

Robert Chickly, Mayor in the Year 1428, the sixth of Henry VI, gave to this Parish of St. Stephen, one Plat of Ground, containing 208 Feet and a half in Length, and sixty six Feet in Breadth, thereupon to build their new Church, and for their Church-yard. And in the seventh of Henry VI, the said Robert (one of the Founders) laid the first Stone for himself, the second for William Stondon, Mayor, with whose Goods the Ground that the Church standeth on, and the Houling, with the Ground of the Church-yard, was bought by the said Chickly for two hundred Marks from the Grocers, which had been let before for twenty six Marks the Year. Robert Whittingham, Draper, laid the third Stone; Henry Barton then Mayor, &c.

THE said Chickly gave 100 l. more to the said Work, and bore the Charges of all the Timber Work on the Procession Way, and laid the Lead upon it of his own Cost. He also gave all the Timber for the Roofing of the two Side Isles, and paid for the Carriage thereof.

THIS Church was finished in the Year 1439. The Breadth thereof was 67 Feet, and Length 125 Feet; the Church-yard 90 Feet in Length, and 37 in Breadth, and more. Robert Whittingham, (made Knight of the Bath) in the Year 1432, purchased the Patronage of this Church from John Duke of Bedford, Uncle to Henry VI, and Edward IV, in the second of his Reign, and gave it to Richard Lee, then Mayor.

THIS old Church of St. Stephen Wallbrook was repaired and beautified in the Years 1622, 1623, 1626, and 1632: The whole Cost amounting to 510 l. 15 s. 6 d.

IN this Church was a certain Anniversary founded to be celebrated; and a Messuage, in the Occupation of one Thomas Waghams, given for the Maintaining thereof. Which coming into King Edward the VIth's Hands, it was granted in the third of his Reign to John How and John Broxholm.

AT this Church of St. Stephen Wallbrook Dr. Feckenham, Dean of St. Paul's, and other Popish Priests of the best Eloquence, in the Beginning of Queen Mary's Reign, frequently preached up here their Papal Doctrines to the Citizens: And of this Church a remarkable Man was now Incumbent, namely, Dr. Pendleton the Turncoat, who forsook the Religion when Queen Mary came to the Crown, which he earnestly professed in King Edward's Days, notwithstanding his Protestations to the contrary.

AT a House within this Parish Dr. Story, and other Commissioners of Queen Mary, for Matters of Religion, came one Day to Dinner, and sent for Citizens charged with Heresy and Treason.

THIS Church, being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, was rebuilt *Anno* 1676, at the publick Charge, except the Wainscoting, which was done by the Grocers Company.

THIS Building is looked upon as the Master-piece of the great Sir Christopher Wren; it is a most exquisite Piece of Architecture, admired by every one who sees it, of any Taste, and talked of all over Europe; nay, one Author says, very justly, perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern Building that can vie with this in Taste and Proportion. There is not a Beauty, which the Plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in its greatest Perfection; and Foreigners call our Judgment in Question, for understanding its Graces no better, and allowing it no higher a Degree of Fame.

THE Building is in this Manner: The Walls and Tower are Stone; Roof within, over the Middle Isle, is arched; in the Center of which is a Cu-



a Cupola, and a Lanthorn in the Middle of that ; and over the rest of the Church the Roof is flat, all covered with Lead, and supported by Columns and Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order ; here are three Isles, and a cross Isle paved with Stone ; that of the Church and Chancel lying level, to which you ascend 15 Steps from the Street.

THE Roof and Cupola are adorned with an Entablature and Arches ; also with Enrichments of Shields, Palm-Branches and Roses, of Fret-work, and Pannels of Crocket-work. The Walls are wainscotted 10 Feet high, having Enrichments of the Grocers Arms within an handsome Compartment of Palm-Branches, &c. at the North End of the cross Isle is a Door-case, finely enriched with various Kinds of Fruit and Leaves ; at the North East Angle is another, and at the West End a third, very magnificent and ornamental, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with Cherubims, Festoons, and Arms of *Chichly*, all of right Wainscot, of which Species of Timber is also the Altar-piece, which is adorned with two Columns, their Architrave, Frise, and Cornice of the aforesaid Order ; on the Cornice are the King's Arms, with Supporters carved, gilt and painted between two Lamps, standing one at each End of the Pediment ; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black (between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*) and under a Cherubim, and these under a Glory ; without the Columns, are the *Creed* and *Lord's Prayer* done in Black on Gold, each under the Figure of a Dove descending, above which are two Shields, with Compartment, and Festoons, with other Enrichments to the whole, of Fruit, Leaves, &c. gilt with Gold ; and on the Northerly Shield, are the Arms, Or a Chevron between three Cinquefoils Gules, intended, perhaps, for *Chichley*. The Communion-Table, which is a Semicircle finely finnier'd, and its Frame carved, is placed on a Foot-pace of Black and White Marble, inclosed with a circular Rail and Ballister, which are two Steps (of Black Marble) higher than the Chancel : The Pulpit is also finely carved and finnier'd, and has Enrichments of Cherubims, Cupids, Festoons, and a Lamp. Here is also a White Marble Font, whose Type is curiously carved.

THE Dimensions of this Church are, Length 75 Feet, Breadth 36, Altitude of the Middle Roof 34 Feet ; of the Cupola and Lanthorn 58 Feet ; and of the Tower to the Top of the Rail and Ballister, about 70 Feet.

#### MONUMENTS.

THERE are these Monuments in this Church for the Dead.

*Thomas Southwell*, first Parson of this new Church, who lieth buried in the Choir.

*John Dunstable*, Master of Astronomy and Musick, in the Year 1453.

Sir *Richard Lee*, Mayor twice, who gave the said Parsonage to the Grocers.

*Rowland Hill*, Mayor 1549.

Sir *Thomas Pope*, First Treasurer of the Augmentations, with his Wife *Dame Margaret*.

Sir *John Cootes*, Mayor, 1542.

Sir *John York*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, 1549.

*Edward Jackman*, Sheriff, 1564.

*Richard Acheley*, Grocer.

Doctor *Owen*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.*

*John Kirbie*, Grocer, 1578, and others.

A Friend to Virtue,  
a Lover of Learning,  
A Foe to Vice,  
and vehement Corrector,  
A prudent Person,  
all Truth supporting,  
A Citizen sage,  
and worthy Counsellor,  
A Lover of Wisdom,  
of Justice a Furtherer :  
Loe, here, his Corpse lieth,  
Sir *Rowland Hill* by Name,  
Of London late Lord Mayor,  
and Alderman of the same.

Venerabili viro *Rogero Fenton*, *Lancastriensi*,  
Aulæ *Pembrochianæ* in Academia *Cantabrigiensi*  
olim Socio, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori ; viro insigni-  
niter docto, pio, dilecto, sed immatura nimis  
Morte obrepto, Sancti *Stephani* sua (dum viverat)  
Parochia, ex justo sensu & sui & communis damni,  
hoc pii Doloris Testimonium, Cordibus prius im-  
pressum viventium, jamq; Lapide tantum expres-  
sum Monumentum, ut sacrum Amoris sui Memo-  
riale,

Cum perpetuæ Memoria voto, posuit.

Qui obiit 16 Jan. An. Dom. 1615, Ætat. suæ 50.

Clauditur hoc Tumulo  
qui Cælum Pectore clausit  
*Dunstable* I. juris,  
Astrorum conscius, illo  
Judice, novit hiramis  
abscondita pandere Cæli.  
Hic Vir erat tua Laus,  
tua Lux, tua Musica, Princeps,  
Quique suas dulces  
per mundum sparserat Artes,  
Anno Mil. C quater,  
semel L. tria jungito, Christi.  
Pridie natale sidus  
transmigrat ad astra,  
Suscipiant proprium  
Civem Cæli sibi Cives.

Musarum doctus  
pietatis fidus alumnus,  
*Edwardus Monecroft*  
corpus inane jacet :  
Spiritus Ætherea superest  
tamen arce receptus,  
Quo sibi dum vixit  
noverit ante viam  
Mens pia, larga manus  
Sparsim disperfit egenis,  
Divitias Cæli  
Divitiasque Soli.

#### In the CHANCEL.

Within this Grave entombed lies  
a Man of honest Fame,  
A Grocer of this noble Town,  
*John Kirbie* was his Name.  
He lived forty Years and nine  
in Credit with the best :  
He dy'd such Time as here you see,  
his Soul in Heaven doth rest.

Obiit 17. die Julii An. Dom. 1578.

An antient Tomb in the North Isle of the Choir had this Inscription :

Hic jacet *Thomas Pope*, primus Thesaurarius  
Augmentationum : Et domina *Margareta* uxor  
ejus : Quæ quidem *Margareta* obiit 16 die Ja-  
nuarii, An. Dom. 1538.



This Life hath on earth  
no certain while,  
Example by *John, Mary,*  
and *Oliver Stile,*  
Who under this Stone  
lye buried in the dust,  
And putteth you in memory  
that dye all must.  
*John Stile* born in *An. 1582.*  
the 22. of *May,*  
Dyed in *An. 1583.*  
of June the 25. day.  
Also the 5. of *October, 1583.*  
*Mary Stile* born was,  
The 5. of *August, 1585.*  
out of this Life did pass.  
*Oliver Stile* the 25. of *February, 1584.*  
this mortal life begun,  
And ended the same the 9. of *August 1585.*  
his course then being run.  
Thus may you see,  
that as you are, so were we,  
And as we now be,  
even so shall ye.  
Yet none can tell  
the hour, or when,  
That gift was never  
given to man:  
Therefore while you  
have time and space,  
Pray unto God  
for Mercy and Grace.

THE Monuments that have been erected for the Dead, since the Church was new built, are these:

ON a Pillar next the South East Angle of the middle Isle, a small white Marble Monument, adorned with the small Figures of a Man and a Woman standing in full Proportion, and that of a Woman encountering with Death, Cherubims, &c. in Memory of

*John Lilbourn*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*,  
obit 15 *October 1678.* Aged 49.

ARMS here are, *Three Water-bouchets.*

*Daniel Brown*, Common-Council-Man of this Ward 21 Years, obit 20 *October 1698*, in the 65th Year of his Age, much lamented by all that knew him; and also his Wife and Children, to whose Memory is erected a white Marble Monument in the South Wall.

ARMS. *Argent, three Martlets between two Flaunches sable, each of the latter charged with a Lyon passant of the first; impaled with Argent on a Fess Gules three Mullets, and a fourth Or, on a Canton of the second.*

A square Marble Table on the North Wall of the Church, thus inscribed:

Disce dies numerare tuos, tam præterit atas  
Furtivo pede, sinceram fugit umbra quietam,  
Quærens mortales nati ut succubere possint,  
A tergo Lictor, dum spirans victima mortis,  
Ignoras horam qua te tua fata vocabunt,  
Marmora dum spectas, perit irrevocabile tem-

[pus.

Hoc jacet in tumulo Medicus *Nathanael*  
[Hodges.

In spe Cælorum, nunc terræ filius, olim  
Qui fuit Oxonii, scriptis de peste superstes.

Nat. XIII. Sept. MDCXXIX.

Obiit X Junii MDCLXXXVIII.

ARMS. *Or, a Crescent sable, on a Canton of the second, a Coronet of the first.*

ON the North Side of the Chancel is a neat white Marble Monument, enrich'd with his Busto under a Curtain in Festoon; these under a winged Hour-glass, within a Circle gilt, and between four Lamps and Urns thus inscribed:

Hic jacet reliquiæ Percivalli Gilbourne, Pharmacop. Mercatoris, qui obiit Dec. 1. An. Salutis MDCXCIV. Ætat. LXXVIII.

Cujus filii superstites *Gulielmus, Edwardus, Filia Maria & Anna*, pietatis ergo, Monumentum hoc collocarunt.

ARMS. *Azure, on a Chevron Or, three Roses Gules, seeded proper, within a Border of the second, and a Crescent for a Difference.*

*Robert Marriott's* Monument is on a Pillar near the Altar-Rails fronting South West, adorned with two twisted Columns; Entablature and Pediment of the Composite Order; two Urns, &c. and this Inscription:

Deo O. M. Sacrum,

E T

Piæ Memoria

Roberti Marriot, S. S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ pastoris vigilantiss. viri in prædicando vere Divini, ut Orationis gravitate auditorum animos simul permulceret, convinceretque, moribus quidem antiquis necnon suavissimis, ut simplicitati gratiam, conciliaret; vitæ denique integerrimi, ut quæ tradidisset ore suo & confirmaret Exemplo; in celestem Patriam emigravit, Maii XIV. Anno Æræ Christianæ MDCLXXXIX. Ætat. LXXXI.

Hic juxta etiam *Marthæ* ejusdem *Roberti*, pientissimæ Conjugis & Liberos duorum reliquiæ sitæ sunt; viz. *Roberti Marriott*, ex Hospitio Graiensi, Armigeri, & *Elizabethæ, Will. Pett*, (heu!) Conjugis dilectissimæ duorum natûrum matris. Hoc quaecunque Monumentum, urbis hujus civis & Pharmacopæus *Willielmus Pett*, socero semper Colendo, &c. pietatis ergo mærens posuit.

ARMS. *Barry of six impaled with a Fess, embattled between six Roundels. No Colours depicted.*

*German Bazin*, ob. 28 February 1704, also *Abraham* his Son, by *Alice* Daughter of *William Morton*, obit April 1693.

ARMS of *Bazin*; *An Escutcheon Ermin, impaled with a Talbot passant. No Colours.*

THIS on a black Marble Grave-stone, near the Step to the Altar.

UPON a Grave-stone in the Chancel near the Rails, lies *Sir Samuel Moyer*, Bart. a *Turkey* Merchant, who liv'd in this Parish forty Years. Departed the 27th of April, 1716.

UNDER a Grave-stone in the middle Isle lies *Mr. Jos. Williams*, Gent. departed the 9th of January 1716. Aged 44.

## G I F T S.

How it was with this Parish as to its charitable Endowments, may appear hence: That it hath an Income of about 100 l. per Annum, employed in repairing and adorning the Church, and towards the building an House for the Minister. And the Remainder goeth to the Relief of the Poor: But by whom, and to what Uses originally given, is unknown.

A Legacy was left in Trust to the Parish by one *Dickenson*, for charitable Uses, to the Value of 20 l. per Annum.



HERE also was a Parsonage-House before the great Fire; but burnt down and rebuilt by *Jerome Rawstorne*, upon a Lease of 40 Years, commencing 1674, Ground Rent 17 *l.* There is kept a Map, or Survey of the Dimensions of the Ground.

TO this Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of *St. Bennet Sherehog*, the old Church belonging to which having stood in *Cheap Ward*, is there taken Notice of.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Grocers Company. The Value of the united Parishes, by Act of Parliament, is 100 *l. per An.* *St. Stephen's* is rated in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and *St. Bennet's* at 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Joseph Watson*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Biscoe*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at Eleven o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells. Here is a Sermon on every *Good-Friday*, the Gift of Mr. *Dickenson*.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS,
are,	are;

2 Church-wardens.	Uncertain.
-------------------	------------

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Wallbrook*; Part of *Bucklersbury*; Part of *Budge-row*; *Bond-court*, *Barge-yard*, *Bell-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 76.

A Boy named *Robert Fitz-Paine*, 20 *Hen. III.* fell from an Horse in *Wallbrook-street* by a Fright which *Rob. de Donstable* put the Horse into, on which the said *Robert* rode; and within a Month after he died. For this the said *Robert* appeared at the *Tower* before the King's Justices that then sat there upon the Pleas of the Crown, and was not suspected to intend the Death of the other. Yet because he affrighted the Horse foolishly and ignorantly, it was judged an Accident; but he was committed to Jail for his Folly.

LOWER down from this Parish-Church are divers Houses, namely one, wherein *Sir Richard Baker*, a Knight of *Kent*, was lodged, and one wherein dwelled Mr. *Thomas Gore*, a Merchant, famous for Hospitality.

ON the West Side of this *Wallbrook-street*; over-against the *Stocks-market*, is a Part of the High Street, called the *Poultry*, on the South West Side, till over against *St. Mildred's Church*, and the *Scaldingwike*, is of this Ward.

THEN down again *Wallbrook-street*, some small Distance, is *Bucklersbury*, a Street so called from *Buckle*, that some Time was Owner thereof; Part of which Street on both Sides, three or four Houses, to the Course of the Brook, is of this Ward; and so down *Wallbrook-street* to the South Corner: From whence West, down *Budge-row*, a small Distance to an Alley, and thro' that Alley South, by the West End thereof, *St. John's Church* upon *Wallbrook* stood; by the South Side and East End of the same again to *Wallbrook Corner*, the Parish of *St. John Upon Wallbrook*, or *St. John Baptist*.

THIS Parish is united, since the Fire, to *St. Antholin's*, in *Cordwainers-street Ward*, where more will be said of it; but as to the Church, it was called *St. John Upon Wallbrook*, because the West End thereof was on the very Bank of *Wallbrook*, by *Horshoe-bridge*, a Bridge over the Brook in *Horse-bridge-lane*.

THIS Church was new built in the Year 1621, but had no Monuments; of any Account, in it, except these, for.

N<sup>o</sup> 33 VOL. I.

*William Combarton*, Skinner, who gave Lands to that Church, and was bury'd 1410.

*John Stone*, Taylor, one of the Sheriffs 1466, was likewise buried there.

THIS Church, burnt down by the great Fire, was not rebuilt, but remains now a Burying-place.

No Parsonage-House, or Sight of a Parsonage-House; nor any Garden belonging to the Parson; as it was given in at the Parochial Visitation, 1693; yet in the Visitation, 1636, there was a Parsonage-House.

AND now we proceed to the modern State of this Ward:

THE Streets and Lanes in this Ward are *Wallbrook*, as far as *Bucklersbury* on both Sides. The modern State of Wallbrook Ward.

*Bucklersbury*, the last End on both Sides, about eighty Feet.

*Budge-row*, the last End on both Sides, about seventy Feet.

*Dowgate*, the North End on the West Side, as far as *Cloak-lane*; and on the East Side as far as against *Tallowchandlers-Hall*.

*Cannon-street*, on both Sides; as far as *Green-lettice-lane*, on the South Side, and to *Abchurch-lane* on the North Side.

*St. Swithen's-lane*, on both Sides the Way, almost as far as *Bearbinder-lane*.

*Bearbinder-lane*, the Whole; except about thirty-five Feet at the last End.

*Lombard-street*, about 175 Feet on both Sides of the West End next *Stocks-market*, which this Ward also takes in.

*Sherborn-lane*, the South End on both Sides, for about 120 Feet.

*Busb-lane*, from *Cannon-street* Southwards on both Sides as far as *Cross-lane*; which hath the North Side in this Ward.

*Suffolk-street*, the West Side, at the North End, for about 85 Feet downwards.

*Green-lettice-lane*, only the West Side.

*Abchurch-lane*, the West Side, as far as the Church.

IN all these Streets and Lanes are several Courts and Places of Name which shall be taken Notice of in the respective Places; of which in Order.

*Wallbrook*. This Street of *Wallbrook* is well built, and inhabited by Merchants, and by Tradesmen, especially Furriers, for which it is of Note. On the East Side is *Bond-court*, which is large and open, the Turning at the upper End having good Houses, and Free-stone Pavement; and that Entrance into this Court is broad enough for a Coach; or a Cart. On the West Side is *Bell-Inn*, which is but indifferent.

*St. Stephen's Wallbrook Church*, seated on the East Side, and on the South Side of *Stocks-market*.

UP further North is *Stocks-market*: As to the present State of which, it is converted to a quite contrary Use: For, instead of Flesh and Fish sold there before the Fire, are now sold Fruits, Roots, and Herbs; for which it is very considerable; and much resorted to, being of Note for having the choicest in their Kind of all Sorts.

THIS Market is a large Tract of Ground, taking up not only all that which was the antient Flesh and Fish-markets, but also the Ground on which *Woolchurch* stood, and contains from North to South in Length, thro' the Midst, about 230 Feet; and in Breadth, from East to West in the Midst, about 108 Feet, beside the waste Ground on the East and West Sides, which serve as a Street for Passage of People. On the East Side were planted Rows of Trees; very pleasant to the Inhabitants, this Side being much better than the West.



West. About the Middle of this Row is an Entrance into a Court, in which is a good large House, within the Bounds of this Market-Place; and more towards the North Side, are twenty two Standing Stalls, covered over, for Shelter of Fruit there-fold, as well on Market-Days as at other Times. The rest of the Market-Place is taken up by Gardeners and others, for the Sale of Fruits, Roots, Herbs, and Flowers: But at the South West Corner there are two Ranges of Stalls for a few Butchers, under a Shelter, with Racks, Blocks, Scales, &c.

*The Statue of  
K. Charles II.*  
At the North End of this Market-place, by a Water-Conduit-Pipe, is erected the Statue of King Charles II, which was done at the sole Charge of Sir Robert Viner, Alderman, Knight and Baronet; of this clumsy Piece of Sculpture, we beg Leave to give the following Account, from an ingenious Author we have before quoted. "It is impossible to quit this Place, saith he, without taking Notice of the Equestrian Statue raised here in Honour of Charles II. A Thing in itself so exceedingly ridiculous and absurd, that 'tis not in one's Power to look upon it without reflecting on the Tastes of those who set it up: But, when we enquire into the History of it, the Farce improves upon our Hands, and, what was before contemptible, grows entertaining. This Statue was originally made for John Sobieski, King of Poland, but, by some Accident, was left upon the Workman's Hands: About the same Time the City was Loyal enough to pay their Devoirs to King Charles, immediately upon his Restoration; and, finding this Statue ready made to their Hands, resolved to do it the cheapest Way, and convert the *Polander* into a *Briton*; and the *Turk* underneath his Horse, into *Oliver Cromwell*, to make their Compliment compleat. In this very Manner it appears at present, and the Turbant upon the last mentioned Figure is yet an undeniable Proof of the Truth of the Story.

OUT of *Stocks-Market* is an Entrance into *Lombard-street*, which is but narrow, until it is past *Pope's-head-alley*, and then it widens and makes a good handsome Street, being also graced with lofty and good Buildings; for the generality taken up by Goldsmiths: But there is but little of the Street in this Ward, except towards this End, the rest being in *Langborn Ward*, is there treated of.

*Bearbinder-lane*, a Place of no great Account as to Trade; it comes out of *Stocks-Market*, and falls into *St. Swithen's-lane*; Part is in *Langborn Ward*.

*St. Swithen's-lane*, well inhabited by Merchants and others. This Lane comes out of *Lombard-street* by *St. Mary Woolnoth Church*, and passing by *Dove-court* and *Bearbinder-lane*, (both which have some small Part in this Ward, but the greatest in *Langborn Ward*, have been there mentioned) and falls into *Cannon-street* by *St. Swithen's Church*. In this Lane are the following Places;

*Brite's-alley*, formerly called *Horsehoe-alley*, is both narrow and small, having but one House with a Passage into *Sherborn-lane*.

*New-court*, a very handsome large Place, with an open Passage into it for Coach or Cart: Here are very good Buildings, with Inhabitants answerable; and at the upper End is a very good large House, inclosed from the rest by a handsome Pale.

*Salters-hall*, a large Building seated in a good Court, with a Free-stone Pavement and well built Houses: Adjoining to the said Hall, is a large Presbyterian Meeting-house, handsomely fitted within, as to the Pews, &c. Out of this Court is a Passage into the Back-side of *St. Swithen's Church*, which falls into *Cannon-street*. In this Passage is *Whistler's-court*, which is pretty large, well built and inhabited, having a Free-stone Pavement.

MORE towards *Cannon-street*, is *Oxford-court*, which is pretty large and open, especially the upper End, where are good Houses. And in this Place antiently stood the House of the Prior of *Tortington* in *Suffex*, which afterwards fell to the Earls of *Oxford*, and, in process of Time, from one to another, at length it was converted into Buildings, as now it is, and yet retains the Name of *Oxford-court*.

*Sherborn-lane* begins at the Corner of *Swithen's-lane*, by the Sign of the *Cock* against the back Gate of the *Post-Office*, and with a turning Passage by *St. Mary Abchurch*, falls into *Cannon-street*.

*Cannon-street* begins in the West by the Corner of *Dowgate-hill* on the South, and *Wallbrook* on the North, and runs Eastwards into *Great Eastcheap*, a Street well built, and inhabited by good Tradesmen, and is a great Thoroughfare; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *Green Lattice-lane*, which hath the West Side in this Ward, the East being in *Candlewick Ward*, where it is spoken of. In this Street is *St. Swithen's Church*, seated on the West Side, and at the South East Corner of *St. Swithen's-lane*. It is in the Diocese of *LONDON*; the Prior of *Tortington* was Patron. It was destroyed in the Fire of *LONDON*, is rebuilt in a very handsome Manner of Free-stone, with a spired Steeple leaded, and hath a very fine Dial hanging over into the Street; and to this Church is united the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw*; the Church whereof was burnt down and not rebuilt.

OVER against *St. Swithen's Church* is the famous old Stone called *London Stone*.

THIS Stone, before the Fire of *LONDON*, was much worn away; and, as it were, but a Stump remaining: But it is now, for the Preservation of it, cased over with a new Stone, handsomely wrought, cut hollow underneath, so as the old Stone may be seen, the new one being over it, to shelter and defend the old one.

ON the South Side of this Street, and almost against *St. Swithen's Church*, is *Turn-wheel-lane*, which runs up to *Dowgate-hill*, being a Place well inhabited.

THE Parish-Church of *St. Mary Bothaw* stood in these Parts, burnt in the great Fire, not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *St. Swithen's*, as was said before.

*Bucklersbury* falls into *Wallbrook*, almost against *St. Stephen's Wallbrook Church*. It is a Place well built and inhabited: But in this Ward there is no great Part, the most being in *Cordwainers Ward*, where it will be taken Notice of.

NEAR this Street more Southward, stood the Church of *St. John Baptist*, which being destroyed by the Fire, is now enclosed for a Church-yard, and the Parish united to *St. Antholin's*.



IN this Ward these following Lanes have some small Part, the greatest Part lying in other Wards, namely, *Budge-row*, and *Cloak-lane*, in *Vintry Ward*; *Busb-lane*, and *Suffolk-street*, in *Downgate Ward*; and *Green Lettice-lane*, in *Langborn Ward*.

THERE are to Watch at the several Places, or Stands, in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and twenty Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several

Courts holden at *Guildhall*, in the Month of *October*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy; eight Common-Council-Men; nine Constables; six Scavengers; thirteen Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON at 33 *l.* 5 *s.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *John Tash*.

## C H A P. XIII.

## D O W N G A T E W A R D.

Downgate Ward.

**D**OWNGATE, or *Downgate*, Ward, begins at the South End of *Wallbrook Ward*, over-against where the East End of *St. John's Church* upon *Wallbrook* stood, and descends on both Sides to where *Downgate* stood on the *Thames*, and is so called, from that Down-going, or descending, which there is to it; and from this *Downgate* the Ward took its Name. This Ward turneth into *Thames-street* Westward, about ten Houses on a Side, to the Course of *Wallbrook*; but East in *Thames-street* (on both Sides) to *Ebgate-lane*, or *Old-Swan*; and over-against *Ebgate*, the Land Side hath many Lanes turning up, as shall be shewed.

BUT first to begin with the High Street, called *Downgate*: At the upper End thereof was a handsome Conduit of *Thames Water*, castellated, and made in the Year 1568, at the Charge of the Citizens, and was called, *The Conduit upon Downgate*.

ON the West Side of this Street is the *Tallow-Chandlers-hall* low-Chandlers Hall, a large handsome Building, with Piazza's adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan Order*.

SOMEWHAT lower stands the *Skimmers-hall* Skinners Hall, a noble Structure built with fine Brick, and richly finished, the Hall with right Wainscot, and the great Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is said to have cost 18000 *l.* Building. This Hall was called *Copped Hall* by Downgate, in the Parish of *St. John* upon *Wallbrook*. In the 19th Year of *Edward II*, *Ralph Cobham* possessed it, with five Shops, &c.

THIS Company of Skinners in LONDON, was incorporated by *Edward III*, in the first of his Reign: They had two Brotherhoods of *Corpus Christi*, viz. one at *St. Mary Spittle*, the other at *St. Mary Bethlem*, without *Bishopsgate*. *Richard II*, in the 18th of his Reign, granted them to make their two Brotherhoods one, by the Name of the Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* of Skinners. Divers Royal Persons were named to be Founders and Brethren of this Fraternity; to wit, six Kings, nine Dukes, two Earls, and one Lord. Kings, *Edward III*, *Richard II*, *Henry IV*, *Henry V*, *Henry VI*, and *Edward IV*.

THIS Fraternity had also once every Year, on *Corpus Christi Day*, after Noon, a Procession, which passed through the principal Streets of the City; wherein was borne more than one hundred lighted Torches of Wax (costly garnished) and above two hundred Clerks and Priests, in Surplices and Copes, singing. After which was the Sheriffs Servants, the Clerks of the Compters, Chaplains for the Sheriffs, the

Mayor's Serjeants, the Counsel of the City, the Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet, and then the Skinners in their best Liveries.

THEN lower down, there was a College of Priests called *Jesus Commons*, a House well furnished with Brass, Pewter, Napery, Plate, &c. besides a large Library well stored with Books. All which, of old Time, were given to a Number of Priests that should keep Commons there; and as one left this Place (by Death, or otherwise) another should be admitted into his room. But this Order being discontinued, the said House was dissolved and turned to Tenements.

DOWN lower is *Elbow-lane*, and at the Corner thereof was one great Stone House, called *Old Hall*: It is now taken down, and divers Houses of Timber placed there. This was some Time pertaining to *William de pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of *St. Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, in the Reign of *Henry I*. In this *Elbow-lane* is the *Innholders-hall* Innholders Hall, and other good Houses: This Lane runneth West, and turneth South into *Thames-street*; and therefore (from that Bending) is called *Elbow-lane*. On the East Side of this *Downgate-street* was the great old House called the *Erbar*, near to the Church of *St. Mary Bothaw*; *Jefferey Scroope* held it by the Gift of *Edward III*, in the fourteenth of his Reign. It belonged since to *John Nevell*, Lord of *Raby*, then to *Richard Nevell*, Earl of *Warwick*; *Nevell*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was lodged there, 1457. Then it came to *George Duke of Clarence*, and his Heirs Males, by the Gift of *Edward IV*, in the fourteenth of his Reign.

BUT to give a fuller (and that an authentic) Account of this antient Royal Messuage. The highest that *Stow* could go was, that *Edward III*, gave it to one of the honourable Family of the *Scroopes*. The last Possessor of that Name was *William le Scroope*, Knight, who lived in the Reign of *Henry IV*: He gave it for Term of Life to his Brother *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*, who married *Joan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaster*, who was his second Wife; from whom descended *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, who possessed that House; and being slain at *Barnet Field*, after his Death, this was given to *George Duke of Clarence*, who married *Isabel*, Daughter of the said Earl of *Warwick*, by Parliament, and to his Heirs, so long as there was Issue Male of the Marquis *Montacute's* Body living. And if it chanced the said Issue Male to die, during the Life of the said Duke, then the said Duke to remain seized for Term of Life, saving the Right to all others, then



then the Marquis and his Issue. *Ralph Nevell* Earl of *Westmoreland*, died seized thereof the 4th of *Henry VI*; *Joan* his Wife the 19th; *Richard* Earl of *Sarum* (Son to the said Earl, of *Dame Joan*) the 38th Year of the same King; and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* (Son of the said *Richard* Earl of *Sarum*) the 10th of *Edward IV*; and *George* Duke of *Clarence* the 18th of the same King. After his Death, *Edward* his Son was seized of it. After, *George* Duke of *Bedford* (Son of *John Nevell*, Marquis *Montacute*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum* aforesaid) died without Issue Male, 1 *Edward V*, the Lands remaining in the Hands of *Edward*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, till 15 *Henry VII*, at which Time he was attainted. And so the Lands came to the Crown, and there remained till 3 *Henry VIII*, at which Time he gave it to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, and the Heirs Male of his Body. And Anno 4to, the King gave the Reversion to Sir *Thomas Bulleyn*, Knight, and the Heirs Male of his Body. Anno 5to. he restored, by his Letters Patents, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and to all the Lands of *Richard* Earl of *Sarum*, who by Colour of Restitution entered, and was attainted 31 *Henry VIII*; so the Lands came back to the Crown, and was given the 32d of the same King, to Sir *Philip Hoby*, who the 36th sold it to one *Doulphin* a Draper, who Anno 1 *Maria*, sold it to the Company of Drapers.

BUT notwithstanding this Account, by some Lawyers and Historians in those Days, it appears by the Rolls Anno 6 *Henry IV*, that there was a Surrender of this Messuage of the *Erbar* from *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland* to the King, for the Use of *John Darrel*, and *Walter de Arkham*. And *Richard III*, possess'd this *Erbar*, called then, *The King's Palace*. And one *Ralph Dewel*, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, was Keeper of this Place to the said King *Richard*, who made divers Reparations, as well upon the said Place, as other Houses thereunto belonging; particularly a Brewhouse called the *Chequer*, belonging to the same, as appeareth by a Ledger-Book of that King's, wherein the Accompts of the said *Ralph* are said to be examined by *John Herwyk* one of the King's Auditors: And that Orders were given to *Lethington*, Bailiff of the Lordship of *Clavering* in *Essex*, to content him, 14l. 18s. 3d. ob. remaining behind in Arrears due to him for the said Reparations.

BUT it was built by Sir *Thomas Pullison*, Mayor, and was afterwards inhabited by Sir *Fr. Drake*, that famous Warrior and Navigator.

NEXT to this great House, is a Lane turning to *Busb-lane* (of old Time called *Carter-lane* from Carts and Carmen having Stables there) and now called *Chequer-lane*, or *Chequer-alley*, from an Inn called the *Chequer*.

IN *Thames-street*, on the *Thames* Side West from *Dowgate*, is *Greenwich-lane*, of old Time so called, and now *Friar-lane*, from such a Sign there set up. In this Lane is the Joiners Hall, which is remarkable for a curious and magnificent Screen at the Entrance into it, having *Demy* Savages and other Enrichments well carved in right Wainscot, and the great Parlour is wainscotted with Cedar.

THEN is *Grantham-lane*, so called from *John Grantham*, some Time Mayor and Owner thereof, whose House was very large and strong, built of Stone. *Ralph Dodmer*, first a Brewer, then a Mercer, Mayor 1529, dwelt there, and kept his Mayoralty in that House: It is now a Brewhouse, as it was before.

THEN was *Dowgate*, which is spoken of in another Place. East from this Place is *Cosin-lane*, named from one *William Cosin* that dwelt there, in the 4th of *Richard II*, as divers his Pre-

decessors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. *William Cosin* dwelling there, was one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1306, the 34th of *Edward I*. That House stood at the South End of the Lane, having an old and artificial Conveyance of *Thames* Water into it, and was a Dyehouse, called *Lombard's Messuage*. Adjoining to that House was once erected an Engine to convey *Thames* Water to *Dowgate* Conduit aforesaid.

NEXT to this Lane on the East, is the *Steel- The Steelyard.* *houfe*, or *Steelyard* (as they term it) a Place for Merchants of *Almain*, that used to bring hither, as well Wheat, Rye, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Masts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloth, Wainscots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Merchandizes. Unto these Merchants, in the Year 1259, *Henry III*. in the 44th of his Reign, at the Request of his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted that all and singular the Merchants, having a House in the City of LONDON, commonly called *Gilda Aula Teutonicorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all such Freedom, and free Usages or Liberties, as by the King and in his noble Progenitors Time, they had, and enjoyed, &c. This Charter granted to the *Teutonics*, the King confirmed by this Letter directed to the Citizens of LONDON, in these Words:

*Henricus Dei Gratia, &c.*

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of  
" *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*,  
" &c. To the Citizens of LONDON, to  
" whom these Presents shall come, greeting:  
" Know ye that at the Instance of the most Sc-  
" rene Prince of the *Roman* Empire, our Brother,  
" we have granted to these Merchants of *Almain*,  
" who have a House in our City of LONDON,  
" which is called commonly *Gyhall Teutonicorum*,  
" that we will maintain them all and every one,  
" and preserve them through our whole Kingdom,  
" in all their Liberties and free Customs, which  
" they have used in our Times, and in the Times  
" of our Progenitors, and will not withdraw such  
" Liberties and free Customs from them, nor suf-  
" fer them to be at all withdrawn from, &c.  
" Witness myself at *Westminster* the 15th of *June*,  
" in the 44th Year of our Reign.

*Edward I*. renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father. And in the 10th Year of the same *Edward*, *Henry Wales* being Mayor, a great Controversy did arise between the said Mayor and the Merchants of the Haunce of *Almaine*, about the Reparations of *Bishopsgate*, then likely to fall; for that the said Merchants enjoyed divers Privileges, in respect of maintaining the said Gate, which they now denied to repair. For the appeasing of which Controversy, the King sent his Writ to the Treasurer, and Barons of his *Exchequer*, commanding that they should make Inquisition thereof: Before whom, the Merchants being called, when they were not able to discharge themselves, since they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the same; a Precept was sent to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to restrain the said Merchants to make the Reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunce, *Ralph de Cussarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludero de Denovar*, a Burgess of *Trivon*, *John of Aras*, a Burgess of *Trivon*, *John de Dele*, a Burgess of *Munster*, then remaining in the said City of LONDON, for themselves and all other Merchants of the Haunce: And so they granted 210 Marks Sterling to the Mayor and Citizens, and undertook that they and their Successors should from Time to Time repair the said Gate,



Gate, and bear the third Part of the Charges in Money, and Men to defend it in Case of Need.

AND for this Agreement, the said Mayor and Citizens granted to the said Merchants their Liberties, which they long enjoyed; as namely, amongst the other Things, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and sell it in their Garners, within the Space of 40 Days after they had laid it up; except by the Mayor and Citizens they were expressly forbidden; because of Dearth, or other reasonable Occasions. Also they might have their Alderman, as they had been accustomed, provided always he were of the City, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, as often as any should be chosen, and should take the Oath before them to maintain Justice in their Courts, and to behave themselves in their Office according to Law, and as it stood with the Customs of the City.

THIS whole Matter between the City and the Merchants of the Haunce is thus related in an authentic Book in the Chamber of LONDON, which is thus translated from the *Latin*.

*An Agreement between the Citizens of LONDON and the Teutons, Anno 10. Edw. Son of King Henry. Henry le Galeis, Mayor of LONDON. Ann. 1282.*

THEN by Reason of the Decay of a certain Gate of the said City, which was called *Bishopsgate*, a Contention arose between the said Mayor and the Citizens of LONDON, on the one Part, and the Merchants of the Haunce of the *Almains*, then abiding in the said City; on the other, upon the Reparation of the said Gate, which threatned Ruin. To the Building and Repair of which, the said Merchants and others of the before-said Haunce of the Parts of *Almain* resorting to the same City, were obliged, for certain Liberties which the said Merchants have in the said City, and which they have long used, upon Account of such Building and Repairing, as the same Mayor and Citizens asserted, &c. The said Merchants denied it.

IN the mean Time, the Contention depending, the King, at the Suggestion of the said Mayor and Citizens, wrote to the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that if they should find the said Merchants were bound to the Repair of the said Gate, they should distrain upon them. At length the Parties, coming before the said Treasurer and Barons, when nothing was propounded, on their Parts, which might excuse them from the Reparation; especially when it appeared concerning the Liberty which they had in the said City; and for this Cause, it was commanded by the same Treasurer and Barons, that the Mayor and Sheriffs should distrain them to this Repair: The afore-said Merchants, *viz. Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the said Haunce, *Ludolphus de Cussa* of the City of *Coln*, *Luderus de Linnenare*, a Burgefs of *Trevir*, *Bertram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godeschalc de Hudendale*, Burgher of *Trevir*, *John de Dole*, Burgefs of *Munster*, then being in the same City; for themselves and all other Merchants, and their Fellows of the Haunce afore-said, whosoever and whensoever resorting thither for the future, for the Good of Peace, yielded and promised to the said Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, to the Repair of the said Gate for the present, 240 Marks Sterling to be paid: And that then their Successors, Merchants of the Haunce, for all Time hereafter, will repair it, as often as there shall be need: And in Defence of the said Gate, as often as there shall be need to keep it, shall bear the third Part of the Custody thereof, at their Cost, and Men above; and the Mayor and Citi-

zens two Parts of the said Custody below: And in Consideration of this Peace, Fine and Concord, the Mayor and Citizens have granted them their Liberties, which they have hitherto reasonably used; to have to them and their Successors, the Merchants of the Haunce for ever.

AND moreover, for the afore-said Reparation and Custody, that they be quit for ever of Murrage, *i. e.* the Charge of repairing the City Walls as much as in them is; and that they may house and sell their Corn, which shall be brought in by them to be sold, in their Houses and Granaries for 40 Days, for the Time of their afore-said Housing; unless the said Housing be expressly forbidden by the Lord the King, or the Mayor and Citizens, by Reason of the Dearth of Corn, or some other necessary Matter.

THEY granted also to them, that they might have their Alderman, as they had in former Times: Yet so, that that Alderman be of the Freedom of the said City: And as often as he shall be chosen of the said Merchants, he be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and take an Oath before them to do Right and Justice in all his Courts, and to behave himself in his Office, as he ought, and hath been accustomed, saving to the City its Right and Custom.

AND the said Merchants promised, that they and their Successors, as often as there should be need, would be distrained for Reparation and Custody of the said Gate, to be performed in the Form afore-said by the same Merchants and Citizens. All these Things the Parties afore-said yielded and promised faithfully to keep: And for the greater Security to be made upon these Things by the Parties, together with the Seals appendant to this Writing between themselves, have procured the Seal of the Illustrious Lord King of *England* to be hung to it, for perpetual Memory of the Matter afore-said, dated at LONDON in the Month of *June* the Year above-said.

THUS much for their Privileges: Whereby it appeareth, that they were great Merchants of Corn, brought out of the East Parts hither, in so much, that the Occupiers of Husbandry in this Land were forced to complain of them, for bringing in such Abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an easy Price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, that no Person should bring into any Part of this Realm, by Way of Merchandise, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the said Realm at any Time, when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the Price of 6s. 8d. Rye 4s. the Quarter, and Barley 3s. the Quarter, upon Forfeiture the one Half to the King, the other Half to the Seizers thereof. These Merchants of the Haunce had their Guildhall in *Thames-street*, in Place afore-said, by the said *Cosin-lane*. Their Hall was large, built of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the Street.

AFTERWARDS, to wit, in the 6th of *Richard II.* they hired one House next adjoining to their old Hall, which some Time belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON in the 49th of *Edward III.* and in the 4th of *Richard II.* by the Rebels of *Kent* drawn out of that House, and beheaded in *West Cheap*. This also was a great House, with a large Wharf on the *Thames*: And the Way thereunto was called *Windgoose*, or *Wildgoose-lane*, which is now called *Windgoose-alley*, for that the same Alley is (for the most Part) built on by the *Stilyard* Merchants.

ABOUT the Time of King *Henry IV.* the *English* began to trade themselves into the East Parts: At which the *Easterlings*, or Merchants of the *Dutch* Haunce, were so offended, that they took several of their Ships and Goods, and offered them several other Injuries: Which occasioned



sioned great Complaints and Differences between the said King *Henry IV*; and *Conradus de Junigen*, then Master-General of the *Dutch Order* in *Prussia* with the Haunce Town. And divers Embassies passed betwixt them on that Account. The Result of which in short was this, That the said King *Henry IV*, finding by the said Privileges granted to Foreigners, his own Subjects, (to the great Prejudice of the Realm) very much crippled in their Trade, did revoke such Parts of the Privileges of the aforesaid *Dutch Company*, as were inconsistent with the Carrying on of a Trade by the Natives of this Realm: And for the better Encouragement of his own Subjects, did in the fifth Year of his Reign, grant his first Charter to the Merchants trading into the *East Land*: Containing many great Privileges and Immunities, as by the said Charter may appear. Which had a good Effect for the bringing of the Trade much more into the Hands of the Natives of this Realm, than was before. King *Edward IV*, for their more ample Encouragement, did, in the second Year of his Reign, grant another large Charter to the Merchants of *England*, especially to those residing in the *Netherlands*; with several additional Immunities and Privileges, as by the Charter at large may appear.

IN the first and second of *Philip* and *Mary*, was granted to the *Russia Company*. Afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

UNTIL whose Time, though the Trade of this Nation was carried on much more by the Natives thereof, than had been formerly, yet had the Society of the *Dutch Haunce* at the *Steel-yard* much the Advantage of them, by Means of their well regulated Societies, and the Privileges they enjoyed. Infomuch that almost the whole Trade was driven by them to that Degree, that Queen *Elizabeth* herself, when she came to have a War, was forced to buy the Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Powder, and other Naval Provisions, which she wanted, of Foreigners; and that too, at their Rates. Nor were there any Stores of either in the Land, to supply her Occasions on a sudden, but, what at great Rates, she prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in Time of War: Her own Subjects being then but very little Traders.

To remedy which, she fell upon the Consideration how she might at Home have a well-grounded Dependence, to have those necessary Commodities by her, that so she might not want them, when she most needed them: And after great Deliberation, no better Expedient could be found by the said Queen and her Council, than by encouraging her own Subjects to be Merchants, which she did by erecting out of them several Societies of Merchants; as that of the *East Land Company*, and other Companies. By which Means, and by cancelling many of the Privileges of the forementioned *Dutch Haunce Society*, the Trade in general, by Degrees, came to be managed by the Natives of this Realm. And consequently, the Profit of all those Trades accrued to the *English Nation*; Trade in general, and *English Shipping* was increased; her own Customs vastly augmented, and what was at first the great End of all, obtained, *viz.* That she had constantly lying at Home, in the Hands of her own Subjects, all Sorts of naval Provisions and Stores, which she could make use of, as her Occasions required them, without any Dependence on her Neighbours for the same.

AND thus, by Means of the erecting the forementioned Societies, and preserving and encouraging that of the Merchants Adventurers, was the Trade at first gained from Foreigners to the Natives of the Realm, to its inestimable Advantage.

THE Abbot of *St. Albans* had a Messuage here, with a Key given to him, in the 34th of *Henry VI*.

THEN was another great House, which some Time pertained to *John Raynwell*, Stockfishmonger, Mayor, and it was by him given to the Mayor and Commonalty, to the End that the Profits thereof should be disposed in Deeds of Piety: Which House, in the 15th of *Edward IV*, was confirmed to the said Merchants in Manner following, *viz.*

“ IT is ordained by our Sovereign Lord and his  
“ Parliament, that the said Merchants of *Al-*  
“ *main*, being of the Company called the  
“ *Guildhall Teutonicorum*, (or the *Flemish Geld*)  
“ that now be, or hereafter shall be, shall have,  
“ hold, and enjoy to them and their Successors  
“ for ever, the said Place, called the *Steel-house*,  
“ yielding to the Mayor and Commonalty an  
“ annual Rent of 70 l. 3 s. 4 d. &c. and other  
“ Rents to others.

THERE were also Merchants of *Coln* Trafficking here, who seem to be the Beginners of this Haunce Trade. These formerly paid divers Duties and Customs to the Kings of this Land, and particularly 2 s. from their *Guildhall*; which King *Henry III*, in the Year 1235, took off by his Charter; which was to this Tenor:

“ KNOW ye, That we have quit claimed for  
“ us and our Heirs, our beloved Citizens of  
“ *Coln*; and their Merchandizes, of those 2 s.  
“ which they were wont to give from their  
“ *Guildhall*, LONDON, and of all Customs  
“ and Demands which belong to us in LON-  
“ DON, and throughout our whole Land in  
“ *England*: And we have granted them to go  
“ safe and come safe through all our Land, and  
“ to buy and sell both in the Town of LON-  
“ DON, and elsewhere; saving the Liberty of  
“ our City of LONDON. Wherefore we  
“ Will and firmly Command, &c.” Witness the  
Venerable Father, *William*, Bishop of *Carlisle*,  
*William de Ferrariis*, *Gilbert Bassett*, *Walter Beau-*  
*champ*, &c. by the Hand of the Venerable Fa-  
ther, the Bishop of *Chichester*, our Chancellor, at  
*Daintry*, the 8th of Nov. An. Reg. 20.

WHICH Charter King *Edward* his Son confirmed Ann. 1290, by his Charter dated at *Langley*, the 18th of his Reign, July 28, which ran in this Tenor:

Archiepif. Epif. Abbatib. Priorib. Comitib.  
Baronib. &c. “ To all Archbishops, Bishops,  
“ &c. We have looked upon a Charter that Lord  
“ *Henry*, of good Memory, the King, our Father,  
“ granted to the Citizens of *Coln*, &c. We also  
“ quit Claim, &c. Witness Bishop of *Bath* and  
“ *Wells*, our Chancellor, *Edmund*, Earl of *Corn-*  
“ *wall*, our Cousin, *Walter de Beauchamp*,  
“ Steward of our Household, &c.

IN the Year 1551, the 5th of *Edward VI* through Complaint of the *English Merchants*, the Liberty of the *Steel-yard Merchants* was seized into the King's Hands, and so it resteth.

## The PARISH of ALHALLOWS the MORE, Or the GREAT.

THEN is *Church-lane*, at the West End of *The Parish of Alhallows Church*, called *Alhallows the More* in *Thames-street*, for a Difference from *Al-*  
*hallows* the *Great*



*ballows the Lefs*, in the same Street. It is also called *Alballows ad fœnum* in the *Roperie*, because Hay (that *Fœnum* signifies) was sold near thereunto, at *Hay-wharf*, and *Ropes* of old Time made or sold in the High Street.

THIS was a good Church, with a large Cloister on the South Side thereof, about their Church-yard.

IT had much Cost bestowed on the Steeple; was in many Parts of it repaired, and throughout richly beautified, at the proper Cost and Charge of the Parishioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1627 and 1629.

THERE was at this Time a Gallery built at the West End of the Church: and in the North Isle a new Door made, almost at the Upper End.

IN the Year 1632, all the Isles, to the Chancel, were raised a Foot and a half, and the Pews a Foot above that: A Work much Gracing the Church, but especially done for a ready and more easy Hearing. All the Charge arising to 600 l. and upwards.

IN the dreadful Fire in 1666, it was burnt down, and was afterwards re-erected, being finished *Anno* 1683, designed by the great Architect, Sir *Chr. Wren* (as most other Churches that had the same Fate).

IT is of the *Tuscan* Order, supported and adorned with Pillars and Membretto's of that Order, and strong built of Stone.

ITS Length is about 87 Feet, Breadth 60, Height 33, and here is a square Tower built of Stone 86 Feet high, but no Bells, except a small one to ring to Prayers, &c.

As to the Ornaments; here is a large Quadrangle on the Inside of the Roof, and other Pieces of Fret-work, but no Galleries.

IT is well wainscotted round with right Oak eight Feet high, and well pewed.

THE Chancel is separated from the Body of the Church with a fine Piece of carved Work, consisting of small open twisted Columns with their Arches; in the Middle whereof, are two open carved Pilasters (on both Sides of the Door-case) with their Architrave, Frieze, Cornice and large open Pediment of the *Composite* Order; at the Upper Part of which Door-case is carved a large Eagle displayed, and over that the King's Arms, with Supporters, &c. and these (on the Cornice of this Partition) between two smaller Pediments; in the Middle whereof are two Shields with fine Compartments, all very well carved in right Wainscot.

THE Pulpit is also finnier'd, carved, and enrich'd with Eagles, Cupids, Festoons, &c.

HERE is a spacious Altar-piece of Stone of the *Corinthian* Order, and the Tables of the *Ten Commandments*, as also the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, are on a Marble adorned with Lamps, Cartouches, Cherubims, and the solid Figures or Images of *Moses* and *Aaron*. The Communion-Table is a large Marble Slab, supported by a Figure in Stone of the Angel *Gabriel*, and its Foot-pace is also of Marble.

#### MONUMENTS.

THE old Church had some Monuments, and in the Choir some Plates on Grave-Stones, namely, of *William Litchfield*, Doctor of Divinity, who deceased the Year 1447; he was a great Student, and compiled many Books, both Moral and Divine, in Prose and in Verse; namely one, entitled, *The Complaint of God unto sinful Man*. He made 3083 Sermons; as appeared by his own Hand-writing, and were found when he was dead.

ONE other Plate there is of *John Brickles*, Draper, who deceased in the Year 1451. He was a great Benefactor to that Church, and gave

by his Testament certain Tenements, to the Relief of the Poor.

*Joan Bruyn*, Wife of *Richard Bruyn*, de *Eslingham*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; was probably buried here. For by her Will, dated in *June* 1462, she bequeathed her Body to be deposited in the Church of *Great Alballows*, LONDON.

*Nicholas Loven*, and *William Preston*, founded Chuntries there.

*Willielmus* dudum

*Lichfield* quem Mors fera preffit,

Ista post Ludum

mundi sub rupe quiescit.

In domum rure

cultor, sator ac operosus,

Dum preciat ture,

pastor vigil, & studiosus.

Hanc Ædem réxit,

ornavit & amplificavit,

Pignora provexit,

ac sacro-dogmate pavit.

Pauperibus carus,

inopes in Mente gerebat,

Consilio gnarus

dubitantibus esse solebat.

Christe pugil fortis

ejus dissolve reatus,

Ut vivat Mortis

post morsum glorificatus.

Luce bis X. quat' I.

migrat *Octobris* sine panno,

Equat' X. quat' V.

semel I. ter. *J. M. Karus*.

Sta precor interne,

qui transis aspice, cerne,

Non nitidis Pannis,

sed olentibus ossa *Johannis*

*Brickles*, ista mea

specus includit requiei,

Taliter indutus

tumulabere tu resolutus

Dormit in hac Cella

mea Conjux ac *Isabella*,

Appollinaris quam

vixit lux nece stratus.

Æquater X. ter V.

semel I. bis & M. Sociatis.

THERE was a Monument in this Church for Queen *Elizabeth*, with these Words:

If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown;

If ever Mildness shin'd in Majesty;

If ever Honour honour'd true Renown;

If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency;

If ever Princess put all Princes down

For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity;

This, this was she, that in despite of Death

Lives still admired, ador'd *Elizabeth*.

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

IN the Figure of a Book over her these Words:

They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion, which shall be removed.

ON the one Side of her these Words:

Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin,

Netherland's Relief,

Heaven's Jem, Earth's Joy,

World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.



ON the other Side of her.

*Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor,  
Religion's Nurse and Faith's Defender.*

UNDER her these Words:

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my  
Course, &c.*

ON the North Side of the Church is a White  
Marble Monument, in the Memory of *James  
Jacobson of Hamburgh. Arms. A Tree, on a  
Chief, an Increscent between two Essoiles.*

UNDER a Grave-stone, in the North Ile lieth  
*Rachael Hollier*, Daughter of *Mr. Will. Hollier*,  
departed Nov. 4, 1704; and also the said *Wil-  
liam* died Aug. 28, 1716, aged 58.

ON the West Side of the Church-yard is a  
raised Tomb of Stone with this Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of *Mr. Francis  
Gibbs*, who departed this Life the 26th Day of  
*July* 1713, in the 50th Year of his Age, and also  
eight of his Children; four Sons and four Daugh-  
ters near this Place.

THIS Parish, after the Fire of LONDON,  
was united to that of *Alballows the Less*. It is a  
Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canter-  
bury*, Value per Act of Parliament 200 l. per Ann.

The Rector is the Reverend *Dr. Hufsey*, and  
the Lecturer is the Reverend *Dr. Berriman*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays, Fridays*, and Ho-  
lidays, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells. A  
Gift Sermon every first *Thursday* in the Month  
from *September* to *April*.

THE Vestry of *Alballows the Great* is Select,  
consisting of 32; but the Vestry of *Alballows the  
Less* is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS for Alballows the Great are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council- Men.
2 Overseers and Col- lectors.	3 Constables.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Scavengers.

HERE are two Charity-Schools erected in the  
Year 1715, consisting of 30 Boys and 20 Girls,  
supported by the voluntary Subscriptions of the  
Inhabitants of this Ward.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Thames-street, Friar-lane, Campion-  
lane, Double-hood-court, Hand-court, Hand-yard,  
Little Bush-lane, Part of Great Bush-lane, Part of  
Dowgate-hill, Brewers-lane, Dowgate-dock, Co-  
sin's-lane, Windgoose-alley, Alballows-lane, Che-  
quer-yard, Steelyard-yard.*

NUMBER of Houses 140.

AT the East End of this Church goeth down  
a Lane, called *Hay-Wharf-lane*.

THEN was there another Lane, some Time  
called *Woolsey's-gate*, long since out of Use. For  
the lower Part thereof, upon the Bank of the  
*Thames* was built by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and  
the other End built on and stopped up by the Cham-  
berlain of LONDON. *John Butler*, Draper,  
one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1420, dwelt  
there: He appointed his House to be sold, and  
the Amount thereof to be given to the Poor.

## The PARISH of ALHALLOWS the LESS.

The Parish of  
Alballows  
the Less.

THEN was there the Parish-Church of *Al-  
ballows*, called *the Less*; and by some,  
*Alballows on the Cellers*, for it stood on Vaults.

It was said to be built by Sir *John Poultney*, some  
Time Mayor. The Steeple and Choir of this  
Church stood on an arched Gate, being the Entry  
to a great House called *Cold Harbour*: The  
Choir falling down, was, in the Year 1594, by the  
Parishioners new built.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified,  
within and without, at the Cost and Charge of  
the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord 1616.  
In the Year 1613, two fair Dormers were made  
on the South Side of this Church to enlighten it,  
being before very dark: The one at the Cost of  
Sir *Thomas Glover*, Knt. the other at the Cost of  
Mr. *Thomas Jones*, Gent.

IN the Year 1633, a handsome large Gallery  
was built on the North Side of the Church, and  
before nine or ten Years two other Galleries,  
which both in their Costs and Ends, (but especi-  
ally the last) much commended their religious  
Founders.

IN this Church was also the Monument of  
Queen *Elizabeth*.

## CHARITIES.

THE Charities that have been given to this  
Parish of *Alballows the Less*, and the Donors  
were these:

*Elizabeth Banister*, An. 1562, gave a Legacy,  
per Ann. of 5 l. Whereof 15 s. for a Sermon to  
be preached on *Christmas-day* every Year; and  
to the Clerk 3 s. and to the Sexton 2 s. The  
other 4 l. for Relief of the Poor.

*Anne Hope*, Anno 1649, gave for the Relief of  
the Poor, yearly, 5 l.

*Roger Daniel*, An. 1625, gave by his Last  
Will, yearly, 8 l. Five Pounds whereof was al-  
lotted for 12 Sermons, yearly; one Sermon to be  
preached every first *Saturday* in the Month; and  
the other 3 l. to the Poor of the Parish.

*Samuel Goldsmith*, for Bread for the Poor, for  
ever, to be paid by the Company of Dyers, 6 l.

No House for the Minister, or Glebe.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council- Men.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Constables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Thames-street*; Part of *Lawrence  
Poultney-lane*; Part of *George-alley, Cold Har-  
bour, Red-bull-alley, Cuckhold's-court, and An-  
gel-alley.*

NUMBER of Houses, sixty six.

NEAR to the Church of *Alballows*, is *Cold  
Harbour*, concerning which, it is said, that in  
13 Edw. II. Sir *John Abel*. Kt. demised or let  
unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capital  
Messuage, called the *Cold Harbour*, in the Parish  
of *All Saints ad Fænum*, and all the Appurtenances  
within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert  
Hartford*, Citizen, Son to *William Hartford*, had,  
and ought; and the aforesaid *Robert* paid for it  
the Rent of 33 s. per Year. This *Robert Hart-  
ford* being Owner thereof, as also of other Lands  
in *Surrey*, deceasing without Issue Male, left two  
Daughters his Coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married  
to Sir *Ralph Bigot*; and *Maud*, married to Sir  
*Stephen Cosenten*, Knts. between whom the said  
House and Lands were parted. After which,  
*John Bigot*, Son to the said Sir *Ralph*, and Sir  
*John Cosenten*, did sell their Moieties of *Cold Har-  
bour*.

Cold Harbour.



bour unto *John Poultney*, Son of *Adam Poultney*, 8 *Edw. III.* This Sir *John Poultney* dwelling in this House, and being four Times Mayor, the said House took the Name of *Poultney's Inn*. Notwithstanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, 21 *Edw. III.* by his Charter gave and confirmed to *Humphrey de Bohune*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, his whole Tenement, call'd *Cold Harbour*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and Appurtenances some Time pertaining to *Robert de Hertford*, on the Way called *Hay-wharf-lane*, &c. for one Rose at *Midsummer*, to him and his Heirs, for all Services, if the same were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceased 1349, and left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, *William Poultney*, who died without Issue: And *Margaret* his Mother was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knt. &c. *Philip St. Clear* gave two Messuages pertaining to this *Cold Harbour*, in the Ropery, towards the enlarging of the Church and Church-yard of *All Saints*, called the *Lefs*, in the 20th of *Richard II.*

IN the Year 1397, 21 *Richard II.* *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard II.* his Brother, dined with him: It was then counted a stately House. But in the next Year following, *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge*, had this House, and was there lodged in the Year 1398. Notwithstanding, the said House still retained the Name of *Poultney's Inn*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* the 26th of his Reign, and not otherwise. It belonged since to *H. Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and he was lodged there in the Year 1472. In the Year 1485, *Richard III.* by his Letters Patents, granted and gave to *John Writh*, alias *Garter*, Principal King of Arms of *Englishmen*, and to the rest of the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, all that Messuage, with the Appurtenances, called *Cold Erbar*, in the Parish of *All Saints* the *Lefs*, in *LONDON*, and their Successors, for ever. Dated at *Westminster* the second of *March*, Anno regni sui primo, without Fine or Fee. How the Heralds parted with this is not known, but in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* the Bishop of *Durham's* House, near *Charing-Cross*, being taken into the King's Hand, *Cuthbert Tunstal*, Bishop of *Durham*, was lodged there: Since which Time it belonged to the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, by Composition (as is supposed) from the said *Cuthbert Tunstal*. One Earl took it down, and in Place thereof built a great Number of small Tenements, now let out for great Rents.

THIS great House Bishop *Tunstal* enjoyed even to the last Year of King *Edward VI.* that is, to the Year 1553; when the Bishop being under some Cloud, and deposed from his Bishoprick, they took from him this House also; which the King granted to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with the Appurtenances to the said Messuage belonging, together with six Houses, or Tenements, in the Parish of *St. Dunstan's in the East*, and divers other Lands in the County of *York*, to him and his Heirs, to the yearly Value of 66*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The Test of the Patent was the 30th of *June*, the King dying but six or seven Days after. For the Duke of *Northumberland*, who now did all at Court, practised to gain as many of the Nobility as he could to his Purpose: And so this Gratification was made to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, as were divers others of the Nobility, in other Respects, gratified.

WHAT Title the Earls of *Shrewsbury* had in former Times to *Cold Harbour*, is uncertain; but it appears by Letters dated from thence, that that House was inhabited by them, and their Servants, long before, namely, not far from the Beginning of King *Henry VIII's* Reign.

ALSO near to *Alballows Church* was the *Dyers Hall*, which being burnt in the Fire of *LONDON*, hath not been again erected.

AT a Common-Council holden *December 11*, Anno 3 *Henry VIII.* a Bill was exhibited at this Court by the Warden of the *Dyers Company*; whereby they claimed a Lane in the Ward of *Downgate*, called *Bretaske-lane*, to be their several Ground: For this a Search was made in the Books and Records of the City, by which it appeared, that the said Lane was the common Lane of the City; and so they were answered by the Court.

THEN were several large Brewhouses, and others, to *Ebgate-lane*, where the Ward ends in the East. On the North Side of *Thames-street* are divers Lanes also. The first is at the South End of *Elbow-lane*, before spoken of, West from *Downgate*, over against *Greenwich-lane*: Then many Houses for Merchants, and others along that Side.

THE next Lane East from *Downgate*, is called *Busb-lane*, which turns up to *Candlewick-street*, and is of *Downgate Ward*. Next is *Suffolk-lane*, likewise turning up to *Candlewick-street*. In this Lane is the Famous Grammar-School, founded in the Year 1561, by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Merchant-Taylors, in the Parish of *St. Laurence Poultney*; *Richard Hills*, some Time Master of that Company, having before given 500*l.* towards the Purchase of an House, called *The Manor of the Rose*; some Time belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, wherein the said School is kept; of which see more *Book I, Chap. XIII.*

THEN is there another Lane, which turns up to *St. Laurence's Hill*, and to the South West Corner of *St. Laurence's Church-yard*. Then another called *Poultney-lane*, that goeth up (of this Ward) to the South East Corner of *St. Laurence's Church-yard*; and so down again to the West Corner of *St. Martin's Orgar-lane*.

CONCERNING some one of these Lanes stopt up, there was an Order made; "That whereas certain private Persons had wrongfully set up a Door at the End of Lane in *Downgate Ward*, and had converted it to their private Use; it was ordered *May 28*, Anno *Elizabeth. 4to*, that the City Chamberlain should take down the Door, and leave the Lane common like other Streets in the City.

AND this is all of *Downgate Ward*, the thirteenth in Number, lying East from the Water-Course of *Wallbrook*, and hath not any one House on the West Side of the said Brook.

THIS for the Antiquities and antient State of this Ward. Now for the Ward as it stands at present, since the great Fire.

THE chief Streets and Lanes in this Ward, in Whole, or in Part, are *Thames-street*, from *St. Martin's-lane* in the East, to *Cloak-lane* on the North Side of the Way, and to 160 Feet on the South Side of the Way beyond *Downgate-hill*.

ON the South Side of *Thames-street*, between it and the *Thames*, are these Lanes in this Ward, viz. *Old Swan-lane*, *Cold Harbour*, *Alballows-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Fryars-lane*, *Cofins's-lane*, *Downgate-dock*, and the *Still-yard*; *St. Laurence Poultney-hill*, almost as far as *St. Laurence Poultney's Church-yard*; *Duxford-lane*, as far as *St. Laurence's Church-yard*; *Suffolk-lane*, as far as the Passage into *Busb-lane*; *Busb-lane*, almost the whole; *Downgate-hill*, as far as *Tallowchandlers Hall* Northwards; *Checquer-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, so far as the Church-yard, only the South East Side of the Way *Cloak-lane*, the South Side.



*Thames-street* is a great Thorough-fare for Carts to the several Wharfs, which render it a Place of a considerable Trade, and to be well inhabited. The Part of *Thames-street* in this Ward, begins Westward at *Little Elbow-lane*, and reaches Eastward to the *Old Swan-lane*, taking in the West Side thereof. The Places on the South Side next the *Thames*, beginning Westward, are as followeth:

*Fryars-lane*, or *Alley*, very mean, narrow and long, having a Passage into *Dowgate-dock*, where there is a Lay-stall for the City Soil. In this Part is Joiners Hall, a pretty good Building, mentioned before.

*Brewers-lane*, also very ordinary, and runs down to *Dowgate-dock*, which is likewise as ordinary, chiefly serving for a Passage for Carts to the Lay-stall.

*Cosins's-lane*, near the *Still-yard*, hath an open Passage for Carts to the *Thames* Side. In this Place the *Still-yard* Merchants had a large Hall.

*Wild-goose*, or *Wind-goose-alley*, or Court, said to be built by the *Still-yard* Merchants.

THE *Still-yard*, or *Steel-yard*, a large open Place, with a wide Passage for Carts to the River Side, where there is a Crane, and Stairs for landing Iron, of which here are always large Quantities kept. In this Yard are some good Houses for Merchants who trade in Iron, for which it is of Note, but was formerly of greater, from the Merchants of *Almain*. Here are likewise, at present, large Warehouses for depositing Goods belonging to the *East India Company*.

*Great Alhallows Church*, before described; on the West of which is *Alhallows-lane*, pretty well built and inhabited, hath a Passage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to land or take Water at. And on the East Side of the Church, was a Lane called *Hay Wharf-lane*, which fell down to the *Thames*; and near this Lane was another, formerly called *Woolsey's Gate*; but now there are no such Places.

Watermens-Hall.

*Cold Harbour*, at the lower End of which is seated Watermens Hall, fronting the River *Thames*. More Eastwards is *Red-Bull-alley*, but indifferent, hath a Passage to the *Thames*, and in it is one of the King's Roasting Houses, to which all Persons who deal in Coffee, are obliged, by Act of Parliament, to bring their Berries to be roasted; here is likewise a Coal Wharf.

*Angel-alley*, also but ordinary, the lower Part next the *Thames*, taken up by a Dyer.

*Whitecock-alley*, but narrow, the lower End falling into Dyers-Hall Ground: And here stood Dyers-Hall, which being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt; but the Company disposed of the Ground, which is converted to other Uses.

Fishermens-Hall.

NEAR this also stands a House, which was the Fishermens Hall; but is now let in Tenements.

*George-alley*, but narrow and ordinary, having at the lower End a Dye-House.

*Ebgate-lane*, or *Old-swan-alley*, indifferently large, and good, leading down to the *Old Swan* Stairs; a Place much used by Watermen, as being a noted Landing-place, and very commodious, having so good a Pair of Stairs. It is a Place well built and inhabited. The East Side of this Lane is in *Bridge Ward Within*.

ON the North side of *Thames-street* are these Places, viz. *St. Laurence Poultney's-lane*, comes out of *Cannon-street*, and falls down into *Thames-street*; a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants and other Traders. Of this Lane, see more in *Candlewick Ward*.

*Duxford-lane* comes out of *St. Laurence Poultney's Hill*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place of no great Account.

*Suffolk-lane* also goes out of *Thames-street*; and with a turning Passage by *Cross-lane*, which is but ordinary, comes into *Green-lettice-lane*, which is in *Candlewick Ward*, and so into *Cannon-street*.

IN this *Suffolk-lane* is Merchant-Tailors School, a large good Building, and of great Note and Repute. It was burnt down by the Great Fire, and rebuilt by the Company.

Merchant-Tailors School.

*Great Bush-lane* comes out of *Cannon-street* and falls into *Thames-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth no farther than *Scotch-yard*, which is a good large open Place, well inhabited. This Lane is narrow, but well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. Out of this Lane, on the said Side, is *Chequer-yard*, which hath a Passage into *Dowgate-hill*, and is a good open Place; in which is seated Plumbers Hall, a good handsome Building. Likewise on the South Side is a Passage into *Hand-yard*, which is but ordinary, and falls into *Thames-street*. And on the same Side is the *Chequer Inn*, which hath a Gate or Passage into *Dowgate-hill*, an Inn of no great Account, being chiefly for Livery-Stables and Horses.

Plumbers-Hall.

*Little Bush-lane*, of small Account, comes out of *Great Bush-lane*, and with a turning Passage falls into *Thames-street*.

*Double-hand-court*; very ordinary.

*Dowgate-hill* is such a great Descent towards *Thames-street*, that in great and sudden Rains the Water here comes down from other Streets with that Swiftneſs, that it oftentimes causeth a Flood in the lower Part. This Street is large and open, the Houses well built, and inhabited. On the West Side, near *Budge-row*, is the Church-yard of *St. John Evangelist*, where formerly the Church stood, not being rebuilt since the Fire. Adjoining to the Church-yard Wall, is *Cloak-lane*, which runs Westward to *College-hill*. Of this Lane only the South Side is in this Ward, the other Part being in *Vintry Ward*. On this Hill is seated Tallowchandlers-Hall, a very neat Building: It hath a square Court with a Free-stone Pavement in the Midst, and cloistered round, the Rooms over being sustained by Stone Pillars, very neat.

Tallowchandlers-Hall.

A little more Southward, is seated Skinners-Hall, a large and graceful Building, with a spacious Court paved with Free-stone; at the Entrance is a large Gate, with the Company's Arms over it. The Hall is spacious, with several other good Rooms for Reception; insomuch, that this Hall is often made use of either by the Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, during their Office, as fit to entertain so great a Resort of People.

Skinners Hall.

*Elbow-lane*, so called from its bending from *Dowgate* with an Elbow to *Thames-street*. Out of this *Great Elbow-lane*, over-against *St. Michael's Royal Church*, is *Little Elbow-lane*, which is that Part that makes the Bending, and falls into *Thames-street*; a Place of no great Account.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and thirty-six Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall* in the Month of *October*.

IT hath an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, eight Constables, five Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 28 l.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir John Barnard.





A New and Accurate

# SURVEY

OF THE

## City of LONDON, &c.

### BOOK III.

*Containing a particular Inspection into the Twelve Wards  
on the West of WALLBROOK.*

### CHAP. I.

#### VINTRY WARD.

Vintry Ward.



OW we are to speak of the other Wards, 12 in Number, all lying on the West Side of the Course of *Wallbrook*: And first of the *Vintry* Ward, so called from the *Vintners*, and of the *Vintry*, a Part of the Bank of the River *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Bordeaux*, cran'd their Wines out of Lighters, and other Vessels, and there landed and made Sale of them, within 40 Days after, until the 28th of *Edward I.* At which Time the said Merchants complained, that they could not sell their Wines, paying

Poundage, neither hire Houses or Cellars to lay them in: And it was redressed by Virtue of the King's Writ, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, dated at *Carlaveroke*, or *Carlisle*. Since which Time, many large Houses (with Vaults and Cellars for Stowage of Wines, and Lodging of Wines, and Lodging of *Bordeaux* Merchants) have been built, in Place where before-time were Cooks Shops. For *Fitz-Stephen*, in the Reign of *Henry II*, writeth, that upon the River Side, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be sold in Taverns, was a common Cookery, or Cooks Row, &c. as in another Place is set down.



THIS Ward beginneth in the East, at the West End of *Dowgate Ward*, as the Water-course of *Wallbrook* parteth them, to wit, at *Grantham's-lane*, on the *Thames* Side, and at *Elbow-lane*, on the Land Side; it runs along in *Thames-street*, West, about three Houses beyond the *Old Swan*, a Brewhouse, on the *Thames* Side, and on the Land Side, about three Houses West, beyond *St. James's* at *Garlick-hithe*.

IN Breadth, this Ward stretcheth from the *Vintry* North, to the Wall of the West Gate of the *Tower Royal*: The other North Part is of *Cordwainer-street Ward*.

OUT of this *Royal-street*, by where the South Gate of *Tower-Royal* stood, runneth a small Street, East to *St. John's upon Wallbrook*, which Street was called *Horshee-bridge*, from such a Bridge some Time over this Brook, which is now vaulted over.

THEN from the South Gate, West, ran another Street called *Knightrider's-street*, by *St. Thomas Apostle's Church* on the North Side, and *Wringwren-lane*, by the said Church, at the West End thereof; and to the East End of the *Trinity Church* in the said *Knightrider's-street*; where this Ward endeth on that South Side the Street; but on the North Side, it runneth no farther than the Corner, in a Plat of Ground, where some Time stood *Ormond-place*. Yet we have another Lane lower down in *Royal-street*, stretching forth from over-against *St. Michael's Church*, to and by the North Side of *St. James's Church* by *Garlick-hithe*. This is called *Kerion-lane*: And thus much for the Bounds of the *Vintry Ward*. Now on the *Thames* Side West from *Grantham's-lane*, was *Herber-lane*, or *Brickle's-lane*, so called of *John Brickle*, some Time Owner thereof.

THEN is *Simson's-lane*, from one *Simson*; or *Emperor's-head-lane*, from such a Sign; then the *Three Cranes-lane*, so called, not only of a Sign of *Three Cranes* at a Tavern-door, but rather of three strong Cranes of Timber, placed on the *Vintry Wharf* by the *Thames* Side, to crane up Wines there, as is before shewed. This Lane was of old Time, to wit, the 9th of *Richard II.* called the *Painted Tavern-lane*, from the Taverns being painted.

THEN next over-against *St. Martin's Church*, is a large House built of Stone and Timber, with Vaults for the Stowage of Wines, and is called the *Vintry*. There dwelt *John Gisors*, Mayor of LONDON, and Constable of the *Tower*. And then was *Henry Picard*, Vintner, Mayor: In this House *Henry Picard* feasted four Kings in one Day; as shewed in *Stow's Summary*.

THEN next is *Vannar's-lane*, so called from one *Vannar*, who was Owner thereof. It is now called *Church-lane*, from the coming up from the Wharf to *St. Martin's Church*.

NEXT is *Broad-lane*; for that the same is broader for the Passage of Carts from the *Vintry Wharf*, than the other Lanes. At the North West Corner of this Lane was the Parish-Clerks Hall, by them purchased, after they lost their old Hall in *Bishopsgate-street*; but their Hall is now in another Place, as will be mentioned hereafter. Next is *Spittle-lane*, of old Time so called, since *Stodie's-lane*, of the Owner thereof, named *Stodie*. Sir *John Stodie*, Vintner, Mayor in the Year 1357, gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein Vintners Hall now stands, with the Tenements round about, unto the Vintners. The Vintners built for themselves a handsome Hall there, and also 13 Alms-Houses for 13 poor People, which are kept of Charity Rent-free.

THIS Hall is well built of Brick, large and commodious, being three Sides of a Quadrangle. The Room called the Hall is paved with Marble, and the Walls richly wainscotted with right Wainscot, adorned with Fruit, Leaves, &c.

finely carved; as is especially the noble Screen at the East End, where the Aperture into the Hall is adorned with two Columns, their Entablature, and pitch'd Pediment; and on Acroters are placed the Figures of *Bacchus* between several *Fames*, and these between two *Panthers*. There are other carved Figures, as *St. Martin* their Patron, and the *Cripple*; and Pilasters, with Embellishments of Coats of Arms, &c.

THIS Place of *Stodie* was called in old Records, *The Manor of the Vintry*. This Manor the said *Stodie*, July the 3d, 2 *Edward III.* gave and granted to one *John Tuke*, Parson of that Parish-Church; "To have and to hold the said Manor to him and his Successors, to the Use and Behalf the said Church; the King's Licence thereof not had, nor obtained." By Force of which Feoffment the said *John* was seized thereof as of Fee, contrary to the Sense of the Statute of Lands and Tenements to be put into Mortmains, had and provided. Of this there was an Inquisition taken in 17 *Edward IV.* before Sir *Ralph Josselyn*; and there was likewise a Trial in the Exchequer about it. But King *Richard III.* granted it to the Company of Vintners.

THESE Vintners in LONDON were (of old Time) called *Merchant Vintners* of *Gascoign*, in the Records of *Edward II.* the 11th Year, and *Edward III.* the 9th Year; they were as well *Englishmen* as Strangers born beyond the Seas, but then Subjects to the Kings of *England*; great *Bourdeaux* Merchants of *Gascoign* and *French* Wines. Divers of them were Mayors of this City; namely, *John Adrian*, Vintner; *Reginald at Conduit*, *John Oxenford*, *Hekry Picard*, that feasted the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*: *John Stodie*, that gave *Stodie's-lane* to the Vintners: The four last were Mayors in the Reign of *Edward III.* and yet *Gascoign* Wines were then to be sold at LONDON, at not above four Pence, nor *Rhenish* Wines at above 6 d. the Gallon.

*William More*, Vintner, Mayor, in the Reign of *Richard II.*

OF Sweet Wines, it is said, that in the 50th of *Edward III.* *John Peachie*, Fishmonger, was accused, for that he procured a Licence for the only Sale of them in LONDON; which, notwithstanding he justified it by Law, he was imprisoned and fined.

IN the 6th of *Henry VI.* the *Lombards* corrupting their Sweet Wines; when Knowledge thereof came to *John Rainwell*, Mayor of LONDON, he (in divers Places of the City) commanded the Heads of the Butts and other Vessels to be broken, to the Number of one hundred and fifty. So that the Liquor running out, passed thro' the City like a Stream of Rain Water, in the Sight of all the People; from whence there issued a most loathsome Savour.

IN the Reign of *Henry VII.* no Sweet Wines were brought into this Realm but *Malmsey's*, by the *Longobards*, or *Lombards*, paying to the King for his Licence 6 s. 8 d. for every Butt, besides 12 d. for a large Bottle. *Stowe* saith, he rememb'd *Malmsey* sold at Three-half-pence a Pint; for Proof whereof, it appeareth in the Church-Book of *St. Andrew-Undershaft*, that in the Year 1547, *J. G.* and *S. K.* then Church-wardens, for eighty Pints of *Malmsey*, spent in the Church, one Penny Half-penny the Pint, paid at the Year's End for the same, Ten Shillings.

MORE he saith, That no Sacks were sold but *Rumney*, and that for Medicine more than for Drink.

IN the Reign of *Henry IV.* the young Prince *Henry*, *Thomas Duke of Clarence*, *John Duke of Bedford*, and *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, the King's Sons, being at Supper amongst the Merchants



chants of LONDON in the Vintry, in the House of *Lewis John*, *Henry Scogan* sent to them a Ballad beginning thus :

My Noble Sonnes,  
and eke my Lords deare,  
I, your Father,  
called unworthily,  
Send unto you  
this Ballad following here;  
Written with mine  
owne Hand full rudely :  
Although it be,  
that I not reverently  
Have written to your  
Estates, I you pray,  
Mine uncunning  
taketh benignely,  
For God's Sake,  
and hearken what I say.

THEN follow in like Metre 23 Staves, containing a Perswasion from losing of Time foolishly, in Lust and Vice, but to spend the same in Virtue and Godliness; as you may read in *Geffery Chaucer's Works*. The Successors of those Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Pottle, Quart and Pint, were all incorporated by the Name of Wine-tunners, in the Reign of *Edward III*, and confirmed the 15th of *Henry VI*.

NEXT is *Palmer's-lane*, now called *Anchor-lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners.

THEN is *Worcester-house*, sometimes belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, now divided into many Tenements. The Fruiterers had their Hall there; but have none at present.

ON the Land Side, in the *Royal-street*, was *Pater-Noster-lane*, of old Time called *Arches*; for *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walter Darford*, his Tenement with the Appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater-Noster Church*, between the Wall of the Field called *Winchester-field*, on the East, and the same Lane on the West, &c.

## The PARISH of St. MICHAEL,

CALLED

### Pater-Noster Church in the Royal.

THEN is the Parish-Church of *St. Michael*, called *Pater-Noster Church* in the Royal,

THIS Church was new bnilt, and made a College of *St. Spirit*, and *St. Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, four Times Mayor, for a Master, four Fellows, Masters of Art, Clerks, Conduets, Chorists, &c. and an Alms-House, called *God's House* or Hospital, for 13 poor Men. One of them to be Tutor, and to have 16*d.* the Week, the other 12, each of them to have 14*d.* the Week for ever, with other necessary Provision, a common Seal, &c.

THESE (as the Manner then was) were bound to pray for the good Estate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, their Founders; and for *Sir William Whittington*, Knt. and Dame *Joan* his Wife; and for *Hugh Fitzwarren*, and Dame *Molde* his Wife, the Fathers and Mothers of the said *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife; for King *Richard II*, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*, special Lords and Promoters of the said *Whittington*, &c. It follows in the Will for *Anne* and *Eleanor*, the Wives of the said King and Duke: Furthermore, also for the good

VOL. I.

Health and State of our aforesaid Lord, King *Henry VI*, and Archbishop (*Henry Chicheley*) that now be, and the Conservators and Benefactors of the same House, while they live, and for our good State, while we live, and for their Souls and ours, when they and we be passed out of this World; and generally for them, to whom the said *Richard Whittington* and *Alice* were beho'den to, in any Manner of wise while we live, and for all Christian Souls.

THE Licence for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry IV*. the 11th of his Reign; and in the 12th of the same King's Reign, the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON granted to *Richard Whittington*, a vacant Piece of Ground, thereon to build his College in the Royal; all which was confirmed by *Henry VI*, the third of his Reign, to *John Coventry*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

THIS Foundation was again confirmed by Parliament, the 10th of *Henry VI*. and was suppressed by the Statute of *Edward VI*. The Alms-Houses, with the poor Men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers.

THERE are extant in Custody of the Mercers the original Ordinances of *Richard Whittington's* Charity, made by his Executors, *Coventry*, *Carpenter*, and *Grove*, fairly written. Where on the first Page is curiously allumined the said *Whittington* lying on his Death-bed, a very lean consumed Meagre Body, and his three Executors and a Priest, and divers others standing by his Bed-side: Beginning, in the Black Character, thus,

TO alls the trew People of Cryft, that shalle se or here the Things which be conteyned within these present Letters, *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, &c. Executors of the Testament of the worthy and notable Merchant, *Richard Whittington*, late Citizin and Mercer of the Cite of LONDON, and oftentimes Mayor of the same Cite, send Greeting in our Lord God everlasting.

THE fervent Desire and besy Intention of a prudent Wyfe, and devout Man shal be to cast before and make seure the State and thende of the short Liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite; and namely, to provyde for such Pouer Persons, which grievous Penuere and cruel Fortune have oppressed, and be not of Power to gete their Lyvin either by Craft or by any other Bodily Labour; whereby that at the Day of the last Judgement, he may take his Part with hem that shal be saved. This considering the aforesaid worthy and notable Merchant *Richard Whittington*, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large Hands to the Needy and poure People, charged strictly, in his Death-bed, us his aforesaid Executors, to ordeyne a House of Almes after his Deth, for perpetual Sustentacion of such poure People as is to fore reherfed; and thereupon fully he declared his Wyll unto us: And we Wylling after our Power to fullfil th' intent of his commendable Wille and holesome Desire in this Part, as we be bound.

First, Y founded by us, with sufficient Authority, in the Church of Seint *Mighells*, in the Royolle of LONDON, where the foresaid *Richard* and Dame *Alice* his Wife be biried, a commendable College of certain Priests and Clerkis; to do there every Day Divine Service for the aforesaid *Richard* and *Alice*.

WE have founded also, after the Wille above-said, a House of Almes for xiii pouere Folk successively for evermore: to dwell and to be sustein-ed in the same House; which House is situated and edified upon a certain Soyl that we bought therefore late in the Parish of Seinte *Mighells* above-said



abovesaid: That is to say, Bytween the aforesaid Church and the Wall that closeth in the voyd Place, behind the heigh Auter of the same Church in the South Side, and our great Tenement, that was late the House of the aforesaid *Richard Whittington* in the North Side, and it stretcheth fro the Dwelling-place of the Master and the Prestis of the College abovesaid. The which also we did late to be now added in the East Side unto a great voyd Place of our Land. The which by the Help of God we purpose to do be hallowed lawfully for a Church-yard to the same Church within short Time in the West Side.

And in the more ful and clere Foundation and Ordinaunce, and also stablyng of the foresaid Alms-House for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wysdom of the Sonne, and the Goodness of the Holy Ghost, first of al yealled unto our Help, we procede in this wyse:

*Fyrst*, Both by Lycence, Graunt, and Authority of the right mighty Prince and Lord K. *Henry VI*, King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*, that now is; and also by the Will and Consent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryst, *Henry* by the Sufferaunce of God Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of al *England*, and Legate of the Sec of *Rome*; of whose Jurisdiction immediate be the Church and Parrishe abovesaid; and the Graunt and Consent of al and every Man, that had any Title or Interest in this Partie, before required and had.

The Ordinance of the College.

THEN the Ordinances follow: Which in short were these:

To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of Men or Women togiddre; after the sad Discretion and good Conscience of thOverseers underwrit, and Conservators of the same House, to be provided and admitted.

THE which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, shal pray for evermore, for al the now being alive, and also for the by-past, to God; whose Names of great Specialty been expressed in these Statutes underwrit.

To be one Principal, which shal pass al other in Power and Reverence, and be called Tutor. The Office and Charge of him shal be the Goods of the Almes-house, which shal come to his Hands, well and truly to minister. The Goods dislevered to gather again togiddre, to the Use of the Almes-house: And at the Husbandry of the same House, in as much as he may goodly oversee, dispose and ordain; inforcing himself to edifie and nourish Charity and Peace among his Fellowes.

THE pouer Folks unto the said Tutor evermore shal obey.

THE thirteen pouer Folke to be hable in Conversation, and honest in Living.

THE same House to be called for ever *God's House*, or Almes-house, or the Hospital of *Richard Whittington*.

THE Lord Mayor to be Overseer of the said Almes-house; and the Keepers of the Commonalty of the Craft or Mercers to be called for evermore *Conservators* of the foresaid House.

THE Tutor to have a Place by himself, that is to say, a Cell, or little House, with a Chimney and a Prevy, and other Necessaries; in the which he shall Lyege and rest. And that he may aloon and by himself, without Let of any other Persoon intend to the Contemplation of God, if he woll.

THAT the seid Tutor and pouer Folke, whan they be in the aforesaid Houses and Cells, and also in the Cloisters, and other Places of the foresaid Almes-houses, have themselves quietlie and pesably, without Noise, or Disturbance, of his Fellowes: And that they occupy themselves in Prayer,

or Reading, or in Labour of her Hondes, or in some other Occupacion, &c.

It endeth thus:

IN Witness, we have put our Seals. Given at LONDON the xxi Day of *Decemb.* in the Yere of our Lord a Thousand CCCC xxiiii, and the Yere of K. *Henry VI*, after the Conquest the Thrydde.

Go litel Boke; go litel tregedic,  
Thee lowly submytting to al Correction,  
Of theym being Maisters now of the Mercery.  
OLNEY, FELDING, BOLEYNE,  
and of BURTON:

Herteley theym beseyking with humble Salutation,  
Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,  
For ever to be a Servant withyn yere Commualtie.

BUT further, for the Direction of their daily Devotion, of their Eating and their Habit, these were the Appointments and Ordinances.

EVERY Tutour and pouer Folk every Day first whan they rise fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their Knees, sey a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*, with special and herty Recommendacion making of the foresaid *Richard Whittington* and *Alice*, to God, and our Blessed Lady Maidyn *Mary*. And other Times of the Day, whan he may best and most commodly have Leisure thereto, for the Staat of al the Souls abovesaid, say three or two Sauters of our Lady at the least: That is to say, threies seaven *Ave Marias*, with xv *Pater Nosters*, and three *Credes*. But if he be letted with Febleness, or any other reasonable Cawse, one in the Day at the least, in case it may be; That is to say, after the Messe, or whan Complyn is don, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforesaid *Rich. Whittington* and *Alice*, and they that can sey, shal sey for the Soules of the seid *Richard* and *Alice*, and for the Soules of al Christen People, this Psalm *de Profundis* with the Versicles and Orisons that longeth thereto. And they that can shal sey three *Pater Nosters*, three *Ave Marias*, and oon *Crede*: And after this doon, the Tutour, or oon of the eldest Men of theym shal sey openly in *English*, God have Mercy on our Founders Souls and all Christen. And they that stond about shal aunswer and sey, *Amen*.

THAT they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the seid Almes-House, and Bounds thereof: And that every Day, booth at Meet and Sopier, they eet and be fed within the said Almes-House. And while they be at Meet, or Sopier, they absteyn thame from veyn and ydel Words: And if they wol any Thyng talk, that it be honest and profitable.

THAT the Overclothyng of the Tutour and pouer Folk be derk and Brown of Colour; and not Staring, ne Blaizing; and of esy prised, according to their Degree.

THESE Executors of the Will of *Richard Whittington* constituted five Chaplains in his College founded in this Church, which were confirmed by the King, 3 *Henry VI*.

THIS *Richard Whittington* was (in this Church) three Times buried: First, by his Executors, under a handsome Monument; then, in the Reign of *Edward VI*. the Parson of that Church, thinking some great Riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his Monument to be broken, his Body to be stript of his Leaden Sheet; and again the second Time to be buried. And in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Parishioners were forced to take him up, to wrap him in Lead, as before, to bury him the third Time, and to place his Monument, or the like, over him,



again, which so remained, till the great Fire of LONDON violated his resting Place again.

THIS Church of St. Michael Pater Noster in the Vintry, the Capital House, and Site thereof, called Whittington-College; alias Whittington, and one Garden belonging to the same, of the yearly Value of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was sold to Armagill Waad, Clerk of the Council, in the 2d of Edward VI. for 92*l.* 2*s.*

EITHER in this College, or in the Parish, the Earl of Rutland had a Place in Edward VI's Time. Whither resorted to Dinner the Mourners at his Uncle Sir Richard Mannor's Funeral, after he had been buried at Cree-church.

St. Michael's Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Cost of the Parish in the Year of our Lord 1630,

THE Charge of it amounting to 120*l.* 9*s.*

THERE was a Chantry founded in this Church of St. Michael de Pater Noster in Riola; for maintaining which Richard II, in the 2d of his Reign, granted Licence, *pro uno Cellario cum duobus Cellariis superedificatis*: So that the Rent of one Vault, and two other Vaults or Warehouses built over it for Merchants Use, was for the Chantry Priest. The Right of presenting a Priest to this Chantry was granted to the Dean of St. Mary de Arcibus, 1 Richard II.

THIS Church being burnt in the Year 1666, was rebuilt and finished in the Year 1694, and the Parish of St. Martin Vintry annexed to it.

As to the Nature of the Building, the Walls are Stone, and at the East End some Brick; it has a flat square Roof covered with Lead; it has handsome five-light Windows, three Isles, and the Floor is paved with Purbeck, but within the Rails of the Communion-Table with Black and White Marble.

ORNAMENTS are as follow: The Roof is adorned with Fret and Crocket-work, the Walls lined nine Feet high, a handsome Gallery at the West End, supported by two Pillars and a Membretto of the Tuscan Order; this Gallery, the Pews, Pulpit and Door-cases, at the South Side and East End, are all of Oak; the Pulpit is neatly finnier'd and enriched with Fruit and Leaves; the latter adorned with Pilasters, Entablement and Pediment, of the Corinthian Order, and two Shields with Compartments. The Altar-piece is of the same Kind of Timber adorned with four fluted Columns, their Architrave, &c. and open Compass-Pediment, where are carved the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are the Decalogue, Creed, and Pater Noster; the former in Gold Letters on Black, under a Seraph and a Glory, and over two Cherubims; the two latter in Black on Gold, each under a Cherub; over the Columns are four Lamps, and the whole is also enriched with Fruit, and Corn-Ears, Flower, Leaves, and Cartouches.

THE Steeple here was erected and the Church new beautified in the Year 1713.

THE Church was again repaired and beautified the last Year (1732) at the Charge of the United Parishes.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were for,

Thomas Winford, Alderman, who was buried in this Church, 1448.

Arnold Macknam, Vintner, a Merchant of Bourdeaux, 1457.

Sir Heer Janke, or Hartancleux, Knight of the Garter, born in Almaine, a noble Warrior in Henry V, and Henry VI's Days.

Sir Edmund Mulshew, Knight, near to

Thomas Cockham, Recorder of LONDON.

The Lady Kyme, without a Stone.

Sir William Oldball, Knight, 1640.

William Barnocke.

Thomas Whyteyne,

Sir John Yong, Grocer, Mayor, 1466.

Agnes, Daughter to Sir John Yong, first married to Robert Sherington, after to Robert Mullenex, then to William Cheyney, Esq;

Here also lay buried the Lady Ferrers, and the Lady Isabel Bourghchier, as may be gathered from her Last Will, dated Octob. 10, 1500, who bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of St. Michael, called Whittington-College, where her Sister the Lady Ferrers lay. This Isabel was Sister to Henry Earl of Essex, and to the Lord Richard Grey.

John Harving, Gent.

William Roswell, Esq;

William Postar, Clerk of the Crown, 1520.

Sir William Baly, Draper, Mayor, 1533, with Dame Catharine his Wife, leaving sixteen Children.

John Hayden, Mercer, Sheriff, 1582, who gave Legacies to the thirteen Alms-men, and otherwise for a Lecture.

THERE was a handsome Monument in the Chancel with this Inscription.

#### RICHARDUS WHITTINGTON:

Ut fragrans Nardus,  
fama fuit iste Richardus;  
Albificans villam,  
qui iuste rexerat illam.  
Flos Mercatorum,  
Fundatar Presbyterorum;  
Sic & egenorum  
testis sit certus corum:  
Omnibus exemplum  
barathrum vincendo morosum;  
Condidit hoc Templum,  
Michaelis, quam speciosum?  
Kegia spes & pres:  
divinis res rata turbis.  
Pauperibus Pater,  
& Major qui fuit urbis,  
Martius hunc vicit,  
En! Annos gens tibi dicit.  
Finiit ipse dies,  
sis sibi Christe quies. Amen.

Ejus sponsa pia Generosa, probata, sophia Jungitur, &c.

ANOTHER Monument thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Edvardus  
Lupton cognomine dictus;  
Occidit heu! juvenis  
Pauperibus fuerat  
studiosis ille patronus;  
Mille & quingentos  
ter senos vidit ademptos;  
Moribus & studiis  
qui vivens claruit olim;  
Spirituus iste (Jesus)  
meus a te suscipiatur.



BEFORE the Communion-Table is a plated Stone with this Inscription :

Quisquis ades, plora fata dolendi viri,  
Hujus Collegii quique Magister erat;  
Doctor, & in sacro Dogmate clarus erat;  
Qui obiit Octobri, & quoque nona fuit.  
Credere nunc fas est, spiritus astra tenet:  
Spes mea tu, Jesu, es gratia, non opera.

IN the Church of St. Michael Pater-noster in the Royal, since the new Building thereof, are no Monuments appearing, excepting this erected against the Wall, on the North Side of the Chancel, for Thomas Coulson, Esq; Merchant of LONDON, Son of William Coulson, Esq; and Anne his Wife, of the Family of the Coulson's, of Aytôn in Yorkshire, ob. 2 June, 1713, Aged 68. At which Time he was one of the Burgeses of Parliament for the Borough of Totnes, in the County of Devon.

Virfingulari animi diguitate insignis: Sibi constans: Magnatibus suis temporis, & vivens & moriens carus.

William Fellows, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, and John Fellows, Esq; of LONDON, Merchant, his Nephews and joint Executors erected this Monument to the Memory of their most dear and honoured Uncle.

THIS Living is a Rectory, the Advowson is in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Worcester, the Value is 140*l.* per Ann. by Act of Parliament.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. Montague Wood, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. William Daws,

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eleven o'Clock; no Organ; one Bell.

HERE is a Lecture Sermon every Friday, at Three o'Clock, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. Drew.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are

2 Church-wardens.  
1 Collector for the  
Poor.  
1 Overseer.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are.

1 Common-Council-  
Man.  
1 Constable.  
1 Inquest.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of College-Hill, Part of Cloak-Lane, Part of Great Elbow-lane, Castle's New-court, Part of College-lane, Part of Maiden-lane, Part of Queen-street, Part of Dowgate-hill, Part of Little Elbow-lane, and Angel-court.

NUMBER of Houses 60.

Tower-Royal.

AT the Upper-End of this Street was the Tower Royal, whereof that Street took its Name. This Tower, and great Place, was so called from appertaining to the Kings of this Realm; but by whom the same was built, or of what Antiquity continued, is uncertain, more than that in the Reign of King Edward I, the second, fourth, and seventh Years, it was the Tenement of Simon Bearwmes. Also, that in the 36th of Edward III, the same was called the Royal, in the Parish of Michael de Pater-noster; and that in the three and fortieth of his Reign, he gave it by the Name of his Inn, called the Royal, in his City of LONDON, in Value 20*l.* by the Year, unto his College of St. Stephen at Westminster. Notwithstanding, in the Reign of Richard II, it was called, *The Queen's Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

" KING Richard, having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed the Rebels, he, his Lords, and all his Company, entered the City of LONDON, with great Joy, and went to the Lady Princess his Mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royal, called *The Queen's Wardrobe*, where she had remained three Days and two Nights, right sore abashed. But when she saw the King her Son, she was greatly rejoiced and said, *Alas Son, what great sorrow have I suffered for you this Day!* The King answered and said; *Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but now rejoice, and thank God, for I have this Day recovered mine Heritage, and the Realm of England, which I had near hand lost.*

THIS Tower seemeth to have been (at that Time) of good Defence, for when the Rebels had beset the Tower of LONDON, and got Possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed; as Mr. Stow has shewn in his *Annals*, the Princess being forced to fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as has been mention'd. And it may belfo a supposed, that the King himself was at that Time lodged there; for in the Year 1386, Lion King of Armony, being chased out of his Realm by the Tartarians, received innumerable Gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King then lying in the Royal; where he also granted to the said King of Armony, a Charter of 1000*l.* by the Year, during his Life. This, for Proof, may suffice, that Kings of England have been lodged in this Tower, though the same (of later Time) was neglected, and turned into Stabling for the King's Horses, and afterwards let out to divers Men, and divided into Tenements.

THIS great House, belonging antiently to the Kings of England, was inhabited by the first Duke of Norfolk, of the Family of the Howards; granted unto him by King Richard III. For in an old Ledger Book of that King's, it is said, " That the King granted unto John Duke of Norfolk, *Messuagium cum Pertinenciis, voc. Le Tower infra Paroch. Sancti Thomæ Lond.*

IN Horsebridge-street is the Cutlers Hall, Richard de Wilekale, 1295, confirmed to Paul Butelar, this House and the Edifices, in the Parish of St. Michael Pater Noster Church, and St. John's upon Wallbrook. Which some Time Lawrence Gisors, and his Son Peter Gisors did possess, and afterwards Hugo de Hingham; and lieth between the Tenement of the said Richard, towards the South, and the Lane called Horse-shoe-bridge towards the North, and between the Way called Pater Noster Church on the West, and the Course of Wallbrook on the East, paying yearly one Clove of Gilliflowers at Easter, and to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary Overy 6*s.* This House some Time belonged to Simon Dolefly, Grocer, Mayor in the Year 1359. They of this Company were (of old Time) three Arts, or Sorts of Workmen, to wit, the first were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called *Bladers*, and divers of them proved wealthy Men, as namely, Walter Nele, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, the 12th of Edward III, deceased 1352, and buried in St. James's Garlickhithe. He left Lands to the mending of Highways about LONDON, between Newgate and Wicombe, Aldgate and Chelmsford, Bishopsgate and Ware, Southwark and Rochester, &c. The second were Makers of Hafts, and otherwise Garnishers of Blades. The third Sort were Sheathmakers for Swords, Daggers, and Knives. In the 10th of Henry IV, certain Ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers and other Cutlers; and in the 4th of Henry VI, they were all three drawn into one

Haftmakers.  
Sheathmakers.



one Fraternity, or Brotherhood, by the Name of Cutlers.

THEN is *Knightrider's-street*, so called (as is supposed) from Knights well armed and mounted at the *Tower-Royal*, riding from thence thro' that Street, West to *Creed-lane*, and so out at *Ludgate*, towards *Smithfield*; when they were there at Turney, Just, or otherwise to shew their Activities before the King and States of the Realm.

### The PARISH of

### St. MARTIN's in the Vintry.

The Parish of  
St. Martin's  
in the Vintry.

AT the South Corner of *Royal-street*, was the Parish-Church of *St. Martin*, called in the *Vintry*, some Time called *St. Martin de Beremand Church*.

*John Edrop*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, in his Testament made the ninth of August 1385, willed his Body to be buried in this Church: To which he bequeathed a hundred Shillings. Item, *Lego ad opus Campanarum in dict. Ecclesia faciend. 20 Marcas.*

THIS Church was new built about the Year 1399, by the Executors of *Matthew Columbars*, a Stranger born, a *Bourdeaux* Merchant of *Gascogne* and *French Wines*: His Arms yet remain in the East Window, and is a *Chevron*, between three *Columbines*.

THIS Church was in Part re-edified, and in many Parts repaired and beautified at the Cost and Charges of the Parishioners, in the second Year of the Reign King *James I.*

THE Charge then amounting to the Sum of four hundred and sixty odd Pounds.

It was again repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1632, as before, at the Cost of the Parish.

#### MONUMENTS.

THERE lay buried in this Church, Sir *John Gisors*, Mayor 1311. *Henry Gisors*, his Son 1343; and *John Gisors*, his Brother, 1350. He gave to his Son *Thomas*, his great Mansion called *Gisor's Hall*, in the Parish of *St. Mildred* in *Bread-street*. This *Thomas* had Issue *John* and *Thomas*; *John* made a Feoffment, and sold *Gisor's Hall*, and other his Lands in LONDON, about the Year 1386. *Thomas* deceased 1395, *John Nicholls*, *Henry Venner*, Sir *Ralph Astry*, and *Margaret* and *Margery* his Wives. *Bartholomew de la Vauch*, *Thomas Cornwalleys*, one of the Sheriffs 1384; *John Cornwalleys*, Esq; 1436, *John Mustrel*, Vintner 1424; *William Hodson*, *William Castleton*, *John Gray*, *Robert Dalusse*, Barber, in the Reign of *Edward IV*, with this Epitaph.

As Flowers in Field,  
Thus passeth Life,  
Naked, then clothed,  
Feeble in the End.  
It sheweth by *Robert Dalusse*,  
And *Alison* his Wife:  
CHRIST them save  
From Power of the Fiend.

ON a plated Stone by the Pulpit:

Hic jacet *Petrus de la Genebra*, filius & haeres *Joannis de la Genebra*, quondam *Burgensis*, & *Mercatoris* de *Civitate Burdegalia*. Qui obiit 27 die *Martii*, A. D. 1439. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

ON a plated Stone under the Communion Table:

Hic jacet *Willielmus Stokesby*, quondam *Civis* & *Vinetarius* LONDON. & *Juliana* uxor ejus. Qui obiit 25 Die *Decemb.* 1381. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet *Thomas Cornwaleis*, quondam *Civis* LONDON. Qui obiit quarto die *Januarii*. A. D. 1384.

ON a plated Stone at the Entrance of the Choir:

M. S.

Honorabilis viri *Radulphi Astri*, Militis nuper Majoris ac *Aldermanni*, & *Piscenarii Civitatis* LONDON. & *præcarissimarum Domina Margeria*, ac *Margareta* uxorum ejus. Qui quidem *Radulphus* obiit 18 die *Novembris*, An. Dom. 1494. Et dicta *Domina Margareta* obiit die Ac prædicta *Margeria* ab hoc sæculo migravit 10 die *Martii*, An. Dom. 1492. Cujus, &c.

ON an antient Tomb in the Chancel:

Micolt. quondam *Civis* & *Vinetarius*, LONDON. & *Joanna* uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Qui quidem *Johannes* obiit 17 die *Aprilis*, An. Dom. 1424. Quorum animæ per Dei immensam misericordiam in pace perpetua permaneant, ac requiem possideant,

Es testis, Christe,  
quod non jacet hic lapis iste;  
Corpus ut ornetur,  
sed spiritus ut memoretur  
Hunc tu qui tum sis  
magnus, parvus puer an sis;  
Pro me funde preces  
quod sic mihi fit veniæ spes.

ON another Stone close by the other, with this Inscription:

*Radulphus Astry*, Generos. unus filiorum *Rad. Astri*, Militis, quondam Majoris Civitatis LONDON. Qui quidem *Rad.* filius in sua florida Juventute, ab hoc sæculo migravit, 19 die mens. *Septembris*, A. D. 1501.

THE following Inscriptions were on plated Stones in the Body of the Church.

*Henry Gisors* gift yci, Dieu de fa Ame tien pittie, e *John le Filz* a mercy. Qui morust le veille de *S. Catharine*, En 1<sup>r</sup> An de Grace, 1343.

Martis Pasca tenes  
Edward Rex luce tiburoi  
Hunc del Foorll. Dominum;  
Strage ruisse dolet.  
Is dabat Gascon,  
Anglus sum corde Joannes,  
In campis Barnet  
Mortis amara tulit.  
Bis septingeno,  
Decies sept. & simul uno;  
Mane resurgente  
Obviat iste Jesu.  
Anglicus hæc relegens,  
Miserere tui Peregrini,  
Et pro te moriens,  
Te sciat esse pium.

Hæc petra substrati  
Kirkman regit ossa Roberti,



Qui Rector fuerat  
Istius Ecclesie  
M. D. deme quater  
septem Christi cadet Anno,  
Aprilis terna  
raptus ab orbe die.  
Artibus ille Magister.  
erat, Ecclesie tandem,  
Tristitia post fati  
gaudia dentur ei.

Sir *Ralph Austrie*, or *Astry*, Fishmonger, Mayor, new roofed this Church with Timber, covered with Lead, and beautifully glazed it. He deceased 1494, and was there buried, with his two Wives. *Ralph Austrie* his Son, Gent. *William Austrie*, and others of that Name. *Bertrand*, Wife to *Grimond Descure*, Esq; a *Gascoigne*, and Merchant of Wines, 1494, *Thomas Batson*, *Alice Fowler*, Daughter and Heir to *John Howton*, Wife to *John Hulton*, *James Bartlet* and *Alice* his Wife, *William Fenner*, *Roger Cotten*, *Robert Stocker*, *John Pemberton*, *Philip de Plasse*, *John Stapleton*, *John Mortimer*, *William Lee*, *William Hamsted*, &c. *William Stokesbie*, and *Gilbert March*, had Chuntries there.

Here were also buried *John del Forfs*, *Thomas Bennet*, *John Gawson*, *Henry Woodboke*.

BESIDES these antient Monuments taken Notice of by *Stow* in this *St. Martin's* Church, there were some others there by him omitted, as appear in a MS. belonging to *Sir Henry St. George*, Knight, late Garter Clarencieux. And they were these following :

*Willielmus Becam*, Civis & Scissor LONDON, & *Johanna* uxor ejus. Qui *Willielmus* obiit Anno 1494, 17 Die Septembr. Et eadem *Johanna* obiit Die 6 Novembr. 1493.

Hic jacet *Henricus Vanner*, Vinetariorum  
Unus Magnus in *Londinis* Seniorum,  
Cunctis Pacificus, decoratus femine quorum.  
\* \* \* \* \*

ON each Side of the Inscription are placed Coats of Arms. On the Dexter, a *Fess Argent*, between three *Libbards* Heads counterchanged, *Gules*, and *Or*: this is *Vanner's* Coat. On the Sinister, *Baron & Femme*. The *Baron* is *Vanner*, the *Femme* is *Stody*, a *Saltier engrailed*, with a *Lion's* Head.

Orate pro animabus *Thomæ Grant*, nuper Civis, & *Vinetarius* Civitatis LONDON. & *Majoriæ* Uxoris ejus. Qui *Thomas* obiit 29 Die *Januar*. 1486.

Hic jacet Corpus *Bertrandæ* quondam Uxoris *Ormondi Descure*, Armig. unius Hostiariorum *Camere* inclutissimi *Angliæ & Franciæ* Regis *Henrici VII*. Quæ obiit 1 Die *Aprilis* 1494.

The Coat is set over the Dexter Side, quarterly, The first bears a *Lion*: The second, a *Crescent*: The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

Me tegit *IDONEAM* Cognomine *GRAY*  
Lapis iste :

Mentem quæso meam Cælo teneas tibi, Christe.  
Aspice, Mortalis, quid sit nisi Mors tua Vita,  
Ut modo sum, talis eris & tu, Carne sopita.  
Pro me funde Preces, rogo, Spes ut repperietur,  
Reddam tuncque Preces, Deus ut tibi propi-  
tietur.

THIS hath two Coats of Arms on either Side of the Verfes. On the Dexter Side the Coat is

*Ermin*, a *Saltier engrailed*, charged with a *Libbard's* Head. The other on the Sinister Side, is, a *Field Billette*, a *Lion Rampant*.

Of your Charité pray for the Souls of *Robert Dey*, Citizen and Joyner of LONDON, and *Anne*, his Wife. Which *Robert* deceased 8 *Januar*. 1555, and the said *Agnes* the 20th of *Aug*. 1558.

A Coat of Arms standing upon a Grave-stone in the Choir, viz. Quarterly, *A Fess with an Annulet*, in a Canton, Dexter, a *Fountain*. In the second Quarter, *A Sun of 12 Points*, pierced. The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

*Simon Hogan*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, buried here.

THE Field—a *Fess* charged with three *Escalops*, between as many *Crosses flory*.

In this Church at the Upper End of the South Isle lay buried the Body of *Sir Cuthbert Hacket*, some Time Lord Mayor of this City. His Coat, Streamers, and other Adornments, hanging over his Grave, but no other Monument.

#### Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.

To the Eternal Memory of *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Daughter to King *Henry VIII*, Niece to King *Henry VII*, by the Daughter of King *Edward IV*. A Mother to her Country, a Nurse to Religion and all good Arts, being of incomparable Knowledge in very many Languages, and indued with rare Ornaments of Body and Mind, in all Princely Virtues above all the Sex of Women.

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my Course, &c.*

To this Church, or for any publick Uses therein, there were no Bequests or Legacies. But to the Poor there were, but misemploy'd.

They received

Of the Stationers Company, to be laid out in Bread, 2*l*. 10*s*.

Of the Diers Company, 4*l*. every two Years, for eight Gowns for eight poor People.

A Gift of *George Lucas*, issuing out of some Houses in the Parish, 2*l*. per Ann. which was in Arrears, the Officers of the Parish not being able to make out all the Ground, from whence it should be paid.

No Parsonage-house, nor any other Glebe.

THIS Parish after the Fire was united to that of *St. Michael Royal*.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are,	are,

2 Church-wardens.	3 Common - Council - Men.
1 Collector for the Poor.	3 Constables.
1 Overseer.	4 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Little Elbow-lane*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, Part of *Thames-street*, Part of *Maiden-lane*, *Joiners Hall-lane*, *Emperors Head-lane*, *Brick-hill-lane*, *Greenwich-street*, *Three Crane-lane*, *Vine-yard*, *Church-lane*; Part of *Queen-street*, *Little Cheapside*.

NUMBER of Houses, 140.



*The P A R I S H of*  
**St. THOMAS APOSTLES.**

*The Parish of  
St. Thomas  
Apostles.*

**N**EXT was the Parish-Church of *St Thomas the Apostle*, by *Wringwren-lane*, a proper Church; and in the Years 1629 and 1630, well repaired, and finely garnished, at the Cost and Charge of the Parishioners.

THE Charge of it amounting to near 300 l. But the Monuments of Antiquity were all defaced in *Stow's* Time, except some Arms in the Windows, as also in the Stone-work, which some suppose to be the Arms of *John Barnes*, Mercer, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1371, a great Builder thereof. *Henry Causton*, Merchant, was a Benefactor, and had a Chantry there about 1396. *Thomas Romain*, Mayor 1310, had also a Chantry there about 1319. *Fitz-Williams*, also a Benefactor, had a Chantry there. More, Sir *William Littelsbury*, alias *Horn*, (for King *Edward IV.* so named him) because he was a most excellent Blower in a Horn. He was a Salter, and Merchant of the Staple, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1487, and was buried in this Church; having appointed (by his Testament) the Bells to be changed for four new ones, of good Tune and Sound; but that was not performed: He gave five hundred Marks towards the Repairing of Highways between LONDON and *Cambridge*. His Dwelling-house, with a Garden and Appurtenances in the said Parish, he devised to be sold, and bestowed in charitable Actions, as his Executors would answer before GOD.

HIS House called the *George* in *Bread-street*, he gave to the Salters, they to find a Priest in the said Church, to have 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. the Year. To every Preacher at *Paul's Cross*, and at the *Spital*, 4 d. for ever: To the in Prisoners *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *Marshalsea*, and *King's-Bench*, in Victuals, 10 s. at *Christmas*, and 10 s. at *Easter*, for ever; which Legacies are not performed.

*William Shipton*, *William Champnies*, and *John de Burford*, had Chantries there. *John Martin*, Butcher, one of the Sheriffs, was buried there 1533. Those Monuments of latter Times were the following:

THERE lies buried near this Monument, *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of the Lord *Broke*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* who lineally descended from the House of *Broke* in *Cheshire*; which said *Margaret* was first married to *William Whorwood*, second Son to *John Whorwood* of *Compton*, in the County of *Stafford*, Esq; which said *William* died Attorney General to the said King *Henry VIII.* After whose Death, she took to her second Husband, *William Sheldin* of *Beeley* in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; who also died, leaving her a Widow; and so she continued many Years after; and then died, being about the Age of eighty Years, and was buried in *March* 1589, in the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

ON the South Side of the Chancel, a very fine, neat, and well contrived Monument, but without any Date, whereon these Verses are Insculpt:

*In mortem suam hæc Carmina,  
dum vixerat scripsit D.  
Catharina Killegreia.*

Dormio nunc Domino,  
Domini virtute resurgam;

Et σάψω meum  
carne videbo mea.  
Mortua ne dicar,  
fruitur pars altera Christo;  
Et surgar capiti,  
tempore, tota, meo.

*Elizabethæ* in Obitum *Catharinæ*  
sororis *Epicædia*.

Εὐσεβείης, διδασχῆς, κομψείας σεμνὸν ἄγαλμα;  
Μελιχίῃ τε τρέπε νηλεὶ πίπτει μορῶ  
Ἡς Καθαρίνα γλυκεία δικόμηθεῖσα ἀδελφεῖς  
Ἀρμονίῳ αὐλῇ νῦν ποθεύσα πόλλε.

Chara, valeto, soror,  
in Cælo morte triumphans,  
Mors tua vita tibi,  
mors tamen illa tuis.  
Mens tua labe carens,  
pietas, doctrina, modesta  
Vita, lepos suavis  
digna fuere Deo.  
Ut junxit sanguis,  
nos junxit in æthere Christus:  
Interea taceo  
mortua morte tua.

Felicissima & in Christo charissima  
Memoriæ *Catharinæ Killegreiæ*,  
*Robertus Massonus Formanus*, Pa-  
stor Ecclesiæ Londino-Gal-  
licæ, his Versibus,  
parentavit.

Cælestem Καθαρίαν  
Conclusam pectore mentem  
Audiui, aspexi,  
sæpius obstupui;  
Cælicolam sancto  
seclusam corpore mentem,  
Quam colui carus,  
mæstus ovanq; cano.  
Quis non ereptas  
tot dotes lugeat? & quis  
Cælo cælestes  
lividus invideat?  
Cedere sed Patri  
gnatos, terrena supernis  
Est æquum, sequimur:  
tu, Καθαρίνα, præi.

Epitaphium præstanti Feminae, *Catharinæ Killegreiæ*, Autore *Andrea Melvino*

Palladis & Phæbi  
comes una, & Pieris una,  
Pieridumq; soror,  
Pieridumque Parens.  
Gratia, Suada, Lepos,  
Gravitas, Constantia, Candor,  
Religio, Pietas,  
& Pudor & Probitas,  
Atq; Palestinæ,  
& Latia, Graiæq; Camenæ  
Clausit olim uno  
omnes pectore, nunc tumulo.

Aliud Epitaphium, Autore *Gulielmo Charco*.

Hic *Catharina* jacet  
de stemmate nobilitato  
*Cociadum* & claro  
*Kiligreio* nupta marito:  
Hoc satis est, Hospes:  
Rhodanus nam cætera novit,  
Et dives Rhenus,  
celebrat sic fama Sororem  
Musarum & magnam  
magnæ Pietatis Alumnam.

UNDER the Communion-Table, a Stone in-  
graven thus:

Here



Here lies interred the Body of Mr. *John Foy*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who departed this Life *December 1, 1625*, and left Issue four Sons, (viz.) *John, George, Henry, and Richard*: He lived and died in the true Faith of CHRIST JESUS, which he hath amply expressed, in a worthy annual Contribution towards the Poor of this Parish.

THIS Parish of *St. Thomas Apostles* hath been benefited by these Legacies and charitable Gifts.

Donors.	Gifts.		
	l.	s.	d.
Alderman <i>Heydon</i>	02	00	0
Mr. <i>Beeston</i>	02	12	0
Mr. <i>Markhouse</i>	02	00	0
Mr. <i>Shaw</i>	01	00	0
Mr. <i>Hinman</i>	13	00	4

THESE three paid by the Embroiderers Company.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. <i>Spencer</i> in Bread only	02	06	8

WHICH Bread is distributed weekly every Sunday.

No Parsonage-House since the Fire, nor any other Glebe. There was an House before the Fire, but being burnt down, was laid into the new Street, called *Queen-street*; established by Act of Parliament. Here it may be noted, that in the Parochial Visitation, *An. 1636*, the Presentment then made, brought in ten Houses Glebe in this Parish.

THIS Parish, after the Fire, was united to that of *St. Mary Aldermay*, in *Cordwainers-street* Ward.

The WARD-OFFICERS of <i>St. Thomas</i> are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are
2 Church-wardens, the under one is Collector.	Uncertain.
2 Sidesmen.	

THE Vestry is General.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Thomas Apostles*; Part of *Tower Royal*; Part of *Queen-street*; Part of *College-hill*; Part of *Cloak-lane*, *Maid-court*; alias *George-court*, *Bee-hive-court*; Part of *Taylor's-court*; Part of *Bow-lane*, *Blunderbuss-alley*; Fore-side of *St. Thomas Apostles*; Part of *Watling-street*.

NUMBER of Houses III.

IN this *St. Thomas Apostles* there was a Messuage, perhaps some Time the Dwelling of the Earls of *Cornwal*, called *Ringed Hall*. For in the Reign of *Edward III.* a Place so called, with four Shops and two Gardens in this Parish, was granted by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, to the Abbot of *Beaulieu* near *Oxford*. And regranted and a Plea thereupon in the Hustings, 2 *Richard II.*

THEN West from the said Church, on the same Side, was one great Messuage, sometimes called *Ipres Inn*, of *William Ipres* a Fleming, the first Builder thereof. This *William* was called out of *Flanders*, with a Number of *Flemings*, to the Aid of King *Stephen*, against *Maude* the Empress, in the Year 1138, and grew in Favour with the said King for his Service, so far, that he built this his House near *Tower-Royal*, in which *Tower* it seems the King was then lodged, as in the Heart of the City, for his most Safety.

*Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, Brother to the Empress, being taken, was committed to the Custody of this *William*, to keep in the Castle of *Rocheester*, till King *Stephen* was also taken, and then one was deliver'd in Exchange for the other,

and both set free. This *William* of *Ipres* gave *Edrede's Hithe*, now called *Queen-hithe*, to the Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON. He founded the Abbey of *Foxley* in *Kent*, &c. In the first of *Henry II.* the said *William*, with all the other *Flemings* (fearing the Indignation of the new King) departed the Land; but it seems the said *William* was shortly called back again, and restored both to the King's Favour, and to his old possessions here; so that the Name and Family continued long after in this Realm, as will appear by this which follows.

IN the Year 1377, the 51st of *Edward III.* the Citizens of LONDON minding to have destroyed *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Henry Percy*, Marshal, (for Causes set forth in Mr. *Stow's Annals*) fought up and down, and could not find them; for they were that Day to dine with *John* of *Ipres* at his Inn, which the *Londoners* knew not of, but thought the Duke and Marshal had been at the *Savoy*, and therefore posted thither. But one of the Duke's Knights seeing these things, came in great Haste to the Place where the Duke was, and after he had knocked, and could not be let in, he said to *Haveland* the Porter, If thou love my Lord and thy Life, open the Gate: With which Words he got Entry, and with great Fear he tells the Duke, that without the Gate were infinite Numbers of armed Men, and unless he took great Heed, that Day would be his last: With which Words the Duke leapt so hastily (being eating Oysters) that he hurt both his Legs against the Form: Wine was offered, but he could not drink for Haste, and so fled with his Fellow, *Henry Percy*, out of a back Gate, and entering upon the *Thames*, never staid rowing, until they came to a House near the Manor of *Kennington*, where at that Time the Princess lay, with *Richard* the young Prince, before whom he made his Complaint, &c.

ON the other Side was a Messuage called *Ringed Hall*. King *Henry VIII.* the 32d of his Reign, gave the same, with four Tenements adjoining, to *Morgan Philips*, alias *Wolfe*, in the Parish of *St. Thomas Apostles* in LONDON, &c.

OVER against *Ipres Inn*, in *Knightriders-street*, at the Corner towards *St. James* at *Garlick-hithe*, was some Time a great House built of Stone, and called *Ormond-place*, for that it some Time belonged to the Earls of *Ormond*. *Edward* the IVth, in the 5th of his Reign, gave to *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Manor of *Greenwich*, with the Town and Park, in the County of *Kent*. He also gave this Tenement called *Ormond-place*, with all the Appurtenances to the same, situate in the Parish of *Trinity* in *Knightriders-street* in LONDON.

LOWER down, in *Royal-street*, was *Kerion-lane*, from one *Kerion*, some Time dwelling there. In this Lane was the *Glasiers Hall*; but they have had none since the Fire, but meet at *Lorimers Hall*.

## The PARISH of St. JAMES GARLICK-HITHE.

THEN is the Parish-Church of *St. James*, call'd, at *Garlick-hithe*, or *Garlick-hive*; for that (of old Time) on the Bank of the River *Thames*, near to this Church, *Garlick* was usually sold. This was a handsome Church, whereof *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs, in 1326, is said to be the new Builder.

THE North Isle of this Church was new built, and the whole Church repaired and beautified at the



the Charge of the Parishioners in the Year of our Lord 1624. The Charge of it amounting to 700*l.* and upwards.

THIS Church was burnt down in the great Fire of LONDON, but rebuilt, the Foundation being laid *Anno* 1676; built and opened 1682; compleatly finish'd 1683.

THE Church is well built of Stone, covered with Lead, with handsome outer Door-cases, of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Roof within is flat, and supported with 12 Columns (besides several Pilasters) of the *Ionick* Order.

As to Ornament (besides the said Columns, and a large Cornice, as also the Fret-work Panels, &c. of the Roof) the Church is neatly pewed and wainscotted with right Wainscot nine Feet high; has two fine spacious inner Door-cases, of the *Corinthian* Order; and the Pulpit is finnier'd, and has Enrichments; all which are of *Norway* Oak.

THE Altar-piece is also of that Timber, adorned with two fluted Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the last said Order; in the Middle of which Pediment are the King's Arms finely carved. Here are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Black Letters on Gold, the Whole being embellish'd with Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Festoons, Leaves, Fruit, &c. inclosed with Rail and Ballister, and within that Compass; the Foot-path for the Communion-Table is black and white Marble.

LENGTH of the Church is 75 Feet; Breadth 45; Height 40; and the Altitude of the Steeple (which is a Tower with Rail and Ballister, above the Cornice at the Top) is about 90 Feet high.

#### MONUMENTS in the old Church were for,

*Richard Rothing* before-mentioned who was buried there.

*Walter Nele*, Blader, one of the Sheriffs, 1337. *John* of *Oxenford*, Vintner, Mayor, 1341. In the first of *Edward* III, this *John* of *Oxenford* gave to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in LONDON, two Tofts of Land, one Mill, fifty Acres of Land, two Acres of Wood, with the Appurtenances in *Kentish-Town*, in Value 20*s.* and 3*d.* by Year.

*Richard Goodcheap*, *John de Cressingham*, and *John Whitthorn*: And before them, *Galfred Moncley*. 1281, founded a Chantry there.

#### MONUMENTS remaining there:

*Robert Gabeter*, Esq; Mayor of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, 1310.

*John Gisors*, *William Tilingham*, *John Stanley*, Lord *Strange*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Derby*, 1503.

*Nicholas Strabam*, *Robert de Luton*, 1361.

*John Roding*.

*Richard Lions*, a famous Merchant of Wines, and a Lapidary, some Time one of the Sheriffs, beheaded in *Cheap* by *Wat Tyler*, and other Rebels, in the Year 1381; his Picture on his Grave-stone, very fair and large, is with his Hair rounded by his Ears, and curled, a little Beard-forked, a Gown girt to him, down to his Feet, of branched Damask, wrought with the Likeness of Flowers, a large Purse on his Right Side, hanging in a Belt from his Left Shoulder, a plain Hood about his Neck, covering his Shoulders, and hanging back behind him.

*Sir John Wrotch*, Fishmonger, Mayor, 1361, deceased 1407.

*Thomas Stonard*, of *Oxfordshire*.

*John Bromer*, Fishmonger, Alderman, 1474.

The Lady *Stanley*, Mother to the Lord *Strange*.

The Countess of *Huntington*, the Lady *Herbert* (without a Stone) *John Stanley*, the Lord *Strange*.

*Sir George Stanley*,

*Gilbert Bovet*, 1398.

A Countess of *Worcester*, and one of her Children

THIS Monument, whose-soever it was, seems to be the same with that which was taken in this Church by some industrious Person in the Year 1619; which he thus described, together with the Coats of Arms thereon engraven:

Jacet ibi in vetusto Monumento Mulier quædam honorabilis cum Infante in les Swadling-cloths adjacentem Mulier induta est paludamento. Quorum animabus, &c.

THE Coat born quarterly, 1. *Geldon Surgens entre cros croflets*. 2. *France sans Differentia*: And in the Window, near adjoining is depainted a Shield of *England*, garter'd with a *Bordure*, *Azure* and *Argent*, and an *Inescutcheon*, *Argent*. The second and third Coats charged with *Bastoons*, *Sinister Arg.*

*William Venor*, Grocer, Mayor, 1389.

*William More*, Vintner, Mayor, 1395.

*Robert Chicheley*, Mayor, 1421.

*Sir Robert Chichely*, Citizen and Grocer, buried in the Nave of the Church of *St. James Garlick-hithe*, where he was a Parishioner, bequeathed to his Reverend Lord *Henry*, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, his Brother, &c. *Anno* 1437, and gives his Land and Tenement, with a Wharf, Crane, Stable, &c. situate in the Parishes of *St. Martin Vintry* and *St. James's Garlick-hithe*, viz. in Breadth between the Lane called *Stody's-lane* on the East, and the Lane called *Cressingham-lane* on the West, &c. To have to the Rector and Keepers of the Goods and Work of the Church of *St. James's*, and to the Parishioners for ever, to maintain one fit Chaplain at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* in the said Church, daily to celebrate Divine Offices for the Souls of *Agnes* and *Agnes* his Wives, and of his Parents, and Friends, &c.

Gives his Houses in the Parish of *St. Anthony*, LONDON, to the Master or Keeper of the College of the Blessed *Mary*, and the Saints, *Thomas* the Martyr, and *Edward* the Confessor, of *Higham Ferrers*, now founded a-new by the most Reverend Father in Christ, Lord *Henry*, by Divine Permission, Archbishop of *Canterbury* his Brother, for ever in Part of Maintenance of the Poor of the Hospital there.

Item, To the Fabrick of the Body of the Church of *Rumford*.

Item, To the Poor of his Blood in the Parishes of *Higham Ferrers* and *Suldrop*.

*James Spencer*, Vintner, Mayor, 1543.

*Richard Plat*, Brewer, founded a Free School in *Hertfordshire* 1601.



Rogerus Jones, Middletoni in Comitatu Lancastrensi natus; Vix Pubertate egressus se Londinum contulit, ubi Civitate donatus, & Artem Tinctoriam exercens, Agnetem, Thomæ Hacketti Filiam, Matrimonio sibi junxit. Ex qua Filios novem quatuor vero Filias suscepit. Quarum una Patre adhuc superstite Diem obiit. Hic cum varia Civitatis munia laudabiliter obisset, tandem in celebrem supremi Ordinis senatum, Aldermannorum scilicet, cooptatus est. Mox Eques ab illustrissimo Rege *Jacobo* creatus est. Et Paulo post Vicecomes Civitatis LONDON. est designatus. Quo magistratu nondum expleto, non sine magno bonorum Luctu, vicesimo quinto Die Mensis Julii, Anno Domini 1605, in Domino requiescit.

HIS Coat was, *Azure, a Cross, Or, charged with five Estoilles, Sable, between four Pheons of the second.*

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Plat*, Brewer, and some Time chosen Sheriff of LONDON, the Founder of a Free-School, and six Alms-Houses in *Aldenham*, in the County of *Hertford*; he died the 28th of *November*, 1600, having taken to Wife, *Alice Bristles*, the Daughter of *John Bristles*, Esq; and having Issue four Sons and one Daughter.

AGAINST the Wall in the South Isle was this Inscription:

Here *Edmund Chapman*, closed in Clay,  
undoubtedly doth rest,  
Who to his Neighbours (while he lived)  
the Fruits of Love exprest.  
Fine Pews within this Church he made,  
and with his Arms support,  
The Table and the Seats in Choir  
he set in comely sort.  
To Pris'ners and to Hospitals  
he living was a Friend,  
And ever fought the Innocent  
from Danger to defend.  
Esquire Joyner to our Queen  
he in his Life-time was,  
And Yeoman of her Armory  
at *Greenwich* in like Case.  
Wherein he like a Servant just  
for Duty duly done;  
Unto himself of Prince and Peers  
The Love and Favour won.  
Threescore seven Years he lived here  
in Worship and good Name;  
And left this Life to live with CHRIST,  
to his eternal Fame.  
His Soul the fourteenth Day of *May*  
did from his Body fleet,  
Which he with chearful Voice did yield  
to CHRIST his Saviour sweet.  
And on the eighteenth of that Month  
by Computation just,  
A thousand five hundred eighty eight  
his Body was laid in Dust.  
But Body and Soul at last, be sure,  
through GOD's abundant Grace,  
Shall rise and knit again in one,  
and stand before his Face  
Where with his Saints elect, we hope,  
he shall receive a Crown,  
And live for ever with sweet CHRIST,  
in Glory and Renown.  
Thus, Friends, by this dear Friend of ours,  
let's learn to live and dye;  
That after Death we may have Life,  
above the starry Sky.

THE modern Monuments are the following;  
one on the East Wall thus inscribed:

Juxta hunc locum in avito conditorio requiescit *Petrus Jones*, e parochia Sancti *Andree Under-shaft* apud *Londinenses* Civis & Mercator, *Petri Jones* Civis itidem & Mercatoris *Londinensis* filius *Rogeri* autem *Jones* Equitis Senatoris, & vicecomitis ejusdem urbis Nepos. Vir siquis alius eximia probitatis erga principes sub quibus vixit summæ fidus & ecclesiæ Anglicanæ addictissimus.

Obiit 27 Jul. 1694 ætat. suæ 69.

ARMS. *Azure, on a Cross between four Pheons, Or, five Estoils Gules.*

FLAT Stones in the Chancel for  
*John Jackson*, and his two Sisters, *Elizabeth Harding* and *Izabel Juxon*. The last departed 1691.

*Mary Ivat*, the Wife of *William Ivat* of LONDON, Merchant, Ann. 1684.  
*Edmund Riggs*, and his Mother *Mary Riggs*.

ON the North Wall a Monument for *Seagrave Chamberlain*, Son of the Hon. Colonel *Edmund Chamberlain* of *Northamptonshire*, some Time Resident at *Barbados*. *Seagrave* deceased 1675.

#### CHARITIES.

THE Gifts belonging to this Parish, both for the Church and Poor are these:

*John de Rothing*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, gave (for superstitious Uses) divers Messuages in the same Parish, and in the Parish of *St. Mary Mounthaw*, and in *St. Martin's-lane*, and *Crooked-lane*, LONDON, which are now let for the yearly Rent of 60 l. per Annum; but made over with other Rents to *George Baron*, Mercer, for a Term of Years, at 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. Which was done to raise Money and finish the Church. All the Rents so given being appropriated for the Sustentation and Repair of the Parish-Church. *Pro sustentatione Fabricæ Ecclesiæ*, as the Words are.

THREE Houses in *Smithfield*, and other Houses in *Cloak-lane* and *St. Martin's-lane*; given by *Mr. Hayward* and *Mr. Adams*, for Reparation of the Church. Now let for 13 l. per Annum, and made over to the said *Mr. George Baron*.

WHEN, and the particular Uses for which the Houses were given, the Parish could not certify, the original Wills not being in their Custody.

*Lawrence Smith* gave, for the Augmentation of Divine Service in the Parish-Church, certain Houses at or near the *Three Cranes*, in the Parish of *St. Martin's Vintry*. Let for 20 l. per Ann.

THE Rector, some Years ago, received the whole Rent thereof, although the Parish had no Augmentation of Divine Service.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire. The Ground was leased out in the Year 1670 for 41 Years at 5 l. a Year, to be rebuilt; and situate in *Thames-street* over-against *Vintners Hall*.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, the Value per Act of Parliament 100 l. per Annum; rated in the King's Books at 17 l. 14 s. 7 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Astry*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Emerson*.

HERE is an Organ, and one Bell.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock.

THE Vestry is General, consisting of all that pay to the Poor.



*The PARISH-OFFICERS*  
are,  
2 Church-wardens.  
4 Overseers of the Poor.  
Auditors of Accounts,  
uncertain.

*The WARD-OFFICERS*  
are,  
3 Common - Council-  
Men.  
3 Constables.  
4 Inquests.  
1 Scavenger.

THERE is a Charity-School in *Maiden-lane*, which maintains 50 Boys with Learning and Cloaths, supported by a Subscription of the whole Ward.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Maiden-lane*; *Maiden-Court*; Part of *Garlick-hill*; Part of *Little Trinity-lane*, *Sugar-loaf-court*; Part of *Thames-street*; Part of *Little Cheapside*, *Shepherd's-alley*, *Black-swan-alley*, *Worcester-place*, and *Anchor-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 40.

IN this Parish of St. *James Garlick-hithe* was antiently a Guild or Fraternity founded to the Honour of their Church's Saint. An Account whereof, by Order from the King, was brought in to the Archbishop of *York*, Lord Chancellor, by *Roger Stokes* and *Henry Garnevil*, Wardens of the said Guild; which was as follows:

IN the Worship of God Almighty our Creator, and his Moder Seint *Marie*, and *Alhallows*, and Seint *Jame* Apostle, a Fraternite is begon of gode Men in the Chirch of S. *Jame* the yer of our Lord 1375, for amendement of her Lyves, and of her Sowls, and to nourish more Love among the Bretheren and Sustrein of the Bretherhede. And ech of theyni had swored upon the Book to performe the Pointes undernethe at her Power.

Fyrst, All tho wisscheth, other schul be in the same Bretherhede, they schul nothing of good-loos Conditions and bering: and that he love God and holy Chirch, and his Neybours, as holy Chyrch makyth mencion.

Who that entreth in the same Fraternite, he geve at the Entrie to the common Box vi sh. viii d.

The foreseid Bretherhede wil, that there be Wardeyns thereof. Which Wardeyns shal gather the Quarteridge of the Bretheren and Sustren, and trowelick yeld her Account thereof every yer once, to the Wardeyns that have ben tofore hem of the Bretherhede, with other wyfest of the Bretherhede.

Also the Bretheren and Sustren every yer shul be clothed in suyt, and every Man pay for that he hath.

Also the Bretheren and Sustren, at one assent in Suyt byforeseid shul every yer commin hold togeder, for to nourish more Knowledg and Love, a Feast. Which Feast shal be the Sonday after the Day of S. *Jame* Apostle, and every pay their xx d.

At four tyme other once in the yer two shill. at firmast tofore the Day of the Account of the Maisters. So that the Wardeyns mowe her Account yelderlich, &c.

Every Brother or Sister that ben of the Fraternite, yf he be of power, he shal geve somewhat in maintenance of the Fraternite, what him lyketh.

Also yf ther be in Bretherhede ony Riotour, other Contekour, other soche by whom the Bretherhede might be enslaunders, he shal be put out thereof, into Tyme that he have hym amend-ed of the Defaults beforeseyd, &c.

Yf any of the foreseid Bretherhede falle in soch mischefe that he hath noght, ne for elde other Mischeve of feebleness help himself; and have dwelled in the Bretherhede seven Yeres; and

doen thereto al the Duties within the Tyme, every Wyk aftyr, he shal have of the common Box xiiii d. Terme of his Lyfe; but he be reco-vereyd of the Mischeve.

Also yf any of the foreseid be imprisoned false-ly by any other by false Conspiracie, and have noght for to fynd hym with, and have also ben in the Bretherhede seven Yeres, &c. he shal have xiiii d. during his Imprisonment every Wyk.

IN this Parish was likewise a Messuage, called *The Commons*, in the Tenures of divers Priests, and heretofore given by *Thomas Kent*, for the maintaining of an Anniverfary in the same Church. This with divers other Lands, of the yearly Va-lue of 168 l. 2 s. 2 d. ob. q. was made over and granted by King *Edward VI*, in the 4th of his Reign, to *William Place*, and *Nicholas Spake-man*, for 2551 l. 3 s. ob.

Now for the modern State of *Vintry Ward*.

THIS Ward is bounded on the East by *Dow-gate Ward*, on the South by the River *Thames*, on the West by *Queen-hithe Ward*, and on the North by *Cordwainers Ward*. The chief Streets in this Ward are *Thames-street*, and *New Queen-street*; then *Garlick-hill*, *College-hill*, and St. *Thomas Apostles*; in which said Streets and Hills, are several Lanes, Courts, and Alleys.

*Thames-street* runneth through the Heart of this Ward from East to West, being a Street, as before noted, well inhabited by able Trades-men: The Part in this Ward is from little *Elbow-lane* in the East, where *Dowgate Ward* joins un-to it, and to *Townsend-lane* in the West, where *Queen-hithe Ward* begins. In this Part of *Thames-street*, within this Ward, are these Places; *Shepherd's-alley*, long and narrow, but indiffe-rent good. *Black-swan-alley*, indifferent well built. Here was formerly a large House, call-ed *Worcester-house*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, and from thence so called; now converted into Tenements, and here the Fruit-ers had their Hall. *Anchor-lane*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*: It was formerly called *Palmer's-lane*; and here the Plumbers have their Hall. *Vintners Hall*, feat-ed in *Thames-street*, now a curious large Build-ing; which encloseth a large square Court, with a handsome Free-stone Pavement. The North Side Fronts the Street, where there is a curious Pair of Iron of Gates, with Free-stone Pillars on each Side, wreathed with Grapes and Leaves; and upon each of the Pillars are three Tuns; with a *Bacchus* sitting thereon; behind the Hall, and other Buildings, is a Garden, from which is a Passage to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs: And being open, hath a curious Pros-pect.

*New Queen-street*, commonly called the *Three Cranes in the Vintry*, a good open Street, espe-cially that Part next *Cheapside*, which is best built and inhabited; but it hath no more in this Ward, than a little beyond St. *Thomas Apostles*, the rest of this Street being in *Cordwainers Ward* and *Cheap Ward*. At the lower End of the Street, next the *Thames*, is a Pair of Stairs, the usual Place for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to take Water at, to go to *Westminster-hall*, for the new Lord Mayor to be sworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. This Place, with the *Three Cranes*, is now of some Account for the Coster-mongers, where they have their Warehouses for their Fruit.

*Church-lane*, so called, as seated over-against St. *Martin's Vintry Church*, a long and narrow Lane, which leadeth to the River *Thames*; out of this Place is a Passage into new *New Queen-street*.



*Three Crane-court*, long and narrow, running down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs; this Lane is also taken up by Coffer-mongers. About the Middle of the Lane is a Passage into *Church-lane*, as also into *Brickhill-lane*. Over-against this Lane was the Church of *St. Martin in the Vintry*; it is in the Diocese of LONDON: The Abbot of *Glocester* was Patron, and the Dismes 26 s. 8 d. This Church was consumed in the Fire of LONDON 1666, and not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *St. Michael Royal*.

*Brickhill-lane*, a pretty open Place, with good Buildings, and runneth down almost to the *Thames*. Near unto this Lane is a good handsome House, at present made Use of by the *Royal Fishery Company of England*.

*Emperor's-head-lane*, narrow and ordinary, with a Passage to the *Thames*. *Tennis-court*, or *Fryar's-lane*, runneth down almost to the *Thames*, where there is a Dyer's, and falls into *Dowgate*. In this Lane is the Entrance into *Joiners Hall*, a pretty neat Building, with a handsome, but small Court before it, having a Free-stone Pavement, and a Pair of Gates at the Entrance, with carved Figures, being *Demy Savages*, on the Top of the Piers; but this Hall is in *Dowgate Ward*.

THE North Side of *Thames-street* hath these Places: *Little Elbow-lane*, which falls into *Great Elbow-lane*, and so into *College-hill* by *St. Michael Royal Church*, both which Lanes are indifferent.

THE East Part of this Lane is in *Dowgate Ward*. This Church of *St. Michael's Royal* is a curious Free-stone Building, having Battlements with turned Pillars, with a lofty towered Steeple of Free-stone.

IT is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, the Wardens of the Company of *Mercers* were the Patrons. The Church was destroyed in the general Conflagration, and is now rebuilt, as aforesaid: To which Parish is united that of *St. Martin's in the Vintry*.

*College-hill* comes out of *St. Thomas Apostle's*, and falls into *Thames-street*; a Place well built and inhabited by Merchants, and others. On the West Side is *Maiden-lane*, which crosseth *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Garlick-hill*, by *St. James's Garlick-hithe Church*. Out of this Lane is a Passage into *Thames-street*; and another into *Maidenhead-court*, which is but ordinary. On the East Side of *College-hill* is *St. Michael's Royal Church*; and almost over-against the said Church is *Buckingham House*, so called, as being bought by *Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, and where he some Time resided upon a particular Humour: It is a very large and graceful Building, late the Seat of *Sir John Lethuillier*, an eminent Merchant, some Time Sheriff and Alderman of LONDON, deceased.

*St. Thomas Apostle's*, of which there are two, viz. *Great St. Thomas Apostle's*, which is in this Ward, and little *St. Thomas Apostle's*, which is in *Cordwainers Ward*. This *Great St. Thomas Apostle's* is a good handsome Street, and well inhabited; on the North Side was seated the Church of *St. Thomas Apostle's*, which, before its being burnt in the general Fire of LONDON, stood in the Middle of *New Queen-street*, a Street made since the Fire out of *Soper-lane*, &c. for a strait Passage to the Water-Side from *Guild-hall*.

THIS Church not being built, the Parish is united unto *St. Mary Aldermay*.

IN this Street of *Great St. Thomas Apostle's* are these Places; *Black-Lion-Inn*, but indifferent.

*Baldwin's-yard*, a good handsome open Court, with good Buildings at the upper End. *Blunderbus's-alley*, on the East Side of *St. Thomas's Church-yard*, very small. *Dodson's-court*, a pretty large open Place, with a Free-stone Passage into *Budge-row*, well built and inhabited. Almost over-against this Court is *Cutler's Hall*, seated in *Cloak-lane*, which falleth into *Dowgate-hill*, a pretty good Building, as to its Bigness.

*Garlick-hill* takes its Beginning in the North from *Bow-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Place well built, and inhabited. In this Place are these Courts, *Sugar-loaf-court*, a large Place, but ordinarily inhabited; it hath a Passage down Steps into *Thames-street* thro' a Place called the *Bowling-alley*. *Three-Shear-court*, small and ordinary; over-against this Court is the Parish-Church of *St. James Garlick-hithe*: It is in the Diocese of LONDON; the Abbot of *Westminster* was Patron, and the Dismes are 9 s. 4 d. It was destroyed in the general Conflagration, and is rebuilt better than before.

*Great Trinity-lane* hath but a small Part in this Ward.

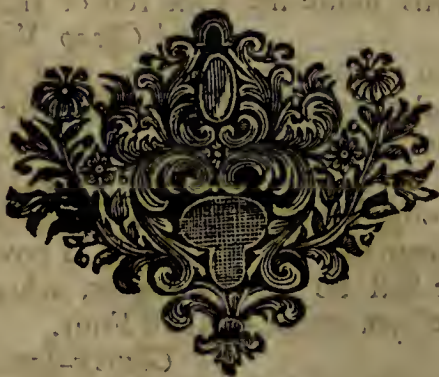
*Bow-lane* hath also some small Part in this Ward; but the greatest Share is in *Cordwainers Ward*.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and 34 Watchmen.

THE Jury-men return'd by the Wardmote-Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts held in the Guild-Hall in the Month of April.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman and Deputy, nine Common-Council-Men, nine Constables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle: It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Sir John Eyles*, Bart.





## C H A P. II.

## C O R D W A I N E R S - S T R E E T W A R D.

Cordwainers-  
street Ward.

**T**HE next is *Cordwainers-street* Ward, so called from Cordwainers or Shoemakers, Curriers and Workers of Leather dwelling there. For it appears in the Records of *Henry VI*, the Ninth of his Reign, that an Order was taken then for Cordwainers and Curriers in *Corney-street*, and *Sopers-lane*.

**T**HIS Ward begins in the East, on the West Side of *Wallbrook*, and runs West towards *Budge-row* (a Street so called from the *Budge Furr*, and Skinners dwelling there;) then up by *St. Antholin's Church*, thorough *Aetheling* (or *Noble-street*) as *Leyland* terms it, commonly called *Watling-street*, to the *Red Lion*, a Place so called, from a great Lion of Timber placed there, at a Gate entering to a large Court, wherein were divers handsome and large Shops, well furnish'd with Broad Cloths, and other Draperies of all Sorts to be sold: And this is the farthest West Part of this Ward.

**O**N the South Side of this Street from *Budge-row*, lyeth a Lane turning down by which the West Gate of the *Tower Royal* stood; and to the South End of the Stone Wall, beyond the said Gate; which is of this Ward, and is accounted a Part of the *Royal Street*.

**A**GAINST this West Gate of the *Tower Royal* was another Lane, that runs West to *Cordwainers-street*; and this is called *Turnbase-lane*; on the South Side whereof, was a Piece of *Wringwren-lane*, to the North West Corner of *St. Thomas the Apostle's*. Then again out of the High-street, call'd *Watling*, is another Street which runs cross the same; and this is *Cordwainer-street*; whereof the whole Ward takes its Name.

**T**HIS Street begins by *Westcheap*; and *St. Mary le Bow Church* is the Head thereof on the West Side, and it runs down South thorough that Part, which of latter Time was called *Hosier-lane*, now *Bow-lane*; and then by the West End of *Aldermary Church*, to the new built Houses, in place of *Ormond-House*, and so to *Garlick-hill* or *hithe* to *St. James's Church*.

**T**HE upper Part of this Street towards *Cheap*, was called *Hosier-lane*, from Hosiers dwelling there, in the Place of Shoemakers: But now those Hosiers being worn out by Men of other Trades, (as the Hosiers had worn out the Shoemakers) the same is called *Bow-lane*, from *Bow Church*.

**O**N the West Side of *Cordwainers-street*, is *Basing-lane*, right over-against *Turnbase-lane*. This *Basing-lane*, West, to the back Gate of the *Red Lion* in *Watling-street*, is of this *Cordwainers-street* Ward.

**N**ow again on the North Side of the high Street, in *Budge-row*, by the East End of *St. Anthony's Church*, is *St. Sithe's-lane*, so called from *St. Sithe's Church*, (which stood against the North End of that Lane) and this Place is wholly of *Cordwainers-street* Ward: And also the South Side of *Needlers-lane*, which reacheth from the North End of *St. Sithe's-lane*, West to *Soper's-lane*; then somewhat West from *St. Anthony's Church*, is the South End of *Soper's-lane*, which took that Name, not from making Soap there, as some have supposed, but from one *Alleyne le Soper*, in the 9th of *Edward II*. *Stow* saith, he had read of no Soap making in this City, till within an

Vol. I.

hundred Years of his Time, that one *John Lambe*, dwelling in the *Grass-street*, set up a Boiling House. For this City, in former Times, was served with white Soap in hard Cakes, called *Castile Soap*, and other, from beyond Sea; and with Grey Soap, speckled with White from *Bristol*; sold here for a Penny a Pound, and never above a Penny Farthing, and Black Soap for an Halfpenny the Pound.

**I**N this *Soper's-lane* the Pepperers antiently dwelt, wealthy Tradesmen, who dealt in Spices and Drugs: Two of this Trade were divers Times Mayors in the Reign of King *Henry III*. viz. *Andrew Bockerel* and *John de Gisorcio*, or *Gisors*. In the Reign of King *Edward II*, Anno 1315, they came to be governed by Rules and Orders, which are extant in one of the Books of the Chamber, under this Title, *Ordinatio Piperarum de Soper's-lane*; Beginning

*Ces sont les Pointz que les bons Gentz de Soper-lane del mestier des peverers, &c. i. e.* These are the Points which the good Men of *Soper's-lane* of the Mystery of Pepperers, by the Assent of Sir *Stephen de Abyndone*, Mayor of LONDON, *John de Giforce*, *Nicholas de Farendone*, *John de Wengrave*, *Robert de Kelsobey*, *Will. le Leyre*, &c. Aldermen; have made for the common Benefit of the whole People of the Land, &c.

**T**HEN in *Bow-lane* (as they now call it) is *Goose-lane*, by *Bow Church*. *William Essex*, Mercer, had Tenements there, in the 26th of *Edward III*.

**T**HEN from the South End of *Bow-lane*, up *Watling-street*, till over-against the *Red Lion*; and these are the Bounds of *Cordwainers-street* Ward.

The P A R I S H of  
St. A N T H O N Y,  
O R  
St. A N T H O L I N E.

**T**HIS Church, vulgarly called *St. Antlin's*, was dedicated to *St. Anthony*, as there were also a School and Hospital in this City.

*St. Anthony* was in his Time a famous and Holy Eremit, and Abbot of the Monks in *Egypt*, in the Time of the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, and of his Sons. He lived in the Country of *Thebais*, which *St. Jerome* takes to be the Land of *Goshen*, wherein *Jacob*, the Patriarch, with his Sons dwelt.

**T**HIS *Anthony* was famous for his Holy Life and Miracles, whose Acts, written by *Athanasius* in *Greek*, were translated into *Latin* by *Evagrius*.

**I**N the 20th Year of his Age he sold all that he had, giving the one half to his Sister, and the rest to the Poor. At first he lived in a solitary Place not far distant from his own Town; when he was about 35 Years old, he withdrew himself into the Wilderness, living there a most austere Life; where after he had lived 20 Years solitarily,



solitarily, he then came abroad and conversed with other Monks, to whom he often resorted; and he came into the Cities where he boldly preached Christ. At last, he retired again into a wild Desert, where he seated himself on the Top of a steep Hill, living with slender Fare and Provision, *Ann. Christi 271.*

FROM him are derived the *Eremites* of the Order of St. *Anthony*, who live only with Bread, and Wine, and Salt; St. *Athanasius*, with whom awhile he conversed and lived, wrote a Treatise of his Life, which, as *Evagrius*, so St. *Jerome*, also translated out of Greek into Latin, at the Request of *Damachius*.

IT is said, that God gave a Privilege to St. *Anthony*, or a Preservative against Fire; not only against the Disease called St. *Anthony's* Fire; but also from the Fire of Hell.

THE Monks of the Order of St. *Anthony* use a black Habit, with the Letter *T*, of a Blue Colour, on the Fore-Part of their Breast, in Imitation of St. *Anthony*, as they boast.

THESE Monks with their importunate begging, contrary to the Example of St. *Anthony*, are so troublesome, that, if Men give them nothing they will presently threaten them with St. *Anthony's* Fire; so that many simple People, out of Fear or blind Zeal, every Year used to bestow on them a fat Pig, or Porker, (which they have ordinarily painted on their Pictures of St. *Anthony*) whereby they might procure their good Will and Prayers, and be secure from their Menaces.

St. *Anthony* having lived a very devout Life 105 Years, died at *Thebais*, in *Egypt*, *Jan. 17*, *Anno Christi 358*. His Body (saith *Ussuardus*) was buried by two of his Disciples privately by his own Directions; so that it was unknown a long Time where it lay. At last, in the Time of the Emperor *Justinian*, it was found by Divine Revelation, and translated thence to *Alexandria*; as *Sigebert* saith, *Ann. 522*, *Marianus Scotius* saith, *Ann. 531*, *Cospius*, *Ann. 541*, others say at other Times, and laid there in the Church of St. *John Baptist*. It is said, That his Body was afterwards translated from *Alexandria* (*Mirxus* saith, from *Constantinople*) unto *Vienna*, in the Province of *Narbon*, in *France*, as some relate; and from thence he is otherwise stiled St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*.

THE Order of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna* was instituted by *Ghaſton*, and *Girone*, Noblemen of *Vienna*, under the Rule of *Augustin*, about the Year 1095, *Pavin in Chron. Greſter de Feſt*, p. 308.

MANY grave and credible Authors make Mention of St. *Anthony*, as St. *Jerome*, St. *Austin*, and others.

THE Commemoration of St. *Anthony*, is celebrated yearly on the 17th of *January*.

BESIDES this Holy Abbot *Anthony*, there was also St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, born at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, called *Malleus Hereticorum*; by whom such Miracles have been reported to have been wrought as are almost incredible. He died *June 13*, *Anno Domini 1231*, being not above 36 Years old. He was canoniz'd a Saint by Pope *Gregory IX.* at *Spoletum*, next Year after his Death.

St. *Antholianus* also was an Holy Martyr, who suffered (with others) at *Avergne* in *France*, whose Commemoration is celebrated *Feb. 9*, of whom Mention is made by *Bede*, Cardinal *Baronius*, and others, whose Name coming near the vulgar Name of our Church St. *Antlin's* is here inserted, if any should fancy, that our Church of St. *Antlin's* might be so named from him: But, doubtless, this Church of St. *Antlin's* (corruptly so called from St. *Anthony*) was dedicated to the Memory of that famous *Egyptian* Abbot and *Eremit* St. *Anthony*, and to none other of that Name.

WHEN this Church was first founded is uncertain; but it is known that here was some Time a Cell of St. *Anthony's* of *Vienna*, founded by *Henry II.* and likewise the Church was re-edified by *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Mayor, and his Son, which must be about the Year 1399, whose Arms were *Azure, Cruſuly a Croſs Moline voided and couped, Or*, and

THAT *John de Wells*, Mayor, *Anno 1431*, built the South Isle of the Church.

AND that *John Tate*, Citizen and Mercer, rebuilt this Church, *Anno 1513*.

IT was repaired and beautified *Anno 1616*, which cost 1000*l.* towards which Mr. *Henry Jay*, Alderman, Sir *William Craven*, Mr. *William Parker*, Mr. *Adrian Moor*, Mr. *Thomas Boothby*, Mr. *Cleophas Smith*, and Mr. *Frà. Dorrington* contributed bountifully. It was one of those demolished by the Fire in 1666, and was re-erected not long after; being finished as it now appears in 1682.

IT is built of Stone, and covered with Lead, the Outside being of the *Tuscan* Order: But the Roof within (which is an *Ecliptical* Cupola, with four Port-hole Windows) is supported by eight Pillars of the *Composite* Order.

THE said Cupola is adorned with Fret-work of Festoons, &c. and the Walls lined round with Wainscot seven Feet high: And the Church is well pewed.

THERE is a fine Gallery at the West End, which is likewise right Wainscot Bolection Work swelling.

ALSO a Pulpit curiously finned and carved, being adorned with Cherubims, Fruit, &c.

THE Altar-piece is right Wainscot, consisting of four Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, fluted with their Entablature and two Pediments; the Inter columns are the *Lord's Prayer*, *Creed*, and in the Center the *Commandments* in Frames, carved and gilt, over which is a Glory and three gilt Cherubims, and above them the King's Arms; on each Side whereof are two Lamps, and a fine Cartouch on the North of this Altar-piece, and another on the South, the whole being beautifully enriched with Festoons, Fruit, Palm-Branches, &c.

THE Communion-Table (which is a large Marble Slab placed on a carved Frame) is inclosed with Rail and Ballister, and the Choir paved with Black and White Marbles, not far from which, on the North Side, stands the Marble Stone Font, with a carved Cover inclosed with handsome Iron Rails.

AND here is one large Branch.

THE Length of the Church is about 66 Feet, Breadth 54, and Height within 44 Feet.

HERE is also a neat Spire Steeple, in Altitude about 154 Feet, designed by Sir *Chr. Wren*, and built by Mr. *Cartwright*, wherein is one Bell.

#### MONUMENTS.

*Thomas Knowles* the Father, and *Thomas Knowles* the Son, before-mentioned, were both buried here, with Epitaphs. That of *Knowles* the Father was this:

Here lieth graven  
under this Stone,  
*Thomas Knowles*,  
both Flesh and Bone,  
Grocer and Alderman  
years forty,  
Sheriff, and twice  
Mayor truly.  
And for he should  
not lie alone,  
Here lieth with him  
his good Wife *Joane*:

They



They were together  
sixty Year,  
And nineteen Children  
they had in Fear, &c.

*Thomas Holland*, Mercer, was there buried,  
1456.

*Thomas Windent*, Mercer, Alderman, and *Catharine* his Wife.

*Thomas Hind*, 1528, he was a Benefactor to this Church, to *Aldermary* Church, and to *Bow*.

*Hugh Atton*, Merchant-Taylor, buried 1520. He gave 36 l. to the Repairing of the Steeple of this Church.

*Simon Street*, Grocer, lieth in the Church-Wall toward the South; his Arms *three Colts*, and his Epitaph thus:

Such as I am,  
such shall you be:  
Grocer of *London*,  
some Time was I,  
The King's Weigher,  
more than Years twenty,  
*Simon Street*  
called in my Place,  
And good Fellowship  
fain would trace.  
Therefore in Heaven  
everlasting Life,  
*Jesu* send me,  
and *Agnes* my Wife.  
*Kerlie Merlie*  
my Words were tho',  
And *Deo Gratias*  
I coupled thereto.  
I passed to God  
in the Year of Grace,  
A Thousand  
four hundred it was, &c.

*William Dauntsey*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, buried 1542.

*Henry Collet*, Mercer, Mayor, a great Benefactor to this Church. The Pictures of him, his Wife, ten Sons, and ten Daughters, remain in the Glass Window, on the North Side of the Church: But the said *Henry Collet* was buried at *Stebunhithe*. *Henry Halton*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceased 1415. *Thomas Spight*, Merchant-Taylor, 1533: And *Roger Martin*, Mercer, Mayor 1573. *John Grantham* and *Nicholas Bull* had Chantries there.

Here lieth *William Dauntsey*, Mercer, and Alderman of this City, and Merchant of the Staple of *Callis*; and *Agnes* his Wife: The which *William* deceased the 23d Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord God 1543.

Unto Sir *Roger*  
*Martin*, Knight,  
A Mercer and  
a Merchant late;  
By Wisdom, and  
by Ways upright,  
That so both Wealth  
and Worship gate.  
Well fam'd, belov'd  
of each Estate,  
Pleasant and sage  
in Gravity,  
Rose by Degrees  
in Dignity  
First Alderman  
elected here,  
Then Shrieve, and then  
Lord Mayor he was:

Pas'd all with Praise:  
His faithful Peer,  
Dame *Elizabeth*,  
erected has  
This Monument,  
in Mind, that has  
With him a while  
in Tomb to stay,  
So afterwards in Bliss  
to Joy always.

Ex D. *Elizabeth*. octo Prolum Parens, obiit in Christo, Die 20 Decemb. Ann. Dom. 1573 & Regni Eliz. 16.

Here lies the Lady  
*Martin* eke,  
Of *Grecia* soil,  
and *Castlyne's* Race;  
Both constant, virtuous,  
wife and meek,  
That shewed herself  
in any Place.  
And God endued her  
so with grace,  
That she both liv'd  
and died with Praise.  
Two Husbands had she  
in her Days,  
Whose Corpse are both  
inclosed here,  
Together with  
the aforesaid Dame:  
Her Love to them  
was aye so dear,  
Her Cost and Charge  
sustain'd the same.  
These three, their Deeds  
will shew their Fame:  
Who as she liv'd in Amity  
so here she sleeps in Unity.

Domina *Elizab. cum Maritis*. Credimus quod Redemptor noster vivit, & novissimo die videbimus Deum Salvatorem nostrum, *Job xix.*

And *Thomas Knowles*  
is placed here,  
Whose Bones from *Bow*  
Were hither borne:  
His godly Life  
did well appear,  
In helping those  
that were forlorn:  
And Virtue did  
him so adorn,  
That he beloved  
was of all:  
Mercer he was,  
when Death did call,  
In Prime of Years his Life away:  
Who dying like  
a worthy Wight,  
Did hope in Christ,  
to live for aye,  
His Wife him wailes  
in woful Plight,  
And for meer Love,  
him here she pight,  
With her second Spouse  
to sleep in Peace;  
And she with them,  
when Life shall cease.

Ex eadem Domina *Elizabetha* trium prolium parens. Qui quidem *Thomas* obiit 11 die *Julii* An. a Messia nato, 1550.

OVER a little Door in the South Side of the Choit, at the Time of new repairing the Church, was



was found an antient Figure of a Man, clothed in Scarlet, furred, holding open his Hands, as in Admiration, having Rings on the Thumb and Fingers of his Left Hand, and two Books before him, one closed, and the other lying open, with these Words to be read:

Recogitabo tibi omnes annos meos in amaritudine animæ meæ.

Mercy and Grace, and for ever Mercy, sweet Jesus, Ego Rogo.

SINCE the Rebuilding of this Church, in the Chancel, is a flat Stone laid over *Daniel Herring-Hook*, of LONDON, Merchant, that departed May 11, 1693, and his Sister *Anne Herring*, April 17, 1702.

#### GIFTS and CHARITIES.

	Gifts per Ann.
DONORS.	l. s. d.
Mr. Parker, gave to be paid by the Company of Merchant-Taylors, per Annum.	5 00 00
Lady Martin, per Ann.	5 00 00

THERE was an Impropriation in *Prestene* in *Wales*, bought with the Lecturers Money; but taken away in the Reign of King *Charles I.* which was per Ann. 120 00 00

PAID from <i>Christ's-Hospital</i> , before the Fire 16 l. but since only	6 00 00
From the Mercers,	6 00 00
From the Drapers,	6 00 00

SOME Leases, the Rent uncertain; all being given, on Condition that the Lecture be preached by Men chosen of the Parish, Yearly.

CONCERNING the known Lecture in this Parish, there is this Account given of it above fourscore Years ago.

HERE is a Lecture every Day in the Week, upheld by three Preachers, who preach every Week twice. For this Lecture the Benefactors Gifts were:

Sir William Craven, and Mr. William Parker,	100
The Parish gathered	118
Mr. Garret, Merchant-Taylor	100
Henry Hay	30
Leonard Smith	50
Isabel Foxwel, Widow	50
Daniel Dickinson	10
William White	20
George Palm	50
William Bennet	50

The whole Sum, or thereabouts, 580

THE Ground of the Parsonage or Vicarage is leased out, according to Act of Parliament.

Mr. *Hotchkis*, the Incumbent of this Parish, and the united Parish of *St. John Baptist*, in the Year 1693, when the Parochial Visitation of LONDON was held, gave in this Account of his Living, viz.

THAT he had 4 l. per Ann. a Ground Rent for the Parsonage House of *St. Antholin's*; as also had in his Possession, a Survey of the Dimensions of the Ground. The Lease he believed was only confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who is Patron of the Living.

THAT he had a Bequest of 10 l. per Ann. given by Mr. Parker, in King *James*, or King *Charles I's* Time; and paid on *St. Thomas's* Day, by the Merchant-Taylors Company.

THAT the same Person gave 5 l. per Ann. to the Clerk, and 5 l. per Ann. to the Poor. Both paid at the same Time, and by the aforesaid Company.

THAT great Encroachments were made on the unbuilt Church, and Church-yard. That the Parish had underhand consented to some, and received Rent for them; and that others were done by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, without the Consent of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Bishop of LONDON. And that the Chamberlain of LONDON, received the Rents for them. That there was also a Part of the Ground of his Parsonage House of *St. Antholin's*, taken in by the Lessee, to enlarge his own House and Yard.

THAT both Parishes had charitable Gifts to the Poor, (especially *St. John Baptist*) which he had great Reason to think were mis-employed, and put to other Uses.

THAT the Church-wardens of this Parish have 5 s. a-piece, and the Minister 3 s. 4 d. for receiving and paying a charitable Gift, to the Church-wardens of *Friar Barnet*, for the Poor in an Alms-house there.

A more modern Account of the State of the charitable Gifts belonging to this Parish of *St. Antholin's*, both towards the maintaining the Morning Lecture, and also for the relieving of the poorer Sort Yearly, standeth thus, as was drawn from the Account of Mr. *W. Yer*, late Church-warden of the said Parish.

	l. s. d.
To the six Morning Lectures paid	87 00 00
Raised from these Gifts, viz. Houses in <i>Queen's-street</i>	21 00 00
Interest of 200 l. given	10 00 00
Houses and Ground in <i>Whitechapel</i>	18 00 00
Rents in <i>St. Stephen's-Alley, Westminster</i> , the Gift of <i>Will. Wankys, Esq;</i>	9 00 00
Mr. <i>Juxon's</i> Gift	2 00 00
Mr. <i>Parrei's</i> Gift, received from the Company of Mercers	6 00 00
Mr. <i>Parker's</i> Gift, received from the Company of Drapers, for a Year and a Quarter	7 10 00
Houses under the Parish-Church	4 00 00
Houses in <i>Badger's-Alley</i>	7 00 00
The Lady <i>Martin's</i> Gift	0 10 00
Mr. <i>Ludlow's</i> Gift	2 00 00
Including Taxes and other necessary Disbursements	87 00 00

#### For Relief of the Poor.

Received from the Mercers Company, being the Lady <i>Martin's</i> Gift.	6 00 00
---	---------

#### Thus disposed:

For Bread, 12 d. per Week	2 12 00
To the Pensioners, 12 d. per Week	2 12 00
To the Morning Lecture.	10 00
For cleaning the Tomb	06 00
More from the Mercers Company, being Alderman <i>Dancie's</i> Gift for Coals	2 10 00
From the Merchant-Taylors Company, being the Gift of Sir <i>William Craven</i> , for Coals	2 11 00
More from the Merchant-Taylors, the Gift of Mr. <i>Robert Parker</i>	5 00 00
Disposed of to several Poor in Part, the rest in Taxes	
More from the Merchant-Taylors the Gift of <i>Thomas Coventry, Esq;</i> for the putting forth yearly two poor Children Apprentices, either born in the Parish, or such as live in it	10 00 08

With



With which the said Mr. T. put } l. s. d.  
out a Boy and a Girl in his Year. }

From the Skinners Company, the }  
Gift of Mr. Thomas Draper } or 06 0  
Disposed in Money to several Poor.

To this Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of St. John Baptist, or St. John upon Wallbrook.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown, and the Church of St. Paul's, who present alternately; the Value per Act of Parliament 120 l. rated in the King's Books at 20 l. 2 s. 8 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Richard Venn, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Lann.

HERE are Prayers every Morning at six in the Summer, and seven in the Winter, and a Lecture Sermon preached by six Clergymen, alternately, every Week-day (Sunday excepted) each of whom have about 20 l. per Ann. founded by the Contribution of the Parishioners, and several other worthy Persons.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS for St. Anthony's are, The WARD-OFFICERS are,

4 Auditors of Accounts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Constables.
	4 Inquests, whereof are
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, &c. in St. Anthony's Parish.

PART of Watling-street; Part of Queen's Areet; Part of Sythe's-lane; Part of Budge-row; Part of Castle-court; Part of Tower Royal; Cross-key-court; and Part of Well-court.

NUMBER of Houses 86.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. John Baptist's Parish.

PART of Budge-row; Castle-court; Part of Cloak-lane; Part of Dowgate-hill; Part of Wallbrook; and Part of Cannon-street.

NUMBER of Houses in St. John's Parish 78.

## The PARISH of St. MARY ALDERMARY.

NEXT, on the South Side of Budge-row, by the West Corner thereof, and on the East of Cordwainers-street, or Bow-lane, is another Church, called St. Mary Aldermay, because the same was very old, and elder than any Church of St. Mary in the City.

IN St. Anthony's Parish aforesaid, Sir William Craven, the great and wealthy Alderman (from whence the Lords of that Name descended) had his Shop, though his Dwelling-house was in the Parish of St. Andrew Undershaft; which Shop, with the House, he left to his Partners, Robert and John Parker. For so his Will ran: "My Will and Mind is, that the said J. P. and R. P. shall have and enjoy the Lease of my House in the Parish of St. Antholin's in LONDON, which I hold of the Mercers Company; and the full Use and Occupation of the Shop, Ware-houses, Hall, Kitchen, Chambers, Parlours, and all other Rooms to the said Mese belonging, &c. for and during their natural Lives. &c. they keeping the said House in their own Possession, paying the Mercers Rent every half Year, maintaining the House in necessary Repairs, paying the Parson's Du-

VOL. I.

ties, and other Cessments, &c." And what his Trade and Calling was (which he continued to his Death) may appear in his said Will: Where ordering a Loan of some Money, he willed it to be Lent out of such Money, or Stock, as he had then going in Trade, or occupying in Woollen Cloth, or Clothes.

THE old Church of St. Mary Aldermay, had its Foundation laid by Henry Keeble, Grocer, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1510, who also gave 1000 l. to finish it, with a Steeple. This worthy Founder died Anno 1518, and was here buried.

His Arms: a Chevron engrailed on a Chief three Mulletts.

HE was free of the Company of Grocers, and Son of George Keeble, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON.

BUT that Church falling a Sacrifice to the deplorable Flames in 1666, the present Structure was built at the Charge of Henry Rogers, Esq; who gave 5000 l. to the like pious Use, as appears by the Inscription in Gold Letters, over the West Door; thus Englished:

"THIS Church (which was reduced to Ashes by the general Conflagration of the City, and is now rebuilt with much greater Magnificence, by the pious Liberality of one single, but very bountiful Hand, at the Expence of full 5000 l.) gratefully acknowledges in this comely Frontispiece, That this pious Benefaction is owing to Henry Rogers, Esq; the great Grandson of Edward Rogers, of Canington, Knight, who was a Confessor in Queen Mary's Days, and the Heir also of his Piety: In the Year of our Lord 1681.

The Memory of the Just shall be blessed.

(So far the Inscription.)

THIS Gentleman left the said Sum for rebuilding a Church; and his Executrix Mrs. Rogers was prevailed upon to apply it to that above-mentioned. The Donation was given before the publick Fund was settled by Parliament on Coals, for rebuilding Churches damnified and demolished by Fire.

IT was wainscotted and pewed at the Parish Charge; and the Altar-piece, with the Rails and Frame of the Communion-Table, were given by Dame Jane Smith, Relict of Sir John Smith, Knight, and Alderman of this City: So the Church was finished Anno 1682: And the Steeple was, about the Year 1701, built at the publick Charge, with Money arising by the Coal Duty, and was beautified, mostly paved, and a curious Vault made in the Year 1705.

As to the Order and Nature of the Building of this Church; the Walls are Stone, the Roof flattish, cover'd with Lead, and the Pillars that support it, as also the Tower and Windows, are of the modern Gothick Order. The Floor of the Chancel is one Step higher than the Nave of the Church.

IT is handsomely adorned and finished, the Roof with Circles, Gothick Arches, and Branches of Crocket-work and Fret-work; the grand Arches with the Arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, i. e. that of the See, and these following; impaled with on a Chevron between three Crosses Formy as many Martlets.

ALSO with the Arms, in several Places, of the last Founder (which are likewise on a Hatchment on the South Side of the Church, and in the Glass of the East Window) viz. Argent, a Chevron between three Bucks Tripant Sable.

6 P

LIKEWISE



LIKEWISE there are Cherubims, Palm-Branches, &c. all done in Fret-work; and over the North-Isle are two small Cupola's.

It is well pewed with Oak, and wainscotted about 10 Feet high. The Pulpit is of the like Timber, carved and enriched with Cherubims, Fruit, &c.

THE Altar-piece is adorned with four Columns, their Entablature, and Compass Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; in the Middle of the Pediment, are the King's Arms carved, gilt, and painted. The Intercolumns, are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Pater Noster* and the *Creed* in Black Letters on Gold. Over the *Decalogue*, is a Glory between two Cherubims, with other Enrichments of Cartouches, &c. gilt, for the most Part with Gold.

THE Communion-Table is a Marble Slab on a carved Frame, resting on a Foot-pace of that Stone, Black and White, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THERE are also three inner Wainscot Door-cases; that at the West End is adorned with two fluted Pilasters, their Architrave, Frieze, Cornice and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enrich'd with Leaves, Fruit, &c. and those on the North and South Sides are plain.

THE Dimensions of the Church, are Length 100 Feet, Breadth 63, Altitude about 45, and that of the Tower to the Vertex of the Pinnacles, near 135 Feet, wherein is one Bell.

#### MONUMENTS in this Church, were for

*Henry Keeble*, aforementioned, buried in a Vault by him prepared, with a fair Monument raised over him on the North Side of the Choir, now destroyed and gone; he gave by his Testament 1000*l.* towards the Building of the Church; and yet was not permitted a Resting-Place for his Bones there.

This noble Benefactor seemed to have no Monument set over his Body for divers Years, till the Year 1534, or 1535. But *William Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, who married *Alice*, the said *Keeble's* Daughter, by his Last Will, dated *October* 1534, ordered a Stone to be laid over him, upon this Consideration, that there was no Stone upon him, and for that he had been a special Benefactor to the Building of *Aldermary* Church, to the Value of 2000*l.* and above, which was a great Sum of Money in those Times.

*Thomas Romaine*, Mayor 1310, had a Chantry there.

*Richard Chaucer*, Vintner, (supposed to be Father to Sir *Jeffrey Chaucer* the Poet), gave to this Church his Tenement and Tavern, with the Appurtenances, in the *Royal-street*, the Corner of *Kerion-lane*, who was there buried 1348.

*John Briton*, *Ralph Holland*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs deceased 1452.

*William Taylor*, Grocer, Mayor, deceased 1483. He discharged that Ward of Fifteens, to be paid by the Poor.

*Charles Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, was there buried, about the Year 1545. He made or glazed the East Window, as appeareth by his Arms: His Epitaph was made by him in his Life-time thus:

Willingly have I fought,  
and willingly have I found,  
The fatal End that brought  
thither, as Duty bound:

Discharg'd I am of that I ought,  
to my Country by honest Wound,  
My Soul departed Christ hath bought,  
the End of Man, is Ground.

Sir *William Laxton*, Grocer, Mayor, deceased 1556, was buried in the Vault, prepared by *Henry Keeble*, principal Founder of that Church, for himself, but his Bones were cast out, his Monument pulled down; and the Body of the said Sir *William Laxton*, as also of Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Grocer, Mayor, laid in their Place, with Monuments over them for the Time.

*Keeble's* Epitaph outlives his Monument, which was as follows:

Here is fixt the Epitaph of  
Sir *Henry Keeble*, Knight,  
Who was some Time of *London* Mayor,  
a famous worthy Wight,  
Which did this *Aldermary* Church  
erect and set upright.  
Though Death prevail with mortal Wight,  
and hasten every Day,  
Yet Virtue over-lives the Grave,  
her Fame doth not decay:  
As Memories do shew reviv'd,  
of one that was alive,  
Who being dead, of virtuous Fame,  
none should seek to deprive;  
Which so in Life deserv'd renowne,  
for Facts of his to see,  
That may encourage other now,  
of like good Mind to be.  
Sir *Henry Keeble*, Knight, Lord Mayor  
of *London* here he sate,  
Of Grocers worthy Company,  
the chieftest in his State,  
Which in this City grew to Wealth,  
and unto Worship came,  
When *Henry* reign'd, who was the seventh  
of that redoubted Name;  
But he to Honour did atchieve  
the second Golden Year  
Of *Henry's* Reign, so call'd the eighth,  
and made his Fact appear.  
When he this *Aldermary* Church  
gan build with great Expence,  
Twice thirty Years agon, no doubt,  
counting the Time from hence:  
Which Work began the Year of Christ,  
well known of Christen Men,  
One thousand and five hundred just,  
if ye will add but ten.  
But lo, when Man purposeth most,  
God doth dispose the best,  
And so before this Work was done,  
God call'd this Knight to Rest.  
This Church as then not fully built,  
he died about the Year,  
When *Ill May-day* first took its Name,  
which is down fixed here:  
Whose Works became a Sepulchre,  
to shrowd him in that Case,  
God took his Soul, but Corpse of his  
was laid about this Place.  
Who when he died, of this his Work  
so mindful still he was,  
That he bequeath'd one thousand Pounds  
to have it brought to pass.  
The Execution of whose Gift,  
or where the Fault should be,  
The Work as yet unfinished  
shall shew you all for me.  
Which Church stands there, if any please  
to finish up the same,  
As he hath well begun, no doubt,  
and to his endless Fame;

They



They shall not only well bestow  
 their Talent in this Life;  
 But after Death, when Bones be rot,  
 their Fame shall be most rife:  
 With thankful Praise and good Report  
 of our Parochians here,  
 Which have of right Sir *Henry's* Fame,  
 a-fresh renewed this Year.  
 God move the Minds of wealthy Men,  
 their Works so to bestow  
 As he hath done, that though they die,  
 their virtuous Fame may flow.

Inclita perpetuo durabit Tempore Virtus,  
 Et floret fato non violanda truci.

ON a handsome Monument in the Chancel is  
 this Inscription:

Sir *William Laxton* lies interred  
 within this hollow Vault,  
 That by good Life had happy Death,  
 the End for which he fought.  
 Of poor and rich he was belov'd,  
 his Dealings they were just,  
 God hath his Soul, his Body here  
 consumed is to Dust.

Here lives by Fame, that lately died,  
 Sir *William Laxton's* Wife,  
 That ever was a Doe good,  
 and liv'd a virtuous Life:  
 A mindful Matron of the Poor,  
 and to the learned Sort,  
 A true and faithful Citizen,  
 and died with good Report.

He died the 29th Day of *July* 1556.

ON a small Monument lying on the Ground  
 is the following Inscription:

Here lieth buried Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Knight,  
 and Dame *Anne* his Wife: He was Lord Mayor  
 in the Year of our Lord God, 1563, when God  
 did visit this City with a great Plague for our  
 Sins.

For we are sure that our Redeemer liveth, and  
 that we shall rise out of the Earth in the latter  
 Day, &c. Job. 19.

#### Queen ELIZABETH'S Monument.

NEAR adjoining to this Church of *Aldermary*  
 was a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of St. *John*  
*Baptist*, in the Chapel near the Parochial Church,  
 over a Channel there, formerly called *Export's*  
 Chantry: And for the Maintaining thereof were  
 given three Messuages and Tenements, in the  
 Tenure of *Walter Yong*, *Will. May*, and *Will.*  
*Campion*, situate in the said Parish. These were  
 by the King sold to *Walter Yong*, and *Edmond*  
*Yong*, in the 2d of *Edward VI.*

#### Later MONUMENTS

LATE Monuments in this Church are these;  
 against the South Wall a White Marble Monu-  
 ment of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Co-  
 lumns, Festoons and Urns, with this Inscription:

*Recordare novissimi.*

Near this Place lies interred *Elizabeth Han-*  
*son*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hanson*, Knt. some  
 Time Lord Mayor of this City, by Dame *Ca-*  
*tharine* his Wife, one of the Coheirs of *Michael*  
*Jones*, Esq;

Sir *Robert* and his Lady are buried in this  
 Church.

READER,

See how transient Human Nature is: There  
 lies at your Feet, inclining to Dust, by the fatal  
 Stroke of a Malignant Fever

Wit and Beauty, her celebrated Ornaments.

Ob. 24 Sept. 1690. Ætat suæ 23.

*Edward Jordan*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Gent.  
 to whom she was espoused, has erected this Al-  
 tar an Offering to her Memory.

Arms: *Argent*, three *Mascles Sable* on a Chief  
 of the Second, three *Lions Rampant* of the First;  
*Borne* on a Lozenge, as a Maiden.

ON a small white Marble Monument, adorned  
 with Urn, &c. at the North-East Angle of the  
 Chancel, this Inscription:

In Memory of *Anne*, Daughter of *Charles* and  
*Anne Perkins*, late of this Parish.

READER,

Beneath this Marble, at thy Feet,  
 within the Confines of a narrow Urn,  
 Lyes humble Dust, a Blossom sweet  
 once as thou art, now waits a blest Return:  
 Her Life was holy, and her latest Breath  
 Expir'd in Love to God, and patient Death.

March 16, 1697.

In the Middle of this Isle lie interred three  
 others of their Children.

Arms here are: *Gules* on a Chevron between  
 three *Ostrich Feathers*, *Argent*; as many *Mullets*  
*Sable*.

AGAINST a North Pillar, fronting South-  
 East, on a small plain Marble Monument; is  
 this Inscription:

In Memory of *John Wats*, fifth Son to *Thomas*  
 and *Elizabeth Wats*, of this Parish, who died  
 the 22d of *July*, 1705, aged 8 Years.

Peculiar Blessings bear the shortest Date,  
 And wond'rous Birth early resign to Fate:  
 They're made by Nature of superior Mould;  
 Of too refin'd a Substance to grow old.

Near this Place also lie two Sons and two  
 Daughters.

ON a spacious Marble Grave-stone, before  
 the Rail of the Communion-Table, this Inscrip-  
 tion:

Here lieth the Body of Sir *John Smith*, Knt.  
 Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of LONDON;  
 Son of *James Smith*, of *Friday-street*; Esq; He  
 first married *Anne*, Daughter of *William Ways*,  
 of *Windsor*, by whom he had one Son; afterwards  
 he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Robert Dean*, of  
 this Parish, by whom he had six Sons and three  
 Daughters; three Sons and two Daughters only  
 survived. He died the 17th of *June*, 1673.  
 aged 46 Years.

Arms: *Sable*; a *Lion Rampant Or*, on a Chief  
*Argent*, a *Mullet Gules* between two *Torteaux*.

#### GIFTS.

*Thomas Hind*, Mercer, buried in St. *Anthony's*,  
 gave ten Fodder of Lead to the Covering of the  
 Middle Isle of this *Aldermary* Church.

GIVEN



GIVEN to the Lecturer of this Church of St. Aldermary, 100*l.* by Mr. Garret, Merchant-Taylor, to endure as long as the Gospel should continue here; which, as Dr. Willet added, he trusted would be to the World's End.

THIS and divers other considerable Charities were given to this Parish; the Particulars whereof are not come to Hand. For the Security thereof, and for due and just Distribution of them, the Church-wardens formerly gave Bonds at their Entrance upon their Office. One of these Bonds, given by John Huet, Church-warden of St. Mary Aldermary, in the Year 1617, with two sufficient Persons bound with him, upon Penalty of 300*l.* ran as followeth:

THE Condition, &c. "That whereas the within bounden J. H. was of late elected and chosen by the Parishioners of the Parish of our Lady Aldermary, in the City of LONDON, to be one of the Church-wardens, or Keepers of the Goods, Ornaments, Writings and Rents of the said Parish for one Year, now next ensuing: If therefore the said J. H. his Executors, or Administrators, from Time to Time, when and as often, as he or they shall be reasonably required thereunto by the within named T. R. his Executors or Assignees, do make and yield up, or cause, &c. to such Auditors as shall be appointed by the said Parishioners in that Behalf, or to any of them, a true, just, plain, and perfect Account in Writing, as well of all and singular such Sum or Sums of Money, Plate, Writings, Debts, Rents, Arrerages of Rents, Duties, Profits, and other Goods, Thing and Things whatsoever, which hath, or from Time to Time, during the Time that he, the said J. H. shall continue Church-warden of the said Parish, shall come to the Hands or Possession, Rule, or Charge of the said J. H. as accident belonging or appertaining to the said Church, or to the Parishioners of the same, in Respect of the said Church. And also, of all Payment and Discharges, which shall be disbursed or laid out by the said J. H. or his Assignees, for, or concerning the said Church. As also, of all the disposing of all such Parts and Parcels of those several Sums of an Hundred Pounds, severally given and bequeathed by John Kemp, Draper, and William Garret, Merchant-Taylor, Citizens of LONDON, to the said Parish; to and for certain Uses and Purposes, mentioned in their several Testaments or last Wills, as shall likewise come to the Hands, or Disposition of the said J. H. during the Term aforesaid.

"AND upon the making, or giving up of such Acts, do well and truly pay and deliver, or cause to be paid and delivered, unto the said T. R. or to the Church-warden that shall next succeed, and come in the Room and Place of the said J. H. to and for the Use of the said Parish, all and singular such Sum or Sums of Money, Plate, Rents, Writings, Bonds, and other Goods, Thing and Things whatsoever, as by the same Account shall remain and be found to be due, and belonging to the said Parish and Church; or wherewith the said J. H. his Executors or Administrators, may then be charged with (all the said Payments and Charges disbursed, as aforesaid, allowed.) And also, if the said J. H. his Executors, or Administrators, do not at any Time hereafter, release, or otherwise acquit or discharge the said several Sums of 100*l.* or any Part thereof, delivered or lent out, or to be delivered or lent out, according to the Meaning and Intent of the said several Testaments, or any Bonds,

"as obligatory, or other Assurance made, or to be made, for the Payment thereof, or any Part thereof. Nor do any manner of Act, Deed, or Thing, that shall, or may, bar, avoid, hurt, or hinder the said Parish, for, touching, or concerning the said several Sums of 100*l.* or any Part or Parcel thereof: Or any Bond, or Assurance, had or taken, or to be had or taken for the same, or any Part or Parcel thereof; other than by or upon the Receipt of the said Sum, or Sums, growing due upon the said Bonds, or Assurances: Quod tunc, &c.

"Item, That if the within bounden J. H. Church-warden of, &c. during all the Time of his Churchwardenship, shall not commit, or do, or cause, &c. any Act, or Thing, or Acts, &c. touching or concerning the bargaining, selling, alienating, conveying, or assuring over the Church Lands, Tenements, or Possessions whatsoever, or any Part, &c. without the Consent and Agreement of eight other Persons, Parishioners of the said Parish; such as already have been Church-wardens, or Guardians of the said Church Land or Goods: Or in Default of them, such others as are or shall be most antient Parishioners, and of the best Reputation, in the said Parish of our Lady Aldermary, first had and obtained in Writing, under their Hands and Seals: Quod tunc, &c.

To this Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united that of St. Thomas Apostle's, before mentioned.

THE Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, being one of his Peculiars, and the Dean and the Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately; Value per Act of Parliament 150*l.* per Ann.

THE present Incumbent is the Reverend Dr. Walker, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. John Berriman.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, about eleven o'Clock; no Organ, one Bell.

A Gift Sermon is preached on Candlemas Day, the Preacher has 20*s.* the Curate 10*s.* the Clerk 5*s.* the Sexton 5*s.* and the Poor 20*s.*

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are,	are,
4 Auditors of Accounts,	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens,	2 Constables.
the under one is Collector.	4 Inquests.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Scavengers.

Two Alms-houses for the Poor of the Salters Company, who are four in Number, each of whom have an Allowance of 1*s.* per Week. Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of Bow-lane, Robinhood's-court; Part of Watling-street; Part of Basing-lane; Part of Horn-alley; Part of the Backside of St. Thomas Apostle's, and Key-court.

NUMBER of Houses 97.

## The PARISH of St. MARY LE BOW.

AT the upper End of Hosier-lane, as it was of old Time called, and in Cheap-side, is the Parish Church of St. Mary Le Bow, called de Arcubus,



*Arcubus*, from the Stone Arches, or Bows, that were on the Top of the Steeple, or Bell Tower thereof; for no other Part of the Church seemeth to have been arched at any Time. Yet hath the said Church never been known by any other Name than *St. Mary Bow*, or *Le Bow*. Neither is the said Church so called from the Court that was there kept, but the Court took its Name from the Place, and is called *The Court of Arches*, removed since to *Doctors Commons*.

THIS Church, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, being the first in this City built on Arches of Stone, was therefore called *New Mary Church*, or *St. Mary de Arcubus*, or *Le Bow*, in *West Cheaping*. As *Stratford Bridge*, being the first built (by *Martilda*, the Queen, Wife to *Henry I.*) with Arches of Stone, was called *Stratford Le Bow*; which Names to the said Church and Bridge, remain till this Day.

THE Chancel of this Church was raised, the Church new pewed, throughout repaired and beautified, in the Year of our Lord God 1620.

THIS Church, for divers Accidents happening there, hath been more famous than any other Parish Church of the whole City or Suburbs. First, we read, That in the Year 1090, and the third of *William Rufus*, by Tempest of Wind, the Roof of the Church of *St. Mary Le Bow* in *Cheap*, was overturned, wherewith some Persons were slain; and four of the Rafter, of six and twenty Feet in Length, with such Violence were pitched in the Ground of the High-street, that scarcely four Feet of them remained above the Ground; which were fain to be cut even with the Ground, because they could not be plucked out; for the City of LONDON was not then paved, but a moorish Ground.

IN the Year 1196, *William Fitz-Osbert*, a seditious Traitor, took the Steeple of *Le Bow*, and fortified it with Ammunition and Victuals; but it was assaulted, and *William*, with his Accomplices, were taken, (though not without Bloodshed) for he was forced by Fire and Smoak to forsake the Church; and then being by the Judges condemned, he was by the Heels drawn to the *Elmes* in *Smithfield*, and there hanged with nine of his Fellows, where, because his Favourers came not to deliver him, he forsook *Mary's Son*, (as he termed *CHRIST* our Saviour) and called upon the Devil to help and deliver him. Such was the End of this Deceiver, a Man of an evil Life, a secret Murtherer, a filthy Fornicator, a Polluter of Concubines, and (amongst other his detestable Facts) a false Accuser of his elder Brother, who had (in his Youth) brought him up in Learning, and done many Things for his Preferment.

IN the Year 1271, a great Part of the Steeple of *Le Bow* fell down, and slew many People, Men and Women. In the Year 1284, the 13th of *Edward I.*, *Lawrence Ducket*, Goldsmith, having grievously wounded one *Ralph Crepin*, in *West Cheap*, fled into *Le Bow Church*; into which (in the Night Time) entered certain evil Persons, Friends unto the said *Ralph*, and slew the said *Lawrence*, lying in the Steeple, and then hanged him up; placing him so by the Window, as if he had hanged himself, and so was it found by Inquisition. For which Fact *Lawrence Ducket*, being drawn by the Feet, was buried in a Ditch without the City: But shortly after, (by Relation of a Boy who lay with the said *Lawrence* at the Time of his Death, and had hid him there for Fear) the Truth of the Matter was disclosed. For which Cause, *Jordan Goodcheape*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clarke*, and *Jeffery Clarke*, were attainted, and a certain Woman named *Alice*, that was chief Causer of the said Mischiefe, was burnt; and to the Number of sixteen Men, were drawn and hanged: Besides others, that be-

ing richer, after long Imprisonment, were made to suffer in the Purse.

THE Church was interdicted, the Doors and Windows were stopped up with Thorns; but *Lawrence* was taken up, and honestly buried in the Church-yard.

THE Parish Church of *St. Mary Le Bow*, by means of Incroachment, and Building of Houses, wanting Room in their Church-yard for Burial of their dead, *John Rotkam*, or *Rodham*, Citizen and Taylor, by his Testament, dated the Year 1465, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens there, for ever, a certain Garden in *Hosier-lane*, to be a Church-yard; which so continued near a hundred Years, but now is built on, and is a private Man's House. The old Steeple of this Church was by little and little re-edified, and new built up, at least so much as was fallen down; many Men giving Sums of Money to the Furtherance thereof. So that at length, to wit, in the Year 1469, it was ordained by a Common-Council, that the *Bow Bell* should be Nightly rung at nine of the Clock.

SHORTLY after, *John Dunne*, Mercer, by his Testament dated 1472, according to the Truith of *Reginald Longdon*, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens of *St. Mary Le Bow*, two Tenements, with the Appurtenances, since made into one, in *Hosier-lane*, then so called, to the Maintenance of *Bow Bell*: The same to be rung as aforesaid, and other Things to be observed, as by the Will appeareth.

THIS Bell being usually rung somewhat late, *Mr. Stow* says, in his Time, as it seemed to the young Men Apprentices, and others in *Cheap*, they made and set up a Rhime against the Clerk, as followeth:

Clerk of the *Bow Bell*,  
With the yellow Locks,  
For thy late ringing,  
Thy Head shall have Knocks.

IN answer to which the Clerk wrote:

Children of *Cheap*,  
Hold you all still,  
For you shall have the  
*Bow Bell* rung at your Will.

THE Parish Clerk's Office, belonging to this Church, was to ring the *Curfew Bell*, as it was to be rung at three other Churches in LONDON, at a good Distance from each other: That so at this Notice, all the *Curfew Bells* in other Parishes might be rung at the proper Time; viz. *Barking Church*, *St. Brides*, and *St. Giles's* without *Cripplegate*. And if any Parish Clerk rung after the *Curfews* were rung at these Places, he was to be presented by the 'Quest' of Ward-mote in every Ward.

*Robert Harding*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs 1478, gave to the new Work of that Steeple 40*l.* *John Haw*, Mercer, 10*l.* *Dr. Allen*, 4*l.* *Thomas Baldry*, 4*l.* and more was given by others. So that the said Work of the Steeple was finished in the Year 1512. The Arches, or Bows, thereon, with the Lanthorns, five in Number, to wit, one at each Corner, and one at Top, in the Middle, upon the Arches, were also afterwards finished with Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*; delivered at the Customer's-key, for 4*s.* 6*d.* the Tun. *William Copland*, Taylor, the King's Merchant, and *Andrew Fuller*, Mercer, being Church-wardens 1515 and 1516. It is said that this *Copland* gave the great Bell, which made the fifth in the Ring, and to be called the *Bow Bell*, and to be rung nightly at Nine of the Clock.



It is said also, that this Bell was first rung as a Knell at the Burial of the said *Copland*. It seemeth, that the Lanthorns on the Top of this Steeple, were meant to have been glazed, and Lights in them to have been placed Nightly in the Winter; whereby Travellers to the City might have the better Sight thereof, and not to miss their Ways.

In this Parish, also, was a Grammar-School, by Commandment of King *Henry VI*, which School was (of old Time) kept in an House for that Purpose, prepared in the Church-yard. But that School being decayed, as others about this City; the School-house was let out for Rent, in the Reign of *Henry VIII*, for 4s. the Year; a Cellar belonging to the Parsonage, for 2s. the Year; and two Vaults under the Church, for 15s. both.

The Church in the Year 1620 was new pewed and beautified; but being a Sharer in the Ruins made by the fatal Flames, in the Year 1666, was rebuilt and finished *Anno* 1673; the Dial put up 1681.

Dame *Dionis Williamson*, of *Haleshal*, in the County of *Norfolk*, gave to the Inhabitants of this Parish, 2000*l.* towards the Rebuilding and splendid Furnishing of this Church and Steeple; and furnishing the same with Bells, &c. And surely, for the Number and Melody of the Bells, *Bow*, since the Fire, surpasseth former Times.

The Church was repaired and beautified, and the present Altar-piece set up, at the Beginning of the Year 1706.

The Church is well built of Brick, and some Stone, the Walls covered with a Finishing, the Roof is arched and supported with 10 Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and covered with Lead. The Floor is paved with Stone; and there are three Isles; besides the Cross Isle at the West End, and several handsome Six-Light Windows.

ORNAMENTS and Finishing are as follow: The Roof is adorned with Pannels and Arches of Crocket-work, and some Fret-work; between the Columns are Arches, and above them an Entablament; on the Key-pieces of the Arches are Cherubims: It is pewed, and wainscotted nine Feet and an half high with Oak; the Pulpit of the same is finnier'd and carved, having Enrichments of Leaves, Coronets, Escalops, &c. Near the North West Angle, is a handsome inner Door-case of right Wainscot, adorned with four fluted Pilasters, of the *Corinthian* Order, and another inner Door-case at the West End, adorned with two such Pilasters and Entablature; where is also painted on the Glass of the West Window, the Arms of the pious and charitable Lady *Williamson*, viz.

Or, a Chevron, Gules, between three Trefoils slipt, Sable; impaled with Azure, a Chevron Counter embattell'd, Or, Quartered with Sable, a Chevron engrailed between three Talbots Passant, Argent.

THERE are handsome Galleries on the North and South Sides; at the West End of each are Seats for the Charity Children, the Boys on one Side, and the Girls on the other. The Altar-piece is very neat; it is adorned below with four fluted Pilasters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, two on each Side of the *Decalogue*, done in Gold Letters on Black, under a Glory, all in one square Frame carved and gilt; and above are two Attick Pilasters, with Cornice and Compass Pediment, whereon are placed the Figures of seven Golden Candlesticks, with flaming Tapers. Under this Pediment is a spacious Glory, the Rays curiously finnier'd, replenishing a Circle about five Feet Diameter; in the Center whereof are these Words:

*Glory be to God on high.*

AND under, in one Line without the Circle, these Words:

*In Earth Peace, Good-Will towards Men.*

THIS upper Part of the Altar-piece is enriched with Palm-Branches, Leaves, and Voluta's, between two Lamps; and all the before-mentioned placed between spacious beautiful Columns, painted in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*; and their Entablature is painted like Porphyry, the Capitals and Enrichments hereof being gilt with Gold; and without these Columns are placed the *Lord's Prayer* Northward, and *Creed* Southward: And at the West End of the Church is a Marble Font standing on a Marble Foot-pace; and the King's Arms are placed on the Front of the North Gallery.

BUT the principal Ornament of this Church is *Bow Steeple*, the Steeple, erected near the North West Angle thereof, and made contiguous by a Lobby, between the Church and the Steeple. It is accounted by judicious Artists an admirable Piece of Architecture, not to be parallell'd by the Steeple of any Parochial Church in *Europe*.

THE Author of some *Weekly Essays*, whom we have mentioned on other Occasions, says, "This Steeple is a Master-piece in a peculiar Kind of Building, which has no fix'd Rules to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled Laws of Beauty: Without doubt, if we consider it only as a Part of some other Building, it can be esteem'd no other than a delightful Absurdity: But if either considered in itself, or as a Decoration of a whole City in Prospect, not only to be justified, but admir'd. It is beyond Question as perfect as human Imagination can contrive, or execute, and, till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled."

THIS Building was designed by the incomparable Sir *Christopher Wren*; it is of *Portland Stone*, consisting of a Tower and Spire: The Tower is square; in the North Side thereof is a Door and beautiful Door-case; the Peers and Arch are of the *Tuscan* Order, and adorned with two Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order; the Metops enriched with Cherubims; above the Cornice is an elliptical Aperture, on the Key a Cherub, whence by Way of Compartment, are extended two Festoons of large Fruit, sustained lower by two Cupids in a sitting Posture, their Feet resting on the Cornice; and the whole farther adorned with Rustick Work, and another Door-case of the same Form on the West Side; above which, on the North Side is another Aperture and Balcony, and a little higher a Modillion Cornice; above that are four Windows (on each Side one) each adorned with four Pilasters, with Entablament of the *Ionick* Order; on the Cornice an Acroteria, at each Angle four Cartouches erected tapering, and on the meeting of the upper Ends a spacious Vase, which terminates the Tower.

THE Spire begins with a circular Mure, and on that, a little higher than the Tops of the said Vases, is a Range of Columns, with Entablature and Acroteria, of the *Corinthian* Order. This Balcony is adorned with Bows or Arches, all which you pass under in walking round this Part of the Spire, which (a little higher) is adorned with Pedestals, their Columns and Entablature, of the *Composite* Order; so that here are the five Orders placed in the same Way they are commonly expressed.

ON the Cornice of this last Order stand several Cartouches, whereon is erected a Pyramidical Body of a considerable Altitude, and at the Ver-



tex thereof a spacious Ball; and above that (as a Weather-cock) is the Figure of a Dragon of polished Brass, about 10 Feet long (with Wings somewhat expanded) and proportionably bulky; yet is turned by the least Wind, so as to shew from what Quarter it blows very exactly.

THE Dimensions of the Church within, are Length 65 Feet and a half, Breadth 63, Altitude 38, and that of the famous Steeple 225 Feet, wherein are eight large tuneable Bells.

The MONUMENTS in the old Church were these, viz.

Sir John Coventry, Mercer, Mayor, 1425. Richard Lambert, Alderman. Nicholas Alwine, Mercer, Mayor 1499, deceased 1505. Robert Harding, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1478. John Loke, one of the Sheriffs, 1461. Edward Bankes, Alderman, Haberdasher, 1566. John Ward, William Pierston, Scrivener, and Attorney in the Common Pleas. In a Chapel, on the South Side of the Church, stood a Tomb, elevated and arched, of some unknown Founder. Ade de Buke, Hatter, glaz'd the Chapel, and most Part of the Church, and was there buried.

ON an antient Marble Tomb in the Chancel, on the North Side was the following Inscription:

Here lieth Richard Lambert, Grocer, late Alderman and Sheriff of LONDON; Merchant-Adventurer, and free of Muscovia and Russia, who deceased in the Time of his Shrievalty, the 4th Day of April, An. Dom. 1567, &c.

THE Monument of Sir John Coventry.

Magnificus sed iustificus,  
miseris sed Amicus.  
Vir speciosus, Vir  
generosus, Virque pudicus,  
Et peramabilis, &  
venerabilis, atque piarum,  
Vis, Dux, Lex, Lampas,  
Flos Mayor Londoniarum.  
In Terræ Ventre jacet  
hic John rite Coventre  
Dictus; quem necuit  
veluti decuit Lue plenus,  
Bis septingenus  
tricens si trahis unum  
Martius in sole,  
triceno si trahis unum  
Virginis a partu Carnis  
modo mortuus artu,  
Vivus erit Cœlis Tuba  
clanxerit ut Gabrielis. Amen.

ON a Grave-stone in the Chancel was this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body Humphrey Walcot, of Walcot, in the County of Salop, Esq; Merchant-Adventurer, and of the Company of Grocers in this City of LONDON. He died the 28th Day of August, 1616, being about the Age of 71, leaving behind him his Wife Alice, the Daughter of Richard Halsey, Esq; and by her he had ten Children, five Sons and five Daughters, having had by her eight more, who died young.

HERE was likewise a Monument in the Memory of Queen Elizabeth, with the Words in 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8, and a Representation of the Monument.

ERECTED by King James for Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, &c. Daughter of King Henry VIII, by Queen Anna

Bullen, Grandchild to King Henry VII, Great Grandchild to King Edward IV, and Sister to King Edward VI, and Queen Mary. She restored Religion to its primitive Sincerity; settled Peace thoroughly; reduced Coin to the old Standard; extinguish'd Rebellion at home; relieved France, near Ruin by intestine Mischiefs; supported the Netherlands; vanquish'd Spain's Armado; quieted Ireland with Spaniards Expulsion, and Traytors Coercion; augmented exceedingly both Universities Revenues by a Law of Provision; and enriched all England.

Was a Mother to this her Country; the Nurse of Religion and Learning, for perfect Skill of very many Languages; for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body; and, for Regal Virtues, beyond her Sex.

A Princess incomparable.

And after 45 Years most prudent and happy Government, she died, in the 70th Year of her Age, A. D. 1602. Whose Corpse is interr'd in the famous Collegiate Church of Westminster.

On the other Side.

Flame blow aloud, and to the World proclaim,  
There never ruled such a Royal Dame.  
The Word of GOD was ever her Delight,  
In it she meditated Day and Night.  
Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherlands Relief,  
Earth's Joy, England's Gem, World's Wonder,  
(Nature's Chief.  
She was, and is; what can there more be said!  
On Earth the Chief, in Heaven the second Maid.

LATER Monuments of Persons deceased; that is, since the rebuilding of this Church, are these that follow:

FLAT Stones in the Church, for Catharine Elers, late Wife of Theodore Elers, 1677. And Theodore Elers, 1693.

Henry Woolnough, Rector of Bramshot, in the County of Northampton, died 1673.

M. S.

Willielmus Withers, Civis & Piscarius, vir antiqua fide & moribus, de Ecclesia Anglicana, cui semper fuerat obsequentissimus, & de hac Civitate, qua per plurimos annos Aldermanni Vicarii munus pro Tribu Cheap, cum integritate adimpleverat, bene meritus: Bis uxoratus; primo Saram Cornish duxit; ex qua unicus superest filius. Secundis Nuptiis Saram Fellows uxorem habuit. Et ex illa filiam sibi superstitem. Obiit die 12 Martii, An. 1700. Ætat. 75. Debemus morti nos nostraque.

Adam Stoner, Son of Clement Stoner: And Clement, another Son, 1678.

Sarah Howard, Daughter of Sam. Howard, 1703. And Matthew Howard, 1675. And Samuel Howard, Son of Matthew, 1698. And Sarah Howard, Widow of Matthew, and Mother of Samuel, 1700, aged 70. And Hannah Howard, Daughter of Samuel.

Catharine Scrimshire, Daughter of William, 1677.

Dorothy Davies, Daughter of John Davies, of Barbados, 1685.

Sam. Tomlines, 1680.

Sarah Iles, Daughter of Tho. Barendine, had two Husbands, William Wright, and Henry Iles.

Paul Carter, 1699.

UNDER



UNDER a Grave-stone at the West End of the Church, lies Mrs. *Julian Marshal*, Relict of *John Marshal*, of *St. Olave's Southwark*, Wool-Merchant. Deceased the 25th of *February*, 1701. Aged about 89, and was here buried, according to her own Desire.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, even in the most difficult Times. And as a Testimony of her Affection to the Church, left the greatest Part of her Estate to such orthodox and indigent Clergymen, as are thoroughly and truly conformable to the Doctrine and Ceremonies thereof.

AT the same End of the Church is a handsome Monument, with both their Effigies in *Relief*, for Colonel *Bainton* and his Lady. He died 26 *May* 1712. Aged 47. She the 6th of *October* 1719. *Æt. sue* 49.

ALMOST close to the last is another handsome Monument, with a curious Marble Bust, under which is the following Inscription :

Near this Place lie interred Mr. *James Cart* of this Parish, who died the 8th of *June* 1706, aged 46; and six of his nine Children, viz. one Son and two Daughters, who died Infants. *Jane* marry'd to *John Church Medcalf* of *London*, Soap-maker, died the 10th of *June* 1717, aged 29 Years; buried at *Windsor*. *William* died the 19th of *June* 1717, aged 25 Years. *Joseph* dy'd the 8th of *September* 1717; aged 21 Years. *John* died the 13th of *September* 1720, aged 35 Years; buried at *St. Sepulchre's*. *Thomas Chew* died the 27th of *March* 1722, aged 28 Years; buried at *Dunstable*. *James*, late of *St. John's-street*, departed this Life the 9th of *October* 1731, aged 41 Years; lamented by the best of Mothers, to whom he paid a most extraordinary Duty to his last Moments.

ON the North Wall of the Church is a neat Marble Table hung up, thus inscribed :

Near this Place lies interred, under a black Marble, with an Inscription,

The Body of *Thomas Gearing*, Esq; who departed this Life the 24th of *June*, 1730, in the 62d Year of his Age.

#### GIFTS and CHARITIES.

OF the large and liberal Charities given to this Parish, some of the following were communicated to Mr. *Strype* by Dr. *Bradford*, the late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who was formerly Incumbent there.

*Samuel Lefe*, Citizen and Clothworker, by his last Will, dated *April* 26, 1634, gave to the Company of Clothworkers two Houses near *Holbourn-bridge*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, for divers pious and charitable Uses; particularly, for a Sermon to be preached in the Parish of *Bow*, on the 1st of *May* yearly, 1 l. to the Clerk and Sexton 3 s. to the Church-wardens of the Parish of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, for the use of the Poor yearly 2 l. To the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Clothworkers, for their Pains in seeing the same performed, five Shillings a-piece; that is, one Pound five Shillings; (which Company come to the Sermon.) To the Assistants of the Yeomanry, i. e. those not on the Livery, ten Shillings. To the Beadle, &c.

*Theophilus Royle*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, by his last Will, dated *Feb.* 5, 1655, gave for a Sermon to be preached in *St. Mary Le Bow*, on the 5th of *November*, yearly, at five o'Clock, by the Rector of the said Parish, in Commemoration of our great Deliverance from

the Gunpowder Treason, 1 l. appointing that a Number of poor People, whereof three of the Drapers Company, should be at the preaching of the same Sermon; and receive 5 s. a-piece, by the Hands of the Wardens.

DEPUTY *Withers*, formerly an Inhabitant of the Parish, who died in *March*, An. 1700, by his Will, gave to the Minister and Church-wardens of this Parish, an Annuity of 40 s. to be paid out of the House in which he dwelt, viz. at the Corner of *Bow-lane* in *Cheapside*, during the Lease of the said House; for a Sermon to be preached, yearly, on *Good Friday* in the Afternoon. Whereof to the Preacher 1 l. to the Reader of the Prayers of the Church of *England*, 5 s. to the Clerk and Sexton, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece. And to four of the poorest Inhabitants, that frequent the Prayers, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece.

THE following Sums were given by Will, for the Maintenance of a weekly Lecture in *St. Mary Le Bow*, by these Persons following :

	l.
By <i>George Palin</i> , buried <i>Oct.</i> 16, 1610.	100
By <i>Mrs. Stone</i> , buried <i>May</i> 28, 1612.	10
By <i>Mr. Banton</i> , paid <i>Nov.</i> 3, 1623.	50
By <i>Gabriel Cumberland</i> , by Will 1626.	10
By <i>Sarah Cox</i> , about 1635.	40
In all	210

IN *January*, An. 1621-2, on *Thursday* at five o'Clock, the Lecture was set up. The several Legacies before-mentioned, having been laid out by the Church-wardens, together with some Addition (as it seems) of the Parish-Stock, for the Purchase of two Tenements, and a Shop, in *Abchurch-lane*, which was put into the Hands of Trustees, of the same Parish; to employ the Rent of the said Tenement, for the Maintenance of the said Lecture.

THE Rent received, as appears by the Parish Books, for divers Years, until the great Fire, was 26 l. per Ann. The Lecturer received after the Rate of 30 l. per Ann. to the Year 1640. The Clerk and Sexton 20 s. a-piece, besides Candles. From the Year 1640, to the Fire, he received 32 l. 10 s. After the Fire, the Houses being burnt down, a Lease was made and signed by the Rector, Mr. *Smalwood*, and Church-wardens, *July* 16, 1668, granting to *Thomas Bowes*, Esq; the Ground of the said Houses, for ninety Years; paying 12 l. per Ann.

WHEN the Church was rebuilt, the said Mr. *Smalwood*, the then Rector, preached this Lecture once a Month, (viz. the *Thursday* before the Sacrament) and received in Consideration of it, the said Ground Rent of 12 l. per Ann. Since Mr. *Smalwood's* Death, the Lecture is discontinued: But of late, the Rector finding it in the Parish Books, hath set it up again; which is preached by the Reader, as it was before, and the Salary paid.

IN this Church, for many Years, has been preached one of the most notable metaphysical Lectures that ever was founded, viz. that instituted by the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Esq; a Boyle's Gentleman famous for great Learning as well as Lectures. Piety, (which shews they are not incompatible.) He settled a Salary of 50 l. per Annum, and appointed Dr. *Tennison*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Henry Ashurst*, Sir *John Rotheram*, and *John Evelyn*, Esq; Trustees for applying the said Sum for the preaching of eight Sermons yearly, viz. on the first Mondays of *January*, *February*, *March*, *April*, *May*, *September*, *October*, and *November*, by such Minister, and at such Church, as the said Trustees should think proper; no one to exceed three Years as Preacher thereof. And by this Foundation these Sermons are



are to prove and establish the *Christian Religion* against *Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, Atheists, and Deists*; but not to descend to Controversies among *Christians*; likewise to assist and encourage the Propagation of the *Christian Religion*; and to satisfy such Scruples, and answer such new Objections, as any may have or start, and which have not yet met with full Answers.

How well the Founder's End has been answered, appears from the many learned and rational Discourses which have come into the World through this Channel. To this Institution we owe some of the most admired Pieces of two of the greatest Divines, and most celebrated Names for Genius and Extent of Learning among the Moderns, and who, perhaps, never had their Superiors in some Parts of Knowledge, we mean the present Dr. *Bentley*, and the late Dr. *Clarke*. Although these Lectures have for many Years been preached at this Church, they were not indeed, by either of these great Men, but were preached at *St. Martin's in the Fields*, on the 7th of *March* 1691-2, by Dr. *Bentley*, who was the first that was appointed: This Gentleman's Discourses were wrote to the Capacities of all Men, and yet acquired the Admiration of Judges for Solidity of Argument and Beauty of Diction. Dr. *Clarke* has not wrote to the Numbers which Dr. *Bentley* has; some Parts of his Discourses requiring the Attention of the Philosopher to see thro' his Chain of Argument; which when discovered, the inseparable Connection appears to the Conviction and Delight of his Readers. This eminent Divine preached these Lectures in the Years 1704 and 1705, at *St. Paul's Cathedral*. The Benefits which arise to the World (for the Writings of a *Bentley* and a *Clarke*, are not confined to our own Island) from this wise and liberal Endowment of Mr. *Boyle*, should fire other opulent and considerate Men, with the same generous Disposition to do Honour to their Country, to profit the World, and do an Act grateful to the Divinity himself: And if her present Majesty, who has distinguished two of these Persons by a peculiar Mark of Esteem, was heartily disposed to deliberate and execute a Design similar to Mr. *Boyle's*, she would greatly add to the Fame which she has acquired by erecting Statues to the Memories of the illustrious Dead.

THESE Lectures have been preached this present Year 1733, in this Church by the Reverend Dr. *Hayes*, and for three Years before by the Reverend Dr. *Berryman*.

IN this Parish of *St. Mary Le Bow*, was a Parsonage-House, let out by Lease, to be built for forty Years, from *Lady Day* 1676, at 4*l.* per *Ann.* being the *Woolpack*, an Alehouse in *Bow-lane*.

THERE is also a Ground Rent of 40*s.* the Minister received for an House partly situated in the Church-yard; let by Lease to the Drapers, for sixty five Years; from *May* 1, *Anno* 1670.

AFTER the Fire of *LONDON*, this Parish was united to those of *St. Pancras* and *Albhallows Honey-lane* of which see farther in *Cheap Ward*.

THE Living is a Rectory; the Presentation is in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being a Peculiar. Value of united Parishes per Act of Parliament, is 200*l.* per *Ann.* *St. Mary Le Bow* is rated in the King's Books at 33*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ob.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Samuel Lisle*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Henry Stebbing*.

PRAYERS are at eight in the Morning, and five in the Afternoon, daily. No Organ. Gift Sermons are two in the Month of *August* in the Morning at eight o'Clock Prayers, on Account of the *Spanish Invasion* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; one on the 25th of *July*, the Gift of

*Thomas Chapman*, Esq; one on *Good Friday*, the Gift of Mr. *Withers*, before-mentioned. Two Sermons on the fifth of *November*, one in the Morning, the other in the Evening. One of *St. Mark's Day*, the Gift of Mr. *Hutchinson*, Goldsmith, late of *Cheapside*: Each of the Charity Children receives then one Loaf of Bread, and 3*d.* in Money.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Collectors.	2 Inquests.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

THERE is one Charity-School belonging to this Ward, and that of *Bread-street*, the Children are clothed on *St. Mark's Day*, by a Subscription of both Wards, and, when instructed, are put to Employments and Trades; being fifty Boys and 30 Girls.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN that Part of the Parish in this Ward is *Bow Church-yard*; Part of *Bow-lane*, *Twelve Bell-court*, *Goose-alley*, *New-court*, *George-yard*, *Sun-court*, and Part of *Well-court*.

IN *Cheap Ward*, Part of *Cheapside*, and *Crown-court*; Part of *Trump-alley*; Part of *Lawrence-lane*; Part of *King-street*.

NUMBER of Houses 104.

WITHOUT the North Side of this Church of *St. Mary Le Bow*, towards *West Cheap*, stood a Building of Stone, called in Record *Sildam*, a Shed which greatly darkened the said Church: For by means thereof, all the Windows and Doors, on that Side were stopped up.

THIS Building was made by King *Edw. III.* upon this Occasion; In the Reign of the said King, divers Justings were made in *LONDON*, betwixt *Soper's-lane* and the Cross in *Cheap*; namely, one great Justing was there in the Year 1330, the 4th of *Edward III.*, whereof is noted thus. About the Feast of *St. Michael*, there was a great and solemn Justing of all the stout Earls, Barons, and Nobles of the Realm, at *LONDON*, in *West Cheap*, betwixt the great Cross and the great Conduit, nigh *Soper's-lane*; which Justing lasted three Days: Where Queen *Philippa*, with many Ladies, fell from a Stage of Timber, notwithstanding, they were not hurt at all. Wherefore the Queen took great Care to save the Carpenters from Punishment: And through her Prayer, (which she made on her Knees) she pacified the King and Council; and thereby purchased great Love of the People.

AFTER which Time, the King caused this Silde or Shed, to be made, and strongly to be built of Stone, for himself, the Queen, and other Estates to stand in, there to behold the Justings, and other Shews at their Pleasures. And this House (for a long Time after) served to that Use: Namely, in the Reign of *Edward III.*, and *Richard II.* But in the Year 1410, *Henry IV.*, in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed the Shed, or Building, to *Stephen Spilman*, *William Marchford*, and *John Wattel*, Mercers; by the Name of the new *Sildam*, Shed, or Building, with all the Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatsoever appertaining, called *Crounsilde* (and in the 8th of the said *Henry*, called *Tamarfild*) situate in the Mercery in *West Cheap*, and in the Parish of *St. Mary de Arcubus* in *LONDON*; and a certain Shop in the said Parish, between the same Shed, and the King's Highway of *West Cheap*, annexed to the said Shed, with two Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatsoever; as well built, or



any Way being over the said Shop, as over the Entry of the said Shed, which were holden of him in Priorgage, as all the City of LONDON is: And which were worth by Year, in all Issues, (according to the true Value of them) 7 l. 13 s. 4 d. as was found by Inquisition there, before *Thomas Knowles*, Mayor, and Escheter in the said City.

Notwithstanding which Grant, the Kings of England, and other great Estates; as well of Foreign Countries repairing to this Realm, as Inhabitants of the same, have usually repaired to this Place, therein to behold the Shews of this City, passing through *West Ceap*, namely, the great Watches accustomed in the Night, on the Even of *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Peter*, at *Midsummer*; the Examples whereof were too long to recite: Wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one:

IN the Year 1510, the 2d of *Henry VIII*, on *St. John's* Even, at Night, the King came to this Place; then called the *King's-head* in *Cheap*, in the Livery of a Yeoman of the Guard, with an Halbert on his Shoulder; and there beholding the Watch, departed privily, when the Watch was done; and was not known to any but to whom it pleased him: But on *St. Peter's* Night, next following, he and the Queen came Royally riding to the said Place; and there, with their Nobles, beheld the Watch of the City, and returned in the Morning.

THIS Church of *St. Mary*, with the said Shed of Stone, all the Housing in and about *Bow Church-yard*, and without, on that Side the High-street of *Cheap*, to the *Standard*, are of *Cordwainer-street* Ward. These Houses were (of old Time) but Sheds; For no Housing was otherwise, on that Side the Street; but of divers Sheds from *Soper's-lane* to the *Standard*, &c. Amongst others, there were three Shops or Sheds by *Soper's-lane*, pertaining to the Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*. The one was let out for 28 s. one other for 20 s. and the third for 12 s. by the Year. Moreover, that *Richard Goodcheape*, Mercer, and *Margery* his Wife, Son to *Jordan Goodcheape* did let to *John Dalinges* the younger, Mercer, their Shed and Chamber in *West Cheap*, in the Parish of *St. Mary de Arches*, for 3 s. 4 d. by the Year. Also the Men of *Bread-street* Ward contended with the Men of *Cordwainers-street* Ward, for a Sild or Shed opposite to the *Standard*, on the South Side; and it was found to be of *Cordwainers-street* Ward, *William Waldron* being then Mayor, the 1st of *Henry VI*.

Now for the present State of this Ward:

Modern State  
of this Ward.

THE principal Streets and Lanes in it, are *Bow-lane*, new *Queen-street*, *Budge-row*, Little *St. Thomas Apostle's*, *Pancras-lane*, with a small Part of *Watling-street*, and *Basing-lane*.

*Watling-street* hath its greatest Part in *Bread-street* Ward; what lies in this Ward, begins on the East Side of *Red-lion-court*, and so goeth to *Budge-row*. This Court is square and large, well built and inhabited; having a Passage into *Basing-lane*. *Cross-keys-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *St. Mary Aldermary* Church-yard, a large Place with an open Passage for Coach or Cart, into *Bow-lane*; being a Place very well inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of good Repute. In this Church-yard, at the End towards *Bow-lane*, is seated *St. Mary Aldermary* Church; being large and well built, with a tower'd Steeple all of Free Stone.

*Basing-lane* hath but a small Part in this Ward.

*Bow-lane* begins at *Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Cheap-side*, by *St. Mary-le-Bow* Church. The Part of this Lane, in this Ward, begins about 50 Feet from *Cheap-side*, on both Sides the Way: and

60 Feet beyond *Basing-lane*: And then on the West Side, only to *Trinity-lane*. This was anciently called *Cordwainers-street*, being well inhabited and built. In this Lane are these Courts and Places of Name, viz. *Half-moon-court*, by some called *Lugg-yard*, a Place something open, but ordinary; it is likewise, by some, called *Whalebone-court*, from one that there boileth Whalebone. *Taylor's-court*, a handsome open Place. *Robin-Hood-court*, indifferent long, and well built. *New-court*, a handsome genteel Place, with a Door next the Street, to shut up at Night. *St. Mary Aldermary* Church, the West End seated in this Lane. *Goose-alley*, but ordinary; at the Upper End of which is *Twelve Bell-court*, which is but small and narrow. It hath a Passage through *Compter's-alley* into *Bow Church-yard*, both Places of small Account. *George-alley*, or *Yard*, but narrow, hath a Passage into *New Queen-street*, through *Weld-court*. *Rose-court*, but mean and ordinary. *St. Mary-le-Bow* Church, the Front seated in *Cheap-side*, but the Back Part in *Bow-lane*.

New *Queen-street*, built in the Place where *Soper's-lane* was, and now made an open Street, (before the great Fire very narrow) with very good Houses, well inhabited; it fronts *King-street*, which is opposite to *Guildhall*, and in a strait Line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; but the Part of this Street, in this Ward, goeth no farther than *St. Thomas Apostle's*. In this Street is *Weld-court*, a handsome square Place, with well built and inhabited Houses: This Court hath a Passage into *George-yard*, which falls into *Bow-lane*.

*Pancras-lane* comes out of *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the South Side is in this Ward, and the North in *Cheap* Ward. This Lane is but ordinarily built and inhabited, except one large House, the Dwelling of a Merchant, on the South Side; and on the North, before the Fire of LONDON, stood two Churches, viz. *St. Pancras's Soper-lane*, and *St. Bennet's Sherehog*; but these two Churches remain unbuilt; and united to others; viz. that of *St. Pancras*, to *St. Mary le Bow*; and that of *St. Bennet Sherehog*, to *St. Stephen Wallbrook*; but these two Churches were seated in *Cheap* Ward. Adjoining to *St. Pancras's* Church is a small Court, but no fixed Name is given to it.

*St. Sithe's-lane* comes out of *Pancras-lane*, and falls in *Budge-row*, by *St. Anthony's* Church, a Lane well built, and inhabited by Merchants.

*Budge-row* takes its Rise from *Watling-street*; and runs Eastwards to *Cannon-street*; from which it is severed by *Wallbrook* on the North, and *Dowgate* on the South. The Houses are good, and taken up by good Tradesmen, being so great a Thoroughfare. In this Street is *Dodson's-court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, and hath a Passage into *Cloak-lane*: On the South Side, is a Passage into *Tower-Royal-street*.

*St. Anthony's* Church, a very neat Free-stone Building, with a curious wrought Spire, and a Golden Ball on the Tower. On the West Side of the Church is an open square Place, and on the South Side are several Free Stones placed in the Street, Pyramid Fashion, orderly along by the Church, the better to secure the Foot-Passengers from Carts and Coaches, this Part of the Street being very narrow.

*Tower-Royal-street*, but short, comes out of *Budge-row*, and falls into *St. Thomas Apostle's*. In this Street is a handsome small Court, which bears the Name of that Street: *Strawberry-court* but small. For what more relates to this Street, see in *Vintry* Ward.

*St. Thomas Apostle's*, the Fore Street, or Great *St. Thomas Apostle's*, or the Backside of *St. Thomas*



*mas Apostle's*; and both Streets run Westward, crossing New *Queen-street*, and falling into *Bow-lane*; but the Street of *Great St. Thomas Apostle's* is in *Vintry Ward*.

IN *Little St. Thomas*, are these Courts, *Cross-Keys-court*, which is but small; *Key-court*, open and indifferent, well built and inhabited, with a Free-Stone Pavement.

THERE are placed at the several Stands in this Ward, that watch every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 24 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen, returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *December*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, eight Constables, eight Scavengers, 14 Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle. It stands taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 52*l.* 16*s.* In the *Exchequer*, at 52*l.* 6*s.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Billers*; at this Time Lord Mayor.

## C H A P. III.

### C H E A P W A R D.

Cheap Ward.

NEXT adjoining is *Cheap Ward*, which took its Name from the Market that was there kept, called *West-Cheaping*. This Ward begins on the East, on the Course of *Wallbrook* in *Bucklersbury*, and runs up, on both Sides, to where the great Conduit stood in *Cheapside*. Also on the South Side of *Bucklersbury*, a Lane running up by where *St. Sythe's*, and near where *St. Pancras Church* stood, thro' *Needler's-lane*, on the North thereof; and then thro' a Piece of *Soper's-lane*, on both Sides up to the *Cheap*, are all of this Ward.

THEN to begin again in the East, upon the said Course of *Wallbrook*, is *St. Mildred's Church* in the *Poultry*, on the North Side; next to that is *Grocer's-alley*, called in old Times *Coney-hope-lane*; then about a Quarter Part of the *Old Jury* on the West Side, and something more on the East. Then is *Ironmongers-lane*, wholly on both Sides; and from the North End thereof, through *Catton*, or *Cateaton-street*, West, to the North End of *St. Lawrence's-lane*; and about four Houses West beyond the same on that Side, and over-against *Ironmongers-lane* End, on the North Side of *Cateaton-street*, up by *Guildhall* and *St. Lawrence's Church* in the Jury, is altogether of *Cheap Ward*.

THEN again in *Cheapside*, more towards the West, is *St. Lawrence's-lane*, before-named, which is wholly of this Ward; and last of all is *Honey-lane*, and so up to where the *Standard* stood on the North Side of the *Cheap*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward, and all the Places of antient Time; for *King-street* was not built till after the Fire.

NEXT for the Antiquities and Things worthy of Memory there: First, Is *Bucklers*, or more properly *Bucklesbury*, so called from a Manor and Tenements appertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelt and kept his Courts. This Manor was supposed to be the great Stone Building, Part of which was remaining when *Monday* published his Edition of *Stow* in 1633, and was then called the *Old Barge*, from such a Sign hanging out near the Gate of it. To this Place, it was commonly reported, that, when *Wallbrook* lay open, Barges were rowed, or towed up out of the *Thames*.

ALSO, on the North Side of this Street, directly over-against the said *Bucklesbury*, was one antient strong Tower of Stone: Which Tower, King *Edward III.*, in the 18th of his Reign, by the Name of the King's House, called *Cornet's Tower* in LONDON, did appoint to be his Exchange of Money, there to be kept: In the

29th, he granted it to *Frydus-Guynifane*, and *Landus Bardoile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for 20*l.* the Year: And in the 32d of his Reign, he gave it to his College or Free Chapel of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*, by the Name of his Tower, called *Cornet's Tower* at *Bucklesbury* in LONDON.

THIS Tower was taken down by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, meaning, in Place thereof, to have set up and built a Frame of Timber; But the said *Buckle* greedily labouring to pull down the old Tower, a Piece thereof fell upon him; which so bruised him, that his Life was thereby shortned; and another, that married his Widow, set up the new prepared Frame of Timber, and finished the Work.

THIS whole Street, called *Bucklesbury*, on both the Sides throughout, was possessed by Grocers and Apothecaries toward the West End thereof. On the South Side breaks out one other short Lane, called in Records, *Peneritch-street*: It reacheth but to *St. Sythe's-lane*, and *St. Sythe's Church* was the farthest Part thereof. For by the West End of the said Church beginneth *Needler's-lane*, which reacheth to *Soper's lane*, as aforesaid.

### The PARISH of

### St. SYTHE, or BENNET SHEREHOG, or SHROG.

THE small Parish-Church of *St. Sythe's* had also an Addition of *Bennet-Shorne*, or *Shrog*, or *Sherehog*, for by all these Names it has been written; but the most antient is *Shorne*. Wherefore it seems to have taken that Name from one *Benedict Shorne*, some Time a Citizen and Stock-fishmonger of LONDON, a new Builder, Repairer, or Benefactor thereof, in the Reign of *Edward II.* So that *Shorne* is but corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorehog*, or *Sherehog*.

*John Fresh*, by his Will dated *Sept. 1327*, gave to the Minister, Church-wardens, and Parishioners of this Parish, four Marks yearly Rent, issuing out of his House at the Corner of *Do-little Lane*, LONDON: *In sustentacionem Capellani idonei Divina celebratur infra Capellani Sanctæ Sythæ, pro anima sua, & animabus Patris, Matris, Uxor. & Liberor. suor.*

THIS Church being very much decay'd and perished, was amply repaired and beautified at the



the Cost of the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1628.

DIVERS fair Marble Stones, that formerly lay hidden under the Pews, were then removed, and placed in the Body of the Church, to add (as was most fit) to its further Grace and Beauty.

*John Reyner,*  
*William Parker,* } Church-wardens.

THERE were buried in this Church, *John Froysh*, Mercer, Mayor, 1394. *John Rockford*, and *Robert Rockford*, *John Hold*, Alderman, *Henry Froweke*, Mercer, Mayor, 1435. *Edward Warrington*, *John Morrice*, *John Huntley*, *Richard Lincoln*, Felt-monger, 1548, *Sir Ralph Warren*, Mercer, Mayor, 1553; *Sir John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554. The two last had Monuments remaining till the Fire, in 1666,

*Edward Hall*, Gentleman, of *Gray's Inn*, Common Serjeant of the City, and then Under-Sheriff, who wrote the large Chronicle from *Richard the IIId*, to the End of the Reign of *Henry the VIIIth*, was buried in this Church.

ON a Monument in the East Wall of the Chancel, was this Inscription :

Grace and Religion,  
with the best of Nature  
All striving to excell,  
yet all agreeing  
To make one absolute  
and perfect Creature :  
Would any see a Sight,  
so worth the seeing ?  
He comes too late :  
Here she lies buried,  
With whom they lately liv'd,  
and now are dead.

In the Vault here by,  
Lieth buried the Body of *Anne*, the Wife of *John Farrar*, Gentleman, and Merchant-Adventurer of this City, Daughter of *William Shepheard*, of *Great Rowright*, in the County of *Oxford*, Esq; She departed this Life the 12th Day of *July*, *An. Dom.* 1613, being then about the Age of 21 Years. To whose well-deserving Memory, this Monument is by her said Husband erected.

Here was a Bud,  
beginning for her May :  
Before her Flower,  
Death took her hence away.  
But for what Cause ?  
That Friends might joy the more,  
Where there Hope is,  
she flourisheth now before.  
She is not lost,  
but in those Joys remains,  
Where Friends may see,  
and joy in her again.

ON an antient Marble Monument in the Chancel.

Here lyeth buried the Right Worshipful *Sir Ralph Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*; with his two Wives, *Dame Christian*, and *Dame Joan*. Which said *Sir Ralph* departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1553.

THE Lady *Joan White*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Lake*, of LONDON, Gent. died *October* the 8th, buried in this Parish-Church, *November* the 4th, 1573. She deceased at the House of *Sir Henry Williams*, alias *Crom-*

*well*, Kt. her Son-in-Law, called *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntington*. This Lady *Joan* was first marry'd to *Sir Ralph Warren*, Kt. Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor. By whom he had Issue *Richard Warren*, Esq; Son and Heir, and *Joan Lady Cromwell*, her Daughter. She was afterwards marry'd to *Sir Thomas White*, Kt. Alderman, and some Time of LONDON, Founder of the College of *St. John Baptist*, *Oxon.* by whom she had no Issue. The said *Sir Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, had Issue by the said Lady *Joan* his Wife, *Oliver Cromwell*, Esq; his Son and Heir, with other Sons.

ON a fair plated Stone, in the Midst of the Chancel, was this Inscription :

Here lyeth *Katharine Prettyman*,  
a Mayde of seventene yeeres,  
In *Suffolke* borne, in *London* bred,  
as by her Death appears.  
With Nature's gifts she was adorn'd,  
of honest birth and kin,  
Her virtuous minde, with modest grace,  
did love of many win.  
But when she should with honest match  
have liv'd a wedded life,  
Stay there (quoth *Jove*) the World is nought,  
for she shall be my wife.  
And Death, since thou hast done thy due,  
lay nuptial rites aside,  
And follow her unto the grave,  
that should have been your Bride :  
Whose honest life, and faithful end,  
her patience therewithall,  
Doth plainly shew, that she with Christ  
now lives, and ever shall.

She departed this Life the 11th Day of *August* 1594,

ON another plated Stone in the North Isle.

Quod mihi dilectissimus  
& memorabile pii,  
Donavit, breviter  
abstulit ecce Deus.  
Dulcis Joannes  
artorum parvule cultor  
Occidis; heu! pietas,  
& lachrymosa dies.  
Affer opem quicunque  
potes. medicabile vultu,  
Et aliud dederis  
si mihi, sancte Deus.  
Obiit 3 die Aprilis, 1592.

Now to shew the present State of this Parish, since the Demolishing of the Church by the great Fire, and what Charities belong to it :

IN the Parochial Visitation, *An.* 1693, the Church-wardens brought in no Revenues to belong to their Parish, nor any Legacies or Gifts, except 5 *l. per Annum*, left by *Mr. Davison*, for Keeping in Repair a Vault, belonging to that Family, which they did, and employed the Remainder for the Use of the Poor.

THE Plate, Bells, and other Ornaments of the Church, which they had before the Fire, were imbezzled by the Church-wardens many Years ago.

THIS Church is not built again, but the Parish is laid to *St. Stephen Wallbrook*; and that Ground on which the Church stood, is employed as a burying Place for the Parishioners.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire, rebuilt by *Abraham Wooly*, upon a Lease of 40 Years, paying the Parson 5 *l. per Ann.* and no other Glebe pertaining to the Parsonage. But in the Visitation Book, of the Parochial Visitation, *An.* 1636, the Glebe belonging to the Rector, was brought in at 6 *l. per Ann.*



THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are

2 Church-wardens.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are

Uncertain.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Parish are,

PART of *Bucklesbury*, Part of *Sytbe-lane*, and  
Part of *Pancras-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 32.

## The PARISH of St. Pancras, in Pancras-lane,

Formerly called

### S O P E R ' s - L A N E .

ST. *Pancras*, to whom this Church was dedicated, was Son of *Cledonius*, a Nobleman of *Phrygia*. After his Father's Death he was committed to the Tuition of his Uncle *Dionysius*, with whom he went to *Rome*, being 14 Years old. After the Death of his said Uncle, he was apprehended for being a Christian, and brought to the Emperor *Dioclesian*, who, by fair Words and large Promises, sought to divert him from Christ, requiring him to offer Sacrifice to the Idol-Gods, which he refusing, when by no Persuasion he could be drawn thereunto, he was, by the Emperor's Command, beheaded at *Rome*. His Body being stolen away by Night, was by *Octavia*, a Woman of good Esteem, embalmed with Spices, and buried. This was acted *An. Christi* 286, or according to *Baronius* 303.

AT *Rome* there is a Church, not far from the City Wall, dedicated to this Saint, wherein is his Sepulchre. His Festival is kept on *May* 12.

THERE was another St. *Pancras*, Bishop of *Tauromenium* in *Sicily*, martyr'd by *Anbaganus*, a Pagan, whose Life was written by *Evagrius*, his Disciple. He was born at *Antioch*; and his Festival is the 3d of *April*.

THIS Parish-Church was small but had divers rich Parishioners belonging to it and many of them liberal Benefactors. It was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1621, towards which Reparation, Sir *Thomas Bennet*, Alderman, Dame *Anne Soame*, and Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, were free and bountiful Benefactors. The last of these, Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, having in the Year 1617, given a fair and very costly Table, bearing the Figure of a Monument of that ever famous, after Death, as in her Life, Queen *Elizabeth*.

IN the Year 1624, the Son of this worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Chapman*, the younger, to the further beautifying of this Church, for the more graceful Entrance into it, built a very fair Porch, at his own Cost and Charge: And a fair Communion-Table, with some other Repairs in the South Wall, was the Cost of Mr. *William Doricke*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON.

IN this Church there are buried Sir — *Aker*, *John Aker*, *John Bareus*, Mercer, Mayor, 1370. *John Beston* and his Wife. *Robert Rayland*, *John Hamber*, *John le Gage*, *John Rowley*, *John Lambe*, *John Hadley*, Grocer, Mayor, 1370. *Richard Gardener*, Mercer, Mayor, 1478. *John Stockton*, Mercer, Mayor, 1470. *John Dane*, Mercer, *John Parker*, *Robert Marshal*, Alderman, 1439, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *Robert Corchford*, *Robert Hatfield* and *Robert Hatfield*; *Nicholas Wilfilde*, and *Thomas* his Son; also,

VOL. I.

*Thomas Knowles*, Mayor, and *Thomas Knowles*, his Son, twice Mayor.

*Robert Burley*, 1360, *Richard Wilson*, 1525, *Robert Packenton*, Mercer, kill'd with a Gun, as he was going to Mass, from his House in *Cheap*, to St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, in the Year 1536. The Murderer was never discovered, but by his own Confession, made when he came to the Gallows at *Banbury*, to be hanged for Felony. *T. Warbury*, Haberdasher, 1545. *James Huysh*, Grocer, 1590. *Ambrose Smith*, &c.

ON a Monument in the North Wall of the Choir was this Inscription:

Here under lieth buried *James Huysh*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, third Son of *John Huysh*, of *Beauford*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; which *James* had to his first Wife, *Margaret Bouchier*, by whom he had Issue eleven Children; and to his second Wife, *Mary Moffet*, by whom he had Issue eighteen Children. He died the 20th Day of *August*, *An. Dom.* 1590.

Hac defunctus Huysh tenui sub mole quiescit,  
nec tamen hac totus mole quiescit Huysh,  
Corpus inest Tumulo, colit Aurea Spiritus Astra,  
scilicet hunc Cælum vendicat, illud humus  
Londinensis erat Civis, dum Fata sinebant,  
Jam cum sidereo milite Miles agit.  
Bis Thalami Sociam duxit; Prior edidit illi  
Undenas Proles, altera hisq; Novem.  
Munificam per sæpe Manum porrexit egenis,  
Virtutem fautor, Pieridumq; fuit;  
Nil opus est plures illi contexere laudes,  
Sufficit in Cælo jam reperisse Locum.  
Hoc qualicunque Monumentum Rowlandus,  
Dicti Jacobi Hæres, posuit Pietatis ergo.

Here lies a *Mary*, Mirror of her Sex,  
For all that best their Souls or Bodies decks:  
Faith, Form or Fame, the Miracle of Youth,  
For Zeal and Knowledge of the sacred Truth:  
For frequent reading of the holy Writ,  
For fervent Prayer, and for Practice fit.  
For Meditation full of Use and Art,  
For Humbleness in Habit and in Heart;  
For pious, prudent, peaceful, praiseful Life,  
For all the Duties of a Christian Wife;  
For patient bearing seven dead bearing Throws,  
For one alive, which yet dead with her goes,  
From *Travers* her dear Spouse, her Father *Hayes*,  
Lord Mayor, more honoured in her virtuous Praise.  
Quæ pie obiit puerpera Die octavo Martii, An.  
Ætatis 23, Anno Salutis 1614.

#### Queen ELIZABETH'S Monument.

Mors mihi Lucrum. Spiritus Astra petit.

To the most happy, blessed, and precious Memory, of the late famous, renowned, and never to be forgotten Monarch, Queen *Elizabeth*,

The Restorer of true Religion, a tender nursing Mother of the Church of God, a powerful Protector (under Almighty God) of her own Dominions, a ready Helper of her neighbouring Princes, a hearty and unfeigned Lover, and beloved of her Subjects; who lived gloriously full of Days, and whom the eternal *Jehovah* blessed with the longest Life of any Prince of *England*, since the Conquest.

By Way of due Thankfulness to the most holy, sacred and individual *Trinity*, and her ever honoured



honoured Royal Virtues, this Memorial of her's was here erected, set up, and consecrated, the 17th of November 1617.

*Terram Terra Tegat.*

### CHARITIES.

THESE charitable Donations, among others, have been exhibited and settled upon the Parish of St. Pancras.

*Thomas Chapman*, Esq; an Inhabitant of this Parish, by his Will, dated *May 11, 1615*, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens, and their Successors, an Annuity of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* issuing out of three small Tenements in *Whitcros-street*, to the Purposes following: *viz.* That with 40 *s.* thereof, they cause three Sermons to be yearly made in the said Parish, (which are now preached in *Bow Church*) *viz.* One on the 10th or 12th of *August*, for the Deliverance of 88. One on the 5th of *November*, for the Deliverance from the Gunpowder Conspiracy. And the third on the 17th of *November*, for the Accession of *Queen Elizabeth* to the Throne. For each Sermon 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Of which Sermons, one to be preached by the Parson for the Time being; the other two Preachers to be chosen by the Parishioners.

THIS Benefaction is lost, but the Sermons are continued upon another Account, *viz.*

*Thomas Chapman*, Esq; his Son, Inhabitant also of the said Parish, by his Will dated *September 6, 1626*, gave to the Parson and the Church-wardens of the said Parish, an Annuity of 11 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* upon this special Trust, that they do pay 40 *s.* there, yearly, to the three Preachers appointed by his Father's Will, namely, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a-piece, to make up his Father's Gift, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, for each Sermon for ever; and do procure one godly and learned Sermon to be made, to the Glory of God, and the edifying of God's People every Year on *St. James's Day, i. e. July 25*, being his Birth-Day: And to give for every such Sermon to be made, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

THE whole of *Mr. Chapman*, the younger, his Legacy is disposed in this Manner:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Those Sermons left by his Father	2	00	0
A Sermon on <i>St. James's Day</i>	1	06	8
For a Dinner for the Parson and Church-wardens, with such Relations of <i>Mr. Chapman</i> , as might be in Town on the same Day	2	00	0
To the Poor of <i>Barly</i> in <i>Hertfordshire</i>	1	00	0
To the Poor of <i>Bustard</i> in <i>Essex</i>	1	00	0
For sweeping the Pulpit at <i>Paul's</i> Cross once a Week	2	12	0
For two Lanthorns with Candles to be hung up in the Parish	1	00	0
To the Clerk and Sexton of the Parish	5	05	0

THIS is paid out of Houses in *Whitcros-street*.

THE Parsonage-House lies on the North West Corner of *St. Pancras-lane* in *Queen-street*; let by Lease for forty Years from *Christmas 1670*, at 2 *l.* per Ann.

THE Vestry is General.

<i>The PARISH-OFFICERS</i> are	<i>The WARD-OFFICERS</i> are
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
	1 Inquest.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cheapside*; Part of *Queen-street*; Part of *Well-court*; and Part of *Pancras-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 32.

THEN is a Part of *Soper's-lane*, turning up to *Cheap*. By the Assent of *Stephen Abunden*, Mayor, the Pepperers in *Soper's-lane* were admitted to sell all such Spices, and other Wares, as Grocers use now to sell; retaining the old Name of Pepperers in *Soper's-lane*: 'Till at length, in the Reign of *Henry VI*, the said *Soper's-lane* was inhabited by Cordwainers and Curriers; after that, the Pepperers, or Grocers, had seated themselves in a more open Street, to wit, in *Bucklesbury*, where they yet remained in the Time of *Mr. Stow*.

By a Passage in an old Book, printed in *Henry VIII's* Reign, it appears that *Soper's-lane* was a noted Place where Pies were made, and set forth to be sold; when Spices were so near at hand. "Thou must, at *Eastre*, receive the God of Antichrist; and thou must buy it, and pay for it, as Men some Time bought Pies in *Soper-lane*, [*Lamentation against the City of LONDON*, printed 1505.]

CHAUNDLERS antiently had their Shops also hereabouts; the Smell of whose Trade, it seems, was so nauseous in the chief Street of the City, that they were appointed to remove thence, and remain elsewhere in the City.

AT the upper End of this *Soper's-lane*, in *Cheapside*, was the common Place of Standing in great Shows passing by: As when Kings and Queens, Princes, or Foreign Ambassadors, past along towards *Westminster*, or from *Westminster* through *LONDON*, towards the Tower. Here was a Parcel of Land called *The great Field in the Street*, some Time in the Tenure of the Lady *Catharine Dormer*, Widow. This, under that Name, together with other things, was sold to *Sir Robert Cholmely*, Knight, in the 2d of *Edward VI*. But it is a Doubt, whether it were a great Field in that King's Reign; but it seems antiently to have been so, though in *Cheapside*, or very near it. Thus much for the South Wing of *Cheap Ward*.

NOW to begin again on the Bank of the said *Wallbrook*, at the East End of the High Street, which is the main Body of this Ward. First, over against the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred*, on the South Side of the *Poultrey*, up to the great Conduit, were divers Houses, some times inhabited by Poulterers, afterwards by Grocers, Haberdashers, and Upholders. At the West End of this *Poultrey*, on the South Side, was the great Conduit, which was the beginning of *West Cheap*. This Conduit was the first sweet Water that was convey'd by Pipes of Lead, under Ground, to this Place in the City, from *Paddington*. It was castellated with Stone, and cesterne'd with Lead. Which was begun in the Year 1285, *Henry Waleis* being then Mayor. This Conduit was again new built by *Thomas Hame*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1479.

BEYOND the Conduit, on the South Side of *Cheap*, in *Stow's* Time, were Houses, for the most Part, possess'd by Mercers, up to the North Corner of *Cordwainers-street*, which, he says, is corruptly called *Bow-lane*. These Houses, in former Times, were but Sheds, or Shops, with Solars over them, as one then remained at the End of *Soper's-lane*, wherein a Woman sold Seeds, Roots, and Herbs.

*The*



*The P A R I S H of*  
*St. M I L D R E D.*

**O**N the North Side of the *Poultrey* is the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred*.

*St. Mildred the Virgin*, to whom this Church, and one more in the City, are dedicated, was Daughter to *Merwaldus*, a Prince (not King, as some call him) of *West Mercia*, who was Brother (saith *Matth. Westminster*) or Son, (saith *Polidore Virgil*) to *Penda* King of the *Mercians*. The Mother of *Mildred*, and Wife of *Merwaldus*, was named *Dompneua* (or *Dompneva*) saith *Capgrave*, (not naming her Husband) and Daughter to *Ermenred*, eldest Son of *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, who died before his Father. But *Matth. Westminster* saith, that *Mildred's* Mother's Name was *Emenburga*, (Daughter of Prince *Ermenred*) so likewise saith *Polidore Virgil*. However, Writers agree, That the Daughter of *Ermenred*, called *Ermenburga* by some, and *Dompneua* by *Capgrave*, as above, founded the *Minster Abby*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, by Grant and Assistance of King *Egbert*, Son of her Uncle *Ercombert*, whereof she herself became the first Abbess, and her Daughter *Mildred*, who succeeded, was the second.

**T**HIS Holy Virgin *St. Mildred* (says the Author of the *English Martyrology*) contemning the vain Pleasures of the World, went over, in her tender Years, into *France*, and there dedicated herself to **GOD** in a Monastery of Virgins at *Kale*; but afterwards returning into *England*, and gathering together seventy other Virgins, was consecrated Abbess of a new Monastery in the Isle of *Thanet*, by *St. Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where she died the third Day before the Ides of *July*, *An. 676*, and was buried: Her Body was afterwards translated, on *July 13*, to *Canterbury*, by Archbishop *Lanfrank*, with that of *St. Edburga*, and there placed in *St. Gregory's Church*, *Anno Christi 1085*. Part of her Reliques were translated to *Daventer* in *Gelderland*. Her Deposition was kept in Memory, *Feb. 20*, as her Translation was *July 13*.

**I**N the *Monasticon* it is said, the Translation of *St. Mildred* from the Isle of *Thanet* to *Canterbury*, was *An. 1030*, 15 Kal. of *June*, *Elstan* being then Abbot of *Augustin*, and there buried before the Altar of *St. Peter*, where she had an eminent Tomb and an Altar. It is there also said, That *An. 1033*, Abbot *Ethelstan* translated *St. Mildred* from *Thanet* to *St. Augustine's*.

*Cressy* tells us, That the determinate Year of her Death is uncertain; but certain it is, says he, That it is wrongfully ascribed by some Writers to the Year of Grace 664. For since the same Authors affirm, that her Sister *Milburga* and she were consecrated by *St. Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who came not into *Britain* till after that Year, it is evident, that in their Computation there is an Anachronism; we may therefore (says he) more commodiously ascribe it to the Year of our Lord's Incarnation 676.

**H**ERE the Saint, to which this Church was dedicated, had her Shrine or Tabernacle, as it was called. And one *Christopher Suliok*, who willed his Body to be buried here, bequeathed to the gilding of the Tabernacle of *St. Mildred*, in the Church abovesaid, five Marks: And towards the Edifying and Reparation of *Corpus Christi Chapel*, in the Parish abovesaid, five Marks.

**T**HIS Will was made *August 11, 1500*.

**I**N what Years this Church was first erected, or who was the first Founder of it, we find not.

But it appears by some antient Evidences of the said Church, that from the Beginning, it had not so much spare Ground about it as to make a Church-yard, until the Year of our Lord God 1420, and the 8th of King *Henry V.* *Thomas Morsted*, Esq. and Surgeon to the Kings *Henry IV.*, *Henry V.*, and *Henry VI.* (And afterward, in *Anno Domini 1436*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*) gave unto the Church a Parcel of Ground, lying between his Dwelling-House and the said Church, (and adjoining to the said Church, toward the North) to make a Church-yard for the Burial of their Dead, containing in Length, from the Course of *Wallbrook*, toward the West, forty-five Feet; and in Breadth, from the Church, toward the North, thirty-five Feet.

**W**ITHIN a short Time after, some-body of a religious and charitable Disposition, erected upon the Sides of the said Church-yard, upon Posts and Pillars, with Cloysters underneath, towards the West, a Parsonage or Mansion, and free Dwelling of the Ministers and Rectors of the said Church: And toward the East, four Chambers, then called the *Priests Chambers*, now converted into a Tenement or Dwelling-House, and demised for yearly Rent. But the Church-yard is much abridged, and, of late, foully defaced, and the Light of the said Parsonage hinder'd, by Addition of Pieces to the said antient Chambers; which ought not to be.

**A**FTER some Years were expired, the Parson and the Parishioners observing the Church to be very old, proposed to take it down, and rebuild it again: Which they began to do about the Year of our Lord God 1456. At which Time *Robert Snell* and *John King* were Church-wardens, and continued in the Office till the End of the Year 1467. Toward which Building, as it may appear by their Accounts, *John Saxton*, being Rector or Parson of the said Church, gave thirty-two Pounds towards the building of the new Choir, which now stands upon the Course of *Wallbrook*. And afterwards, *Richard Bowyer*, being Parson, gave Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings.

*Lovel*, *Puery*, and *Richard Keston*, had their Arms in the East Windows, as Benefactors. The Roofing of the Church was garnished with the Arms of *Thomas Archebul*, or *Aschebul*; one of the Church-wardens in the Year 1455, who was there buried.

**I**N After-times, to wit, *Anno Domini 1594*; the 35th of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Church-yard, and all the Buildings thereon, which had been thus long in the free Possession of the Ministers and Parishioners of the said Church, were, thro' the Information of an evil-minded Man, then Tenant in the Chambers, sold for concealed Land; whereby the said Tenement, Church-yard and Cloysters, were like to be lost from the Possession of the Church; and the Ministers of the Church to be charged with an yearly Rent of their Parsonage-House for ever. But the Parson and Parishioners, by a judicial Proceeding then, in her Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, cleared all the whole Soil from that Incumbrance. The Tryal whereof was held by *Nisi prius*, in the *Guild-hall* of *London*; and the Record is kept in the *Exchequer*.

**T**HIS Church was repaired and beautified at the proper Cost of the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1626.

**T**HE Charge of it amounting to the Sum of 183 *l.* and upwards, *Anno Dom. 1666*, being demolished by the general Conflagration of the City, it was re-edified at the publick Charge, and finished by the Contributions of the Parishioners, *Ann. Dom. 1676*.

**T**HE present Church is built of Stone, with a flat Roof quadrangular, that at the South West and North West Angles being a little lower than the



the rest, cover'd with Lead, and supported with a Column and two Pilasters, of the *Ionick* Order; the Floor is paved with *Purbeck* Stone; the Chancel with that and black Marble, being one Step higher than the Floor of the rest of the Church, which has three small Isles.

THE Ornament of this Church is as follows: The Roof has a Circle inscribed with a Quadrangle formed by fret-work and Crocket-work; the Outside fronting the *Poultrey*, adorned with a Cornice, Pediment, and Acroteria's, with Enrichments of Leaves, &c. all cut Stone. In the Church at the West End, is a handsome Gallery, and the Pews and Pulpit are all Oak, with which it is wainscotted about eight Feet and a half high. The Altar-piece is of the same Species of Timber, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, done in Gold Letters on Black, under a Glory and three Cherubims; above which are the King's Arms under a triangular Pediment, adorned with three Lamps. Without the Columns are the *Creed* and *Pater Noster*, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Festoons and Cartouches; and the Foot-path of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble enclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THE Dimensions are, Length 56 Feet, Breadth 42, Altitude 36, and that of the Stone Tower about 75 Feet.

#### MONUMENTS.

BESIDES *Thomas Aschebull*, above-mentioned, are buried in this Church,

*John Saxton*, of whom we heard before, with this Epitaph:

Hanc subtus Speciem Corpus jacet ecce Johannes  
Saxton qui fuerat vocitatus ejus in Annis:  
Hunc qui plasmavit de Terra, supeditavit,  
Nunc Pater & Flamen sibi dent cum Prole locamen.

Qui obiit ——— Die Mens.  
Anno 14 ——— Cujus. &c.

*Thomas Morsted*, Esq; and Chirurgion to King *Henry IV, V, and VI*, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, who in the Year 1436, gave unto this Church a Parcel of Ground, containing in Length from the Course of *Wallbrook* toward the West, 45 Feet; and in Breadth, from the Church towards the North, 35 Feet, being within the Gate of the *Scalding-house* or *Scalding-Wyke*, in the said Parish, to make a Church-yard, wherein to bury their Dead.

*Richard Shore*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs 1505, (who gave 15 l. for making a Porch to this Church) was buried here, as by his Monument appeareth.

*Solomon Lanuare* had a Chantry there, in the 14th of *Edward II*, *Hugh Game* had one other.

*John Hildie*, Poulterer, 1416, *John Kendall*, 1468, *John Garland*, 1476, *Robert Bois*, 1485, and *Simon Lee*, Poulterers, 1487, *Thomas Lee*, of *Essex*, Gentleman, *William Haclingridge*, *Christopher Feliocke*, 1494, *Robert Dreyton*, Skinner, 1484, *John Christopherfon*, Doctor of Physick, 1524, *William Turner*, Skinner, 1536, *Blase White*, Grocer, 1558, *Thomas Hobson*, Haberdasher, 1559, *William Hobson*, Haberdasher, 1581, *Thomas Tuffer*, 1580, with this Epitaph:

Here *Thomas Tuffer*,  
clad in Earth doth lie,  
That some Time made  
the Points of Husbandrie.

By him then learn thou maist,  
here learn we must,  
When all is done we sleep  
and turn to Dust.  
And yet, through Christ,  
to Heaven we hope to go;  
Who reads his Books,  
shall find his Faith was so.

ON the North Side of the Church-yard, remain two Tombs of Marble; but not known of whom, or otherwise, than by Tradition it is said they were of *Thomas Monshampe*, (perhaps *Mus-champe*) and *William*, Brothers, about 1547, &c.

*Thomas Iken*, Skinner, with this Epitaph:

In *Hodnet* and *London*  
God blessed my Life  
Till forty and six Years,  
with Children and Wife:  
And God will raise me  
up to Life again,  
Therefore have I thought  
my Death no Pain.

*Thomas Iken*. Qui obiit 10 Die Martii, 1590.

And there also lieth buried *Elizabeth* his Wife, and divers of their Children: Where, on a Pillar in the Chancel, towards the South, is this Monument:

In this Chancel lieth the Body of *Thomas Iken*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who was born in *Hodnet* in the County of *Salop*; and had to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Roger Smith*, of *Newport Pagnell*, in the County of *Buckingham*; by whom he had six Sons and eight Daughters, which *Thomas* departed this Life the tenth Day of *March*, Anno Dom. 1590.

ON the Wall in the North Isle was a Monument with this Inscription:

In this Isle lieth buried the Body of *Susan Lewen*, Daughter of *Thomas Lewen*, of *Broxborn*, in the County of *Hertford*; who had first to Husband, *John Palmer*, having Issue only one Son, which Husband deceased, Anno 1589: And after some Years, the said *Susan* married with *John Kirby*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, of this Parish, by whom she had four Sons and eight Daughters, who departed this Life, after 30 Years living, the 20th of *September*, 1624.

A Fair MONUMENT of *Queen Elizabeth*.

*Queen Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, &c.

If Royal Virtues, &c.

ON one of the Sides, on the Top:

If Prayers or Tears  
of Subjects had prevail'd,  
To save a Princess  
through the World esteem'd;  
Then *Atropos*  
in cutting here had fail'd;  
And had not cut her Thread,  
but been redeem'd:  
But pale-fac'd Death,  
and cruel churlish Fate,  
To Prince and People  
brings the latest Date.  
Yet Spight of Death and Fate,  
Fame will display  
Her gracious Virtues  
through the World for Aye.



Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin,  
Netherland's Relief;  
Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy,  
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

ON the other Side :

Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor,  
Religion's Nurse, the Faith's Defender.

IN the Figure of a Book over her these Words :

They that trust in the Lord, shall be as Mount  
Sion, which cannot be removed, but remaineth for  
ever. Psal. 125.

Under her.

Th' admired Empress  
through the World applauded,  
For supreme Virtues,  
rarest Imitation,  
Whose Sceptres Rule, Fames  
loud voic'd Trumpet lauded,  
Unto the Ears  
of every Foreign Nation.  
Canopied under  
powerful Angels Wings,  
To her immortal Praise  
sweet Science sings.

SINCE the building of this Church of St. Mildred, these Persons have been buried here, with monumental Grave-stones over them.

Ruth Hutchinson, Wife of William Hutchinson, of Newcastle, Merchant, 1688.

Thomas Hutchinson, his Grandson, 1695.

IN a Vault before the Communion-Table, John Lorimer, Esq; with two of his Children, Samuel and Sarah. Also Frances Lorimer, the Relict of the said John, 1674.

Dr. William Croune, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, 1684. Also Mary his Widow, afterwards married to Sir Edwin Sadleir, died 1706.

Now for the Charities belonging to this Parish.

BEQUESTS.

1. To the Poor, for Coals; most of it is received, but not all; and that which is not, is little and uncertain.

2. 5 l. per Ann. was left, and is received for Bread and Wine at the Sacraments.

3. 3 l. per Ann. left, and applied to the Repair of the Church.

4. THERE were some Stocks, but lost.

5. THERE were Fifty Pounds left for Servant-Maids that continued seven Years in one Service, 5 l. for each. The most Part hath been already paid, and is paid, as Occasion comes.

6. THERE were 200 Pounds left by the Lady Allyngton, towards rebuilding the Church: The most Part of it left in Mr. Thomson's Hand, Church-warden, and lost.

7. THERE are two Houses left to the Parish of St. Mildred, on Condition they have, and continue a Select Vestry.

THEY have one Free-School, called the Mercers School, near Mercers Chapel.

THE Parsonage-House, before the great Fire, was built upon Pillars, and Cloisters under it for bearing; it remained unbuilt. There is a Map of it kept, shewing the Dimensions.

VOL. I.

No other House or Glebe; but there are several Gifts to the Ministers successively, viz.

A Preparation-Sermon for the Sacrament every Month; for which was left the Interest of 100 l. The Whole of that was not paid to the Parish. What was received was laid out by the Minister's and Parish's Consent; and the Thing purchased was burnt. The Parish also laid out 3 l. of their Stock.

SERMONS to be on Fast-Days in the Afternoon: The Monies given for that good Purpose lost.

A Sermon to be made on the 17th of November; for which the Minister hath 1 l. 5 s. payable by the Parish of St. Mary Colechurch.

OFFERTORIES in the Year 1692, came to Seventeen Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Tenpence Half-penny.

THIS was the Account given at the Parochial Visitation, Anno 1693; since which, a Table of Benefactors was made, and set up in the said Church of St. Mildred in the Poultry, viz. Anno 1702, which relates more particularly to the yearly Charities to the Poor; and also to the furnishing of the new built Church, and the several Donors, as follows:

	DONORS.			GIFTS.			
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
Sir William Butler for Coals, yearly, for ever,	00	12	0				1529.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant-Taylor, for Coals, yearly,	01	12	0				1571.
Thomas Lane, Scrivener of LONDON, gave his House at London-wall towards Repairs, value, per Ann.	04	00	0				1594.
Anne Brownel, to the Use of the Sacrament, a Silver Flagon, weighing 54 Ounces							1630.
Thomas Hawes gave towards the Bread and Wine for the Sacrament, per Ann. for ever	05	00	0				1633.
Henry Dixon, a Silver Flagon, weighing 52 Ounces 4 penny-weight.							
Richard Hale, Grocer, gave a Cup with a Cover, and a Plate, for the Use of the Sacrament, weighing 43 Ounces, 3 penny-weight.							1642.
Also 200 of Faggots, per Ann. for ever							
William Watson, Grocer gave 100 l. towards a Lecture for ever, whereof received	65	13	4				
Lambert and Stile, Grocers, gave every 16 Years to the Poor.	00	16	0				
Margaret Dave, (Dane) gave to the Poor, yearly,	00	05	0				
William Tudman, Merchant-Taylor, a Stock of Coals, per Ann.	06	00	0				1657.
And towards the Repairs of the Church, per Ann.	03	00	0				
And towards the Expences of making up the Parish Accompts, per Ann.	03	00	0				
Also a Silver Cup, with a Cover, weighing 32 Ounces 11 Penny-weight.							
And to Christ's Hospital, that they should receive a Child out of the Parish once in five Years	130	00	0				
Also, a Stock to be lent to young Freemen, to pay 4 l. per Ann. for the same	100	00	0				
And the said 4 l. to be paid for four Sermons, per Ann.							



		GIFTS.		
DONORS.		l.	s.	d.
1659.	And to the Clerk and Sexton, } to each per Ann. 10s. } Michael Best gave a Silver Ba- } fon, weighing fifty Ounces and a } Half. }	01	00	0
1663.	Sarah Tudman gave for Em- } ployment, to produce 3 l. per } Ann. to be bestowed on poor } Widows }	60	00	0
1668.	Lady Elizabeth Allington gave } towards rebuilding the Church }	200	00	0
1676.	Henry Dixon, Fra. Edmonds, } and Thomas Mallory, each 10 l. }	30	00	0
	Robert Brabant gave to the } Font, &c. about }	40	00	0
1677.	Lewis Newham gave to the } Branch, &c. about }	40	00	0
1693.	Henry Dixon gave, for ever, } to put out poor Boys Appren- } tices, per An. }	32	00	0

THIS Church of St. Mildred, was, after the great Fire, rebuilt at the publick Charge: But afterwards fully finished, in the Year 1676, by the joint Contribution of this Parish, and that of St. Mary Colechurch, united to it by Act of Parliament.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper, for the Time being, and the Company of Mercers; the Value per Act of Parliament 170 l. per Ann. besides Fees and Perquisites. St. Mildred is rated in the King's Books at 8 l. 13 s. 4 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Wallace, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Reynor.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ, 2 Bells.

HERE is a Preparation-Sermon on the Wednesday before every first Sunday in the Month, and one on the 17th of November, at six in the Evening.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are	are
6 Auditors of Ac- compts; all above the Chair.	2 Common-Council Men.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Constables.
2 Sidefmen.	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of the Poultry, Scalding-alley, Compter-alley, and Grocer's-alley.

NUMBER of Houses 155.

THE Name of this Street called the Poultry, has before been spoken of, as also of the Lane called Scalding-house, or Scalding-wyke, &c.

ON the North Side, about four Houses West from this Parish-Church of St. Mildred, is a Prison-house, pertaining to one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, and is called the Compter in the Poultry; and hath been there kept and continued Time out of Mind, for the Original thereof is not known. Somewhat West from this Compter, was a proper Chapel, called Corpus Christi, and St. Mary at Coney-hope-lane End, in the Parish of St. Mildred, founded by one named Fonyrunnes, a Citizen of LONDON, in the Reign of Edward III; in which Chapel was a Guild, or Fraternity, that might dispend in Lands better than 20 l. per Ann. It was suppressed by Henry VIII, and purchased by one Thomas Hobson, Haberdasher, who turned this

Chapel into a Warehouse and Shops, towards the Street, with Lodgings over them.

THEN is Coney-hope-lane, as it was of old Time called, from the Sign of three Conies hanging over a Poulterer's Stall at the Lane's End. In this Lane antiently was a Chapel dedicated to the blessed Virgin: So in the Bishop of LONDON's Register of Wills; Capella Beata Mariæ de Conyng-hope-lane, LONDON, Marteley's-alley in Coney-hope-alley.

WITHIN this Lane standeth the Grocer's Hall, which Company were antiently called the Pepperers. In the Year 1411 the Custos, or Guardian, and the Brethren of this Company purchased of the Lord Robert Fitzwaters, a Plat of Ground, with the Buildings thereupon, in the said Coney-hope-lane, for 320 Marks; and then laid the Foundation of their new Common Hall.

AT this Hall is, at present, kept the Bank of England, till it is removed to the new House, built for that Purpose, in Thread-needle-street, which we have already mention'd in Broad-street Ward, where it is situated.

THE Bank was established by Act of Parliament, Anno 1693, 5 and 6 William and Mary, Chap. 20. for a Loan of 1,200,000 l. subscribed and paid into the Government, at several Times; which Act laid an additional Duty on Tonage, Excise, &c. which it was proposed would bring into the Exchequer 140,000 l. per Ann. of which 100,000 l. was secured to the Bank, as Interest, &c. for the said 1,200,000 l. viz. 96,000 l. Interest, at eight per Cent. per Ann. and the 4000 l. for Salaries and Incidents, upon which Basis the Governor and Company of the Bank of England were incorporated, with a Power to make Bye Laws, and Act in all other respects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years.

By their Charter they were constituted a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty four Directors, thirteen of whom, whereof the Governor, or Deputy-Governor, to be one, made a Court; who were invested with the Power of Management, except at General Courts, of all the Members, which were to be held four Times a Year, or oftner, if demanded by nine Members, who had then each 500 l. Stock. And the Sum of 4000 l. in Capital Stock, qualified a Member for Governor; 3000 l. for Deputy Governor; and 2000 l. for Director: And the Appointment of Officers, and their Salaries, was by the Majority of such Members as had in this Stock 500 l. and the Choice to be annually.

UPON this Foot the Bank continued till the Year 1696, when, by Reason of the ill State of the Coin, the selfish Practices of some Persons, &c. the Credit both of the Exchequer and Bank were low, greater Demands being made upon the latter than they were able to answer; and the Tallies going at 50, or upwards, per Cent. Discount, an Act was made Anno 1696, 8 and 9 Will. III. Chap. 20. for restoring Credit to both, whereby any Person might make new Subscriptions to the Bank, which was obliged to take them four Fifths in Tallies (upon a Par) and one Fifth in Bank Notes, by which Means the Capital Stock of the Bank was enlarged, the Demand on their Notes lessened, their Credit revived, and the Discount on Tallies reduced much lower, the Government allowing eight per Cent. for all subscribed, as abovesaid, until the Funds might come in which would pay off in Course such Tallies, and the Bank was to make a Dividend of the Principal to the Members, as those Tallies were from Time to Time paid off.

UPON these Establishments the Bank was restrained by the following Injunctions.

1. THAT no Person should subscribe above 10,000 l. before the first of July following, the opening



opening of the Books, nor above 20,000 *l.* afterward.

II. They are not to borrow under their Seal more than 1,200,000 *l.* upon the first Establishment, nor above the Sum subscribed on the second, otherwise each private Member shall make good his Proportion of the Deficiency that may be occasioned thereby.

III. They are not to trade as a Corporation, but as hereafter-mentioned, nor empower any one to trade for them, under the Penalty of forfeiting Treble the Value of what they Trade for, of which the Informer shall have the 5th Part.

If they refuse to pay any of their just Debts, the *Exchequer* must pay them out of the 100,000 *l.* as it shall become due to the *Bank*.

The Privileges of this Bank are

- I. Their sealed Notes were by Law made transferable by Indorsement.
- II. They have Power to purchase Lands, (except those of the Crown) and to receive Goods as a Security for Money lent, to buy Gold or Silver Bullion, and to sell Goods, &c. forfeited to them.
- III. Their Stock shall not be taxable in any Cafe.
- IV. They may negotiate Bills of Exchange, and receive or take them for other Bills or Cash.
- V. The Government was to give them a Year's Notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000 *l.*
- VI. To counterfeit their Notes was made Felony.
- VII. No Person dealing in this Stock could be a Bankrupt thereby, nor the Stock liable to Foreign Attachment.
- VIII. During the Continuance of this *Bank*, the Time for which was enlarged, no other *Bank* shall be erected by Parliamentary Authority.

I.	
THERE is at present due to the <i>Bank</i> from the Government on the original Fund, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Cent.	1,600,000
FOR cancelling of <i>Exchequer</i> Bills, 3 <i>George</i> I.	1,500,000
Purchased of the <i>South-Sea</i> Company.	4,000,000
Annuities, at 4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. charged on the Duty on Coals since <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1719.	1,750,000
Ditto, charged on the Surplus of the Funds for the Lottery of 1714.	1,250,000
Total due to the <i>Bank</i> of England.	10,100,000

THEIR Seal is *Britannia*.

The following is a LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty-four Directors, of the Bank of England, for the Year 1733.

The Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Governor.  
*Bryan Benson*, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rob. Alfop, Esq; Ald.           | Delill. Carbonnel, Esq;   |
| Mr. Robert Atwood.              | Thomas Cooke, Esq;        |
| Sir Edw. Bellamy, Knt. and Ald. | Will. Fawkener, Esq;      |
| John Bance, Esq;                | Mr. James Gaultier.       |
| Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;          | Sir John Heathcote, Bart. |
| Mr. Clement Boehm.              | Samuel Holding, Esq;      |

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. and Ald. | Henry Herring, Esq;    |
| Sir William Jolliff.              | Matthew Howard, Esq;   |
| Chr. Lethuillier, Esq;            | William Snelling, Esq; |
| Henry Neale, Esq;                 | James Spilman, Esq;    |
| John Rudge, Esq;                  | Charles Savage, Esq;   |
| Moses Raper, Esq;                 | Mr. Rob. Thornton.     |

IN the Year 1707. *Nathaniel Tench*, Esq; a worthy and intelligent Citizen, wrote a *Defence of this Bank*; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, called, *Remarks upon the Bank of England*; also to two other Pamphlets, wrote against the *Bank*, one intituled, *A short View of the apparent Danger and Mischiefs from the Bank of England*: The other, *Reasons offered against the Continuance of the Bank, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*. These Remarks and Pamphlets were thrown abroad, to prejudice the Parliament against granting a further Enlargement of Time to the *Bank*. The chief Purpose of this Defence, was to vindicate a Corporation, and the Management thereof; not so much from Crimes they had already been guilty of in the Experiment of Eleven or Twelve Years, as the fear of what they might do hereafter. For it was acknowledged by their bitterest Enemies, even in their Treatises wrote against it, That the *Bank* had been serviceable to the Government, and that the Managers thereof had not been guilty of those Villanies and Knaveries, which they supposed their Successors might be: But that it was a necessary Consequence, that by a further Enlargement of their Time (if any such they should have) either they, or their Successors, might, for Time, to come so prevaricate, as to be guilty of those Crimes, which they took upon them to suppose; though hereof was not the least Proof brought.

THIS Vindication of the *Bank* thus concludes, " That it might be with Truth concluded, that " since their first Establishment, (which was then " about 12 or 13 Years) they never bought one " Foot of Land, they never monopolized any " one Commodity; that they had been so far " from obstructing Trade, that they had very " much encouraged and enlarged it, by discountenancing Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange; and by lending Money upon Notes, " to very great Sums, at very low Interest. That " they had never put any Hardships upon the " Government, as those Authors would insinuate; but had all Times served it to the utmost " of their Power. That they had been so far " from raising the Interest of Money, that they " were the great, if not the only, Cause of lowering it, That they had never concerned themselves in the Election of any one Member of " Parliament; nor never advanced a single Penny to influence any Election. Neither could " any Man complain, that he did not receive " his Money on Demand, that called for it. In " short, that notwithstanding the Clamour and " Noise their Adversaries made against them, they " had not brought any Instance, that they had " been guilty of any base, or unworthy Action, " in any one Fact committed by them, since " their first Establishment. So that all the Clamour of their Ill-Willers, had been raised up " on a bare Suspicion of what their Successors " might do hereafter.

WEST of this *Coneyhope-lane*, or *Grocers-alley*, is the *Old Jury*, whereof some small Part is in this Ward, as before shewed.



*The PARISH of*  
**St. MARY COLECHURCH.**

**A**T the South End of the *Old Jury* was the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Colechurch*, named from one *Cole*, who built it. This Church was erected upon a Vault above Ground, so that People were forced to go to it by Steps.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, in the Year 1623; but being consumed in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt, but the Parish was united to that of *St. Mildred in the Poultry*, as is before-mentioned.

IN the last Summer (1733) a Vault being made before the House of Mr. *Henry Chapman*, Pastry-Cook, two Doors West of the *Old Jury*, several Bones were dug up, and large Stones, supposed to be Part of this Church, or the Foundation of it.

THERE are no Monuments of this Church, more than that *Henry IV.* granted Licence to *William Marshal*, and others, to found a Brotherhood of *St. Catharine* therein, because *Thomas Becket*, and *St. Edmond* were baptized there.

THUS expressed in the Record in the Tower: *In Eccles. de S. Maria de Colechurch, juxta magnum Aqueduct. in qua Ecclesia S. Thomas de Cantuar. & S. Edmund. Rex baptizati fuerunt.* This aforesaid Guild or Fraternity, was founded 1 *Henry IV.* and confirmed again 25 *Henry VI.*

THE Living of *St. Mary Colechurch* was but a Curacy. The Impropriators are the Mercers; who, before the Fire, gave the whole Benefit to the Incumbent. It had no Site, but was all vested in the Mercers by Act of Parliament.

To this Parish belonged a Gift-Sermon, to be preached on the 17th Day of *November*; the Benefit of which the Rector of *St. Mildred* enjoys.

THE Vestry is General.

*The PARISH-OFFICERS*  
are

6 Auditors of Ac-  
compts.  
2 Church-wardens.  
2 Sidefmen.

*The WARD-OFFICERS*  
are

2 Common-Council-  
Men.  
2 Inquests,  
2 Constables.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *King-street*, Part of *Cheapside*, Part of the *Poultry*, Part of the *Old Jury*, Part of *Bucklesbury*, Part of *Dove-court*, and *Bird and Hand-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 75.

AT the West End of the *Poultry*, and also of *Bucklesbury*, begins the large Street called *Cheapside*, but formerly *Westcheapen*, from a Market-place there, and stretcheth to where the little Conduit stood by *Paul's Gate*, but is not all of *Cheap* Ward. In the East Part of this Street stood the great Conduit spoken of before.

ABOUT the Middle of this Street, without *Honey-lane* was the Standard in *Cheap*, which *John Wells*, Grocer, Mayor 1430, caused to be made with a small Cistern with fresh Water, having one Cock continually running, when the same was not turned or locked. This was finished by his Executors, *Thomas Knowles* and *John Chickley*, who purchased Licence of King *Henry IV.* to convey Water, to make the Conduit.

THE said King, by his Patent dated at *Windsor*, the 21st of his Reign, (which Patent was confirmed by Parliament 1442) granted Licence to *Thomas Knowles*, *John Chickley*, and others, Executors to the said *John Wells*, with his Goods to make new the Highway, which leadeth from the City of LONDON, towards the Palace of *Westminster*, before and nigh the Manor of *Savoy*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; a Way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the Hurt and Mischief of the Subjects, " Which old Pavement, then remaining in that " Way, within the Length of five hundred Feet, " and all the Breadth of the same, before and " nigh the Site of the Manor aforesaid; they to " break up, and with Stone, Gravel, and other " Stuff, one other good and sufficient Way there " to make, for the Commodity of the Subjects. " And further, that the Standard in *Cheap*, " where divers Executions of the Law, before " Time, had been performed; which Standard, " at that present, was very ruinous with Age; " in which there was a Conduit, should be taken " down, and another competent Standard of " Stone, together with a Conduit in the same, " of new, strongly to be built, for the Commo- " dity and Honour of the City, with the Goods " of the said Testator, without Interrupti- " on, &c.

NOW, whether the Standard in *West Cheap*, so oft spoken of in former Time, be the same, and stood just in the same Place, or elsewhere; or that the same were removeable, were some question. For it is manifest, that in the Reign of *Edward III.* and at other Times, when the great Justings, and their Runnings on Horseback, were practised between the great Cross, and the great Conduit at *Soper's-lane* End, there was no such Standard, or other Obstacle between them; neither was that Street paved with hard Stone, as now it is. We read, that in the Year 1293, three Men had their Right Hands cut off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for rescuing a Prisoner arrested by an Officer of the City. It was very likely therefore, that the old Cross in *Cheap* (which was then newly built) was also the Standard.

BUT of the Executions at the Standard in *Cheap*, we read further; that in the Year 1326, the Burgesses of LONDON caused *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Treasurer to *Edward II.* to be beheaded, with others, at the Standard in *Cheap*, but this was by *Paul's Gate*.

IN the Year 1351, the 26th of *Edward III.* two Fishmongers were beheaded at the Standard in *Cheap*. In the Year 1381, *Wat Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions*, and others; there. In the Year 1399, *Henry IV.* caused the Blank Charters made by *Richard II.* to be burnt there. In the Year 1450, *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentish* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the Year 1461, *John Davy* had his Hand cut off there, because he had struck a Man before the Judges at *Westminster*, &c.

THEN next was the great Cross in *West Cheap*, (but in *Faringdon* Ward within) which Cross was there erected in the Year 1290, by *Edward I.* upon Occasion thus: Queen *Eleanor*, his Wife, died at *Herdeby*, (a Town near to the City of *Lincoln*) her Body was brought from thence to *Westminster*, and this King, in Memory of her, caused in every Place where her Body rested in the Way, a stately Cross of Stone to be made and erected, with the Queen's Image and Arms upon it; as at *Grantham*, *Woborne*, *Northampton*, *Stony Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Albans*, *Waltham*, *West Cheap*, and at *Charing*; from whence she was conveyed to *Westminster*, and there buried.

THIS



THIS Cross being, by Length of Time, much decayed, *John Hatherly* being Mayor of LONDON, procured in the Year 1441, Licence of King *Henry VI*, in the 21st of his Reign, to re-edify the same in a more beautiful Manner, for the Honour of the City: And had a Licence also, to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead, for the Building thereof, and of certain Conduits, and a common Granary.

For there was now, not only a handsome Cross to be set up in *West Cheap*, but Conduits, with Standards, to be built, and Leaden-Pipes, that conveyed the Water above three Miles; and the Works about them to be looked after, and a common Granary to be erected a-new. For the authorizing and licensing the City in which Works, the said King *Henry VI* issued out Letters to this Tenor:

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem Sciatis, quod cum dilecti nobis *Johannes Hatherly*, Mayor & Cives London: pro communi Utilitatis & decencie totius ejusd. Civitat. (causa) & ad universale proficuum, necnon ad omnium Ligeorum nostrorum ibidem confluentium complacentiam, locis ibidem quamplurimis, prout decet, diversos aque recentis, conductus cum Standardis ceterisq; machinis & pipis plumbeis, quæ ultra tria millia sub & supra terram decurrerunt & decurrerunt construere & erigere, ac quandam communem Granariam de novo fabricare, & quandem Crucem spectabilem in *West Chepe* dict. Civitatis pro quadam augea eisdem conductibus tanquam mater deservitur. Quæ sine summa plumbe notabili, ac operariis eisd. operibus necessariis exequi non valet, construere & erigere proponant.

Nos utilitatem, decenciam & commodum predict. intime considerantes, de gra. nostra speciali concessimus, & licenciam dedimus, &c.

THIS common Garner, or Granary, spoken of in these Letters Patents, to be built a-new, was that which was built by *Simon Eyre*, or *Eyre*, Alderman, at *Leadenhall*, for the publick Use of the City. This Cross to be erected here at *West Cheap*, express'd in these Letters Patents to serve pro quadam Augea tanquam mater, seems to be for an Increase and Supply of Water, as the Mother Aqueduct to the rest of the Conduits; as though there were Pipes laid from hence to the Root.

THIS Cross was then curiously wrought at the Charges of divers Citizens, viz. *John Fisher*, Mercer, gave 600 Marks towards it; the same was begun to be set up 1484, and it was not finished before the Year 1486, the 2d of *Henry VI*. It was new gilt all over in the Year 1522, against the Coming in of *Charles V*, Emperor; and was new burnished against the Coronation of *Edw. VI*. and in 1553, against the Coronation of Queen *Mary*; and gilt again in the Year 1554, against the Coming in of King *Philip*. Since the which Time, the said Cross having been presented by divers Juries, (or Quests of Wardmote) to stand in the Highway, to the Let of Carriages, &c. as they alledged, but could not have it removed; it followed, that in the Year 1581, the 21st of *June*, in the Night, the lower Images round about the said Cross, (being of CHRIST's Resurrection, of the Virgin *Mary*, King *Edward the Confessor*, and such like) were broken and defaced; whereupon Proclamation was made, That whosoever would discover the Doers thereof, should have 40 Crowns; but nothing came to Light. The Image of the blessed Virgin, at that Time, robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which she held him on her Knees; her whole Body was also haled with Ropes, and left ready to fall; but was, in the Year 1595, again fastened and repaired. And in the Year 1596, about *Bartholomew-tide*, a new Son, mishapen

(as born out of Time) all naked, was laid in her Arms; the other Images remaining broken as before. On the East Side of the same Cross, the Steps being taken thence, under the Image of CHRIST's Resurrection defaced, was then set up a curious wrought Tabernacle of grey Marble, and in the same, an Alabaster Image of *Diana*, a Woman (for the most Part naked) and Water conveyed from the *Thames*, prilling from her naked Breasts for a Time, but the same was oft-times dried up, and decayed.

IN the Year 1599, the Timber of the Cross at the Top being rotted within the Lead, the Arms thereof bending, were feared to have fallen; to the harming of some People; and therefore the whole Body of the Cross was scaffolded about, and the Top thereof taken down, meaning in Place thereof to set up a Pyramid; but some of her Majesty's honourable Counsellors directed their Letters to Sir *Nicholas Mosley*, then Mayor, by her Highness's express Commandment, concerning the Cross, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly stood, &c. Notwithstanding, the said Cross stood heedless more than a Year after: Whereupon the said Counsellors, in great Number, meaning not any longer to permit the Continuance of such a Contempt, wrote to *William Rider*, then Mayor, requiring him, by Virtue of her Highness's said Direction and Commandment, without any further Delay, to accomplish her Majesty's most princely Care therein, respecting especially the Antiquity and Continuance of that Monument, and ancient Ensign of Christianity, &c. dated the 24th of *December* 1600. After this a Cross of Timber was framed, set up, covered with Lead, and gilded, the Body of the Cross downward cleansed from Dust, and the Scaffold carried thence: About twelve Nights following, the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her Crown, and almost her Head, taking from her her naked Child, and stabbing her in the Breast, &c. Thus much for the Cross in *West Cheap*.

THEN at the West End of *West Cheap-street*, was some Time a Cross of Stone, called the *Old Cross*. *Ralph Higden*, in his *Polycronicon* saith, that *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Treasurer to *Edward II*, was by the Burgesses of LONDON beheaded at this Cross, then called the *Standard*, without the North Door of *St. Paul's Church*, and so it is noted in other Writers that then lived. This old Cross stood and remained at the East End of the Parish Church, called *St. Michael in the Corn*, by *St. Paul's Gate*, near to the North End of the *Old Exchange*, till the Year 1390, the 13th of *Richard II*, in Place of which old Cross, then taken down, the said Church of *St. Michael* was enlarged, and also a Water-conduit about the 9th of *Henry VI*.

HERE in *Cheapside* in *Bow Parish*, formerly in the Time of King *Henry VIII*, and some Time after, lived a considerable Mercer, at the Sign of the *Crown*, and this, perhaps, was that Shop of which we have so odd a Story in our Chronicles, of the Master's being put to Death, for saying, in a jesting Manner, *That he would make his Son Heir to the Crown*. The Person who kept it in King *Henry VIII*'s Reign, was Mr. *John Hare*, of an antient Family in *Suffolk*, who left a good Estate behind him to his Children, who were many, besides his charitable Legacies. He died Anno 1564. To *Richard Hare*, his fourth Son, (who, as it seems, continued his Father's Trade) he gave by his Will his said Dwelling-House at the *Crown*, with all the Shops, Cellars, Yards, and Ware-houses, thereunto belonging. He was also Owner of the Manor of *Stow Bardolph* in the County of *Norfolk*; which he purchased of Queen *Mary*; and also the Parson-



age thereof, and other Lands and Tenements there, which he purchased of *Richard Catlyn*, Serjeant at Law: All which he gave by Will to his eldest Son and Heir, *Nicholas Hare*. He was likewise Owner of a great Mansion-place, (as it is called in his Will) with Gardens, Orchards, Houses, Lands, and Tenements in *Whitcrofs-street* in the Parish of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*: Another Tenement in *More-lane* in the said Parish, with Garden, Tenter-yards, and other Commodities and Profits thence arising, or occupied with the same.

HIS charitable Legacies were as follows: To the poor People of the Parish of our Lady of *Bow*, where he then dwelt, 40 s. to be divided among them. To the Poor of the Parish of our Lady in *Homesfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, where he was born, 20 s. To the two Hospitals, *Christ's* and *St. Thomas's*, to the Use of the Poor thereof, 40 l. to be equally divided. To *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital 10 l. To the five *Lazar-Houses* about LONDON, 10 s. to every House. To every Prisoner within *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marshall-jae* and the *King's-Bench*, 4 d. in Money, to every one that were Prisoners there at his Decease. And to every one that should be then Prisoners in the Compters of *Woodstreet* and the *Poultrey* 4 d. a-piece. To the 13 poor Men in *Whittington* College, 2 s. a-piece.

OTHER Liberalities by his Will were: To the worshipful Company of *Mercers*, to make Banquet withal after his Decease 12 l. to be paid within three Months after his Decease, to the Wardens of the Company then being. To every Man or Maid Servant, not afore-named (the rest having particular Legacies assigned them) being his present Servants at the Time of his Death, 40 s. a-piece. Item, To divers Persons of Quality, and Citizens of Rank, he bequeathed Rings to each, of fine Gold, weighing near the Weight of three Quarters of an Ounce every Ring. These were *Sir Thomas Leigh*, Alderman, and my Lady his Wife, *Sir Roger Martin*, Alderman, *Edmund Jackman*, Alderman, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knt. and my Lady his Wife, &c. to the Number of 35 in all. All this is extracted from Mr. *Hare's* Last Will; which is set down thus largely, to shew the Wealth accruing to the Citizens in former Times by their Trades and Diligence therein: and likewise their Charities and Generosities.

IN this Ward in *Cheapside*, the *Mercers* chiefly had their Shops and Warehouses in former Times, who were also great Merchants, and sometimes went abroad beyond Sea for Traffick, and especially in *Italy*. A Story relating to which happened in the Year 1450; an *Italian* Servant walking through *Cheapside* with a Dagger at his Girdle, a *Mercer's* Servant, that before had been in *Italy*, went to him, and blamed him for wearing a Dagger, being a Stranger, and out of his own Country; and knowing that in his Country no Stranger might do so. For this *Englishman* had done so abroad, and was checked for it. But the Stranger gave such Language to the *Mercer*, that they fell to quarrelling: And the *Mercer* at length by Force took his Dagger from him, and broke it upon his Head. The Stranger complained to the Mayor; and he, together with the Court of Aldermen, sent the *Mercer* to Ward; but the Mayor and Sheriffs walking homeward through *Cheap*, were met by a great Number of *Mercers* Servants, and others; who suffered them not to pass till they had delivered the young Man that was sent to Prison.

THIS Story is thus continued by another of our Historians: That this Tumult ran to the Houses of divers *Venetians*, *Lucasians* and *Florentines*, and spoiled and rifled them: But at length, the Mayor, with divers discreet and so-

ber Citizens, having taken some of them, dispersed the rest, and persuaded them to go to their Houses; but upon this a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, was issued to the Dukes of *Exeter* and *Bucks*, and other Noblemen, for Enquiry and Punishment of these Disorders. But when they were set in *Guildhall*, a Number of light Persons in Armour came to rescue the Prisoners lately apprehended, as they were carried to their Arraignment, which made the two Dukes and other Commissioners quickly depart for that Time; yet certain discreet Citizens so handled the Matter, that no Disorder followed of that Jury: And the Mayor, the next Day called a Common-Council, who appointed all the Wardens of the Companies to assemble their Companies in their Halls, and they to exhort them to keep Peace; and that if they espied any ready to make a Stir, or to attempt the Deliverance of such as were in Prison, secretly to write their Names and deliver them to the Mayor. This Course appeased the Outrage; and Commissioners afterwards sat at *Guildhall*, where many of the Robbers were attainted and put to Execution; besides Fines set upon divers Merchants for winking at the Matter.

*Richard Malory*, a rich Citizen lived in *West-Cheap* in *St. Peter's* Parish (somewhat out of this Ward). The Messuage wherein he dwelt having been some religious, Possession, came into the Hands of King *Edward VI*, who in his 2d Year sold it to the said *Malory*, for 128 l. with all other Houses, Edifices, Shops, Cellars, Solars, Stables, and Gardens thereunto belonging, being of the yearly Value of 8 l. Thus much for the High Street of *Cheapside*.

## MERCERS-CHAPEL,

CALLED

### St. Thomas of Acars, or Acons.

ON the North Side of this Street, and on the Westward of where *St. Mary Colechurch* stood, is the *Mercers-chapel*, some Time an Hospital, intituled *St. Thomas of Acons* or *Acars*, near to the great Conduit in *Cheap*, for a Master and Brethren, *Militia Hospitalis*, &c. saith the Record of *Edward III*, the 14th Year. It was founded by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heily*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, Sister to *Thomas a Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry II*. They gave to the Master and Brethren the Lands with the Appurtenances, that some Time were *Gilbert a Becket's*, Father of the said *Thomas*, in the which he was born; there to make a Church. There was a Charnel and a Chapel over it of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Stephen*.

THE Life of *Thomas a Becket* (to whom this Hospital or Chapel was probably dedicated) is written by divers Authors, and diversly, according to their Affection; we shall therefore say little of it, referring the Reader to such as have written of him; and only give a short Account of his Birth and Parentage, also of his Death, and why this Hospital was dedicated by the Name of *St. Thomas of Acons* or *Acars*.

THIS *Thomas a Becket*, was a Son of *Gilbert Becket*, a Citizen of LONDON, and of *Matildis* his Wife, who was the Daughter of a Pagan Prince, under whose Custody, *Gilbert* being taken Prisoner, when he travell'd into the Holy Land, was for a Year and a half kept Prisoner, and at last escaping, by the Help of this *Matildis* (who fell in Love with him, being converted by him to the Christian Religion) he came again safe into *England*, whom *Matildis*, not long after, for Love of him, adventured to follow, and getting

*The Life of Thomas a Becket.*



ting away from her Father, came at last to LONDON, where finding *Gilbert*, he married her, and of her begat this *Thomas*, who was born in his Father's House, which then was in the Place where *Mercers Chapel* in *Cheapside* now stands.

HE was murder'd in his own Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, on *Innocent's Day*, at Even, *Anno 1170*, as he was going up the Steps towards the Choir, by four Knights, named *Reynald Fitz-Urse*, *Hugh de Mortenill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*, none of which (as the Report is) lived above three Years after, and then died very penitent. His Body was first buried in the Undercraft of his own Cathedral-Church; whence, shortly after, it was taken up, put into a goodly Shrine, beset with costly Jewels and precious Stones, and plac'd at the East End of the same Church, where it continued till the Time of *Henry VIII*, by whose Command his Monument was utterly destroy'd, and his Relicks burnt to Ashes, *Anno Dom. 1538*.

WHY this Chapel was dedicated to *St. Thomas a Becket*, by the Name of *St. Thomas of Acons*, is not perfectly known; but the following Account from the *X. Scriptores*, seems very probable: "When the City of *Acars*, or *Acon*, in the Holy Land, (called also *Ptolematis*) was besieged by the Christians, one *William*, an Englishman by Nation, being Chaplain to *Radulphus de Dinceto*, Dean of LONDON, when he went to *Jerusalem*, bound himself by a Vow, that if he should prosperously enter *Acon*, he would build a Chapel to *St. Thomas the Martyr*, at his own Charge, according to his Ability; and would procure there, to the Honour of the said Martyr, a Church-yard to be consecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all Parts to serve in this Chapel, *William* himself, as a Token of his Christianity, took on him the Name of Prior; who, whilst he served Bodily, as a Soldier of CHRIST, had an especial Care of the Poor, and he freely bestowed all his Diligence and Labour, in burying of the Bodies of such as died, as well naturally as of others who were slain with the Sword, representing himself in Man's Sight, the next Successor of that great *Tobias*.

THERE is another Testimony out of the *Theatre of Honour*, *Lib. 9. Cap. 11*. where the Author repeating the military Orders of the Holy-Land, saith thus: "The Order of *St. Thomas* was instituted by the King of England, *Richard*, surnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, after the Surprizal of *Acars*, and being of the English Nation, they held the Rule of *St. Augustine*, wore a white Habit, and a full red Cross, charged in the Middle with a white Scallop; they took for their Patron the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Metropolitan of England, *Thomas a Beckett*, who suffered Martyrdom (as his Favourers say) under the King of England, *Henry II*, of that Name. *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who had been five Years in the Holy Land, removed the Church there of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, from an unfit Place to a more convenient, and caused the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* to take Order, that the Brethren of this Church, who were before Laymen, might be under the Order of the *Templers*, wearing a Cross on their Breast. He bequeathed also to this House of *St. Thomas of Acons*, 500 Marks". So much *M. Paris in vita Hen. III. p. 472. sub Anno. 1238*.

HEREBY it is clear, that the Dedication of this Hospital, or Chapel, to *St. Thomas of Acons* or *Acar*, must have relation to the like Dedica-

tion of the Chapel and Holy Order in the City of *Acars*, in the Holy Land, to the same Archbishop: All these three Dedications being near about one and the same Time, within few Years after the Archbishop's Death. And it is probable, that in Imitation of those Dedications at *Acars*, this in LONDON might do the like.

FROM this *St. Thomas* antiently was a solemn Procession used by the new Mayor; who, the Afternoon of the Day he was sworn at the *Exchequer*, met with the Aldermen here; whence they repaired together to *St. Paul's*, and there prayed for the Soul of the Bishop *William* at his Tomb; who was Bishop of LONDON in the Time of *William the Conqueror*. Then they went to the Church-yard, to a Place where *Thomas a Becket's* Parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful Souls departed. And then they went all back to *St. Thomas of Acons* again; and both Mayor and Aldermen offered each a Penny.

*William Bouyndon*, *Magister Domus Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Acon*, March 1419. *Johan Chadde*, *Civis & Cuttelar*, LONDON, by his last Will dated June 13, 1482, gave to *John Neet*, Master of the House of *St. Thomas the Martyr of Acons*, and to the Brethren of the said Place, and their Successors, his Tenement in *Bersbaw-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Mary de Cole Church*.

THIS Hospital was valued to dispend 277 l. 3 s. 4 d. It was surrendered the 30th of *Henry VIII*, the 21st of October, and was since purchased by the Mercers, by means of *Sir Richard Gresham*, and was again set open on the Eve of *St. Michael* 1541, the 33d of *Henry VIII*; yet all was not sold by that King, that belonged to this Fraternity; for *King Edward VI*, had Mills in *West Ham* in *Essex*, called *St. Thomas Milnes*, being a Messuage and a Tenement, with two Mills, belonging to *St. Thomas of Acars*, which in that King's first Year he sold to *Gerard Harmond*, to the yearly Value of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

THE Image of *Thomas a Becket*, to which *Papish* Saint this Chapel was dedicated, stood over the Gate. But in the Month of *January*, the first of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, somebody threw it down and broke it; and set a Writing on the Church Door, reflecting on them that placed it there. It is now called the *Mercer's Chapel*; and therein is kept a free Grammar-School, as of old Time had been accustomed, and commanded by Parliament.

#### MONUMENTS.

THERE were several Monuments here for the following Persons:

*James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, and Dame *Johan* his Countess, 8 *Henry VI*; *John Norton*, Esq; *Stephen Cavendish*, Draper, Mayor 1362; *Thomas Cavendish*, and *William Cavendish*. The former, viz. *Thomas Cavendish*, bequeathed his Body to be laid here in these Words (by his Will, proved 1524.) "I *Thomas Cavendish* of the King's *Exchequer*, Bequeath my Body to be buried in the Church of *Thomas Acars* within LONDON, in the North Isle of the Choir, next my Grandfather *William Cavendish*."

*Thomas Canon* (or *Gernon*) called *Pike*, one of the Sheriffs 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkshire*. *William Rule*, *Civis & Pannarius*, buried in the Church of *St. Thomas the Martyr de Acon*, Lond. This Will bore Date March 1390; wherein are these Words: *Item, omnia illa terras & tenementa nuper Johannis Lenne in Stratford Lantherne in Parochia de West Ham, quæ perquisivi ex feoffamento*



mento Johannis Northbury, Arm. & Johannis de Kent, Arm. Volo quod Executores mei vendant & distribuant, &c. ad Emendationem Viarum a Carresbregge usque ad Domum Johannis Wallere in Stratford.

Ambrose Cresacre, (John Chester, Draper) John Trusbut, Mercer, 1437. Thomas Norland, Sheriff, 1483. Sir Edmund Shaa, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1482. Sir Thomas Hill, Knt. Mayor, 1485. Henry Frowicke. Thomas Ilam, Sheriff, 1479. Lancelot Laken, Esq; Ralph Tilney, Sheriff, 1488. — Garth, Esq; John Rich. Tho. Butler, Earl of Ormond, 1515. Sir William Butler, Grocer, Mayor, 1515. William Browne, Mercer, Mayor, 1513. John Locke, 1519. Sir Thomas Baldry, Mercer, Mayor, 1523. Sir William Locke, Mercer, Sheriff, 1548. Sir John Allen, Mercer, Mayor, 1525, deceased 1544. Sir Thomas Leigh, Mercer, Mayor, 1558. Sir Richard Malory, Mercer, Mayor, 1564. Humphrey Baskerville, Mercer, Sheriff, 1561. Sir George Bond, Mayor, 1587, &c.

ADD to the former these Persons here also buried, whose Monuments were defaced long before the Fire. — Hells. Henry Frowike. John Amerse. Richard Wayte of Hampshire, 10 July, 1492. William Goldwyn, 1482. Henry Cumber. Richard Laundsey, 1461. Rosse Cryspe, under the same Stone, 1514. William Fenkes, and Christian his Wife, 1475. John Perys, and Margaret his Wife. Will. Goodwyn. Nic. Arguz, 1494. John Taune. Richard Martys and Agnys. Tho. Morrys, and Joan his Wife.

William Downer, of LONDON, Gent. by his Last Will, dated 26 June 1484, willed his Body to be buried within the Church of St. Thomas Acars of LONDON — to the Disposition and Ordinance of all that his Tenement, with the Appurtenances set in Eastcheap of LONDON. "First, He Willed that Agnes his Wife, have and hold to her during her Life, &c. all the same Tenement, &c. and after her Decease, I Will that it remain to the Master and Brethren of St. Thomas Acars, and to their Successors for evermore: So that they every Year, for evermore, in their aforesaid Church at such Time of the Year as it shal happen me to dy, observe and keep an Obyte, or an Anniversary for my Sowl, the Sowles of my feyd Wyfe, the Sowles of my Fader and Moder, and al Christen Sowles, with Placebo and Dirige on the Even and Mafs of Requiem on the Morrow following solemnly by Note for evermore.

To these we make these Additions, by the Help of another MS. in the Heralds Office.

Margaret, Wife of John Bracebridge, Merchant of the Staple, 1446, and he the same Year at Calais.

Radulphus Tilney, Grocer of LONDON, and Alderman, obiit 1503. His Bearing, Baron and Femme 1. A Chevron between 3 — Heads erased 2, Semy de Crosses botonee, a Lion Passant, Gardant.

Thomas Hubbart, late of Grays-Inn, Gent. obiit 1515, and Elizabeth his Wife, had Issue three Sons and three Daughters.

John Lock, of LONDON, Mercer, and Mary his Wife, obiit 1519.

William Lock, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, obiit 1550, had Wives, Alice, Catharine, Eleanor and Elizabeth.

John Hare, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and Dorothy his Wife, had 11 Sons and three Daughters, and died 1564.

THIS John Hare was a wealthy Mercer, living in Cheapside, in the Parish of St. Mary le Bow, Son of John Hare of Homersfield in the County of Suffolk, Esq; and Brother to Sir Nicholas Hare, Knt. Master of the Rolls. He had Sons, Nicholas, his Heir, Thomas, John, Hugh, Ralph, Richard, Edmund, &c. and Daughters, Isabel, married to Cholmley; Margaret, married to Audley, Mercer, &c. who by his Industry in his Calling, left Manors, Lands, and Tenements among his Children, and made his Will, August 25, 1564.

Thomas Leigh, Knt. obiit 1571.

Walter Garraway, Draper, obiit 1571.

Thomas Low of LONDON, Merchant, obiit 1574, and Elizabeth his Wife, had Issue, Margaret, Thomas and Elizabeth. Which Margaret living after her Father, was Wife of Rowland Leigh, Son and Heir of Thomas Leigh, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON.

William Allen, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, died 1574. His Coat on his Stone, parted per a Fess, Sable and Or, a Pallet engrailed, counterchanged, and three Talbots Passant of the second.

John Allen, Knt. and Mercer of LONDON, he had this Coat upon his Monument. In three Roundlets as many Talbots Passant. On a Chief a Lion Passant, Gardant between two Anchors.

Charles Hoskins, Citizen of LONDON, and Anne, his Wife, had Issue two Sons and two Daughters, obiit 1597.

Richard Baron, Armig. and Mercer of LONDON, obiit 1591, had Issue of his first Wife Alice Harpsfield, one Son and one Daughter: And of Margaret Morton, his second Wife, seven Sons, and two Daughters. His Coat was borne impaled with his two Wives. 1. two Lions Passant Gardant. 2. Harpsfield, three Harps. 3. Morton, One Escallop, between three Wolves's Heads erased.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Matthew Hoppie, Gent. first Wife of Nathaniel Derdes, Grocer of LONDON, by whom he had Issue two Sons and three Daughters. She died 1610.

A Daughter of Peter Naplesden, second Wife of the said Nathaniel, by whom he had Issue two Sons, and she died 1614.

Roger How, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, obiit 1606. His Wife was Jane Daughter of William Syms of Charde in Somersetshire, Armig. by whom he had Issue Elizabeth and Mary. Stephen Soame, Knt. Alderman of LONDON, obiit 1619, he bore in divers Quarters, 1. Gules, a Chevron between three Mulletts, Or. 2. Barry, Arg. & Az. in a Canton, Or. a Tun, Gules. 3. Gules, 6 Annulets, Or. 4. Arg. (3 Cinquefoils) between two Chevrons Sable, three Moorcocks proper. 5. Gules, a Chevron engrailed, Arg. 6. Gules, a Fess nebule Ermin. 7. Arg. a Fess,



a Fefs between three Chevrons Gules. His Wife bore Arg. three Cinquefoils, Az. A Chief.

Robert Soame, D. D. Brother of Stephen, died sine prole.

BEFORE this Hospital, towards the Street, was built a handsome and beautiful Chapel arch-ed over with Stone, and thereupon the Mercers Hall, a most curious Piece of Work. Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, being a Founder, was there buried; but afterwards his Tomb was removed into the Body of the Hospital Church, and the Chapel was made into Shops, and let out for Rents by his Successors the Mercers.

THESE Mercers were enabled by *Richard II.* (by whom they were made a Company) to purchase Lands to the Value of 20 *l.* per Ann. They had three Messuages and Shops in the Parish of *St. Martin Outwich* in *Bishopsgate* Ward, for the Sustainment of the Poor, and a Chantry the 22d of *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* in the 12th of his Reign, confirmed to *Stephen Spelman*, *W. Marchford*, and *John Whatile*, Mercers, by the Name of one new Seldam, Shed, or Building, with Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatsoever appertaining; the Buildings called *Crownfild*, situate in the Mercery of *West Cheap*, in the Parish of *St. Mary de Arcubus*, in LONDON, &c. to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of LONDON is; and which were worth by Year, in all Issues, according to the true Value of them, 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as was found by Inquisition before *Thomas Knowles*, Mayor, and Escheator in the said City. *Henry* the IVth, in the 3d of his Reign, at the Request of *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, granted to the Mercers to have a Chaplain, and a Brotherhood, for Relief of such of their Company as came to Decay by Misfortunes at Sea.

ON *Tuesday*, the 27th of *April*, Anno 10 *Henry VIII.* it was granted unto the Master and his Brethren of the Hospital of *St. Thomas of Acons*, in *West Cheap*, where *St. Thomas the Martyr* was born, (because they wanted Room in the Hospital) that for their more Ease they might make a Gallery in convenient Height and Breadth, from their said House overthwart the Street in the *Old Jury*, into a certain Garden and Buildings, which the Master and Brethren had then lately purchased. So as the said Gallery should be of such Height, as should not annoy Man, Horse, nor Cart: And to make a Window on either Side of the said Gallery; and therein, yearly, in the Winter, to have a sufficient Light, for the Comfort of them that passed by.

IN the Year 1536, on *St. Peter's Night*, King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Jane* his Wife, stood in this Mercers Hall, then new built, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, most bravely set out, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, one of the King's Council, being Mayor.

OF later Time, a famous learned Italian Archbishop, viz. the Archbishop of *Spalatto*, who had forsaken his Country Archbishopricks, for the Sake of the true Religion, came and dwelt in *England*, preached divers Sermons in the Italian Language, in the Mercers Chapel. The first Sermon, as it seems, he preached there, was in *November*, 1617, where were present, as his Auditors, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Pembroke*, the Lords *Zouch* and *Compton*, and many other of great Note. He preached there again upon *Sunday*, *April* 19, 1618: And so he did upon *Sundays* divers Years after. And from thence, even to our Remembrance, that Chapel

was used for Italian Sermons, at which English Merchants, that had lived abroad, were present, and contributed to the Maintaining thereof.

THE Mercers Hall and Chapel were demolished by the great Fire, but new and magnificently built by the said Company. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainscotted with right Oak, and adorned with Pilasters of the *Ionick* Order, the Ceiling with Fretwork, and the stately Piazzas are constituted by large Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order. In the Hall are the King's Arms, those of the City, and others. The Front to *Cheapside* is very Ornamental; the Door-case is enrich'd with the Figures of two Cupids, mantling their Arms, Festoons, &c. and above the Balcony 'tis adorned with two Pilasters, their Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Inter columns are the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity*, in a Nich under the Cornice of the Pediment, with other Enrichments.

THE Chapel is neatly wainscotted, and paved with black and white Marble: In the Ambulatory leading to it, against the North Wall, is a Marble Tomb, with the Effigies, lying at full Length, of *Richard Fishborne*, Mercer, a worthy Benefactor, who died the 8th of *April* 1625.

AND at the Entrance into the Chapel are two Marble Tables, hanging one on each Side the middle Door, with the following Inscriptions: On that on the North Side;

M. S.

NEAR this Place lieth interred the Body of *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Effington*, of *Grossington Hall* in the County of *Glocester*, Gent. She was a Person of great Virtue and excellent Accomplishment, acquired by extraordinary Education. After a languishing Sickness, she was called to a better Life, *March* the 18th 1701.

To whose pious Memory, her mournful Husband erected this Monument.

NEAR this Place also lie interred the Bodies of *John Godfrey*, Gent. the Father, and *Thomas Godfrey*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, Brother to Mrs. *Margaret Effington*, of whom the former having served the Right Worshipful Company of Mercers, with known Integrity, as Clerk, near sixty Years, deceased *June* 21, 1697, aged 80; the other dying *May* 1, 1698, aged 46, left a plentiful Estate to his beloved Sister.

ON the other Table on the South Side of the Door:

In Memory of *John Warner*, Citizen, who departed this Life the 10th Day of *January* 1702, in the 73d Year of his Age, erected by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *George Price*, Esq; late of *Westbury* in the County of *Bucks*.

Near this Place lieth the Body of *Anna Maria*, the Wife of *John Warner*, his Nephew, being the Daughter and only Child of *George Price*, of the County of *Glocester*, who departed from this World the 21st Day of *July* 1704, and in the 21st Year of her Age.

NEXT beyond the Mercers Hall is *Ironmonger-lane*, so called from Ironmongers once dwelling there.



*The PARISH of*  
**St. MARTIN'S POMARY,**  
 OR  
**IRONMONGER-LANE.**

**T**HE Church of *St. Martin* in *Ironmonger-lane*, was small, and called *St. Martin Pomary*, upon what Occasion, *Stow* says, he knows not, but supposed it to be from Apples growing where Houses were afterwards built.

THIS Church was given to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *West Smithfield*, by *Ralph Triket* (who was also a Benefactor to the Priors of the *Holy Trinity*, *Christ-Church*, and *St. John of Jerusalem*); for in a Charter of King *Henry III.*, dated at *Winchester*, *June 15*, in the 37th of his Reign, are these Words, *viz. Ex Dono Radulphi Triket Ecclesiam Sancti Martini in Pomario*, confirmed (among others) to the said Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, and their Successors, for ever, in whom the Patronage thereof continued till the general Suppression, upon which it came to the Crown, and hath remained in it ever since.

*Henry at Roth*, Citizen and Chandler of LONDON, in 22 *Edward III.*, founded a Chantry in this Church, and ordered six Marks to be paid yearly to a Priest to officiate there, and 40*d.* for a Torch, out of his great Inn in *St. Ethelburgh's* Parish, in *Bishopsgate-street*, which in 24 *Hen. VIII.*, upon the then Tenants Refusal to pay the said respective Sums, out of the Rents thereof, was confirmed to the said Chantry by the King, with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, with Power to distrain for the said Sums and their Arrears.

HERE was likewise another perpetual Chantry founded for the Soul of *William Forbour*, to which the Bishop of LONDON, collated in 1391, as devolved to him by Lapse.

IN 1627, a great Part of the North Wall of this Church, being very much decayed, was rebuilt; and in 1629, the whole Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners.

THIS Church, being burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, is since annex'd to that of *St. Olave's Jewry*, which is now the Parochial-Church for both Parishes, of which more will be said in *Coleman-street Ward*.

IN 1693, the Church-wardens presented the Parsonage-House, burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, but was with the Toft of Ground adjoining to it, demis'd and let out by *Dr. Hibbert*, the late Rector, on *Aug. 21*, 1673, to several of the Parishioners for 40 Years, at the reserved Rent of 8*l. per Ann.* to the said Parson and his Successors; in which Lease, and under the same Ground-Rent, is also contained a Shed or Ground-House, abutting on the West End of the Church-yard.

THEY presented likewise, that *Mr. Stodder* (besides 50*s.* yearly to the Use of the Poor of this Parish) left 40*s.* yearly for a Sermon, to be preached on *St. James's Day*, by an unbeneficed Minister, in the Commemoration of the Deliverance, in the Year 1588; both which Sums are to be paid by the Ironmongers Company.

MONUMENTS.

HERE were no Monuments of any Account till after *Stow's* Time; among the last were these:

A handsome Monument at the Upper End of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Hereunder lieth buried *Eleanor*, Wife of *Hamlet Clarke*, Free of the worshipful Company of Fishmongers, LONDON, and one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, LONDON, afore said. She died on *Sunday* the 14th of *January*, 1626, and was buried on *Friday* the 19th of the same, after they had been married 33 Years, and about two Months. They had Issue only *Mary*, married to *Ralph Latham*, of *Upminster* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; Common-Serjeant at Law of this Honourable City: And the said *Eleanor* had also *Elizabeth* another Daughter, by *Charles Barnard*, a former Husband, married to *Thomas Latham* of *Stilford* in *Essex*, Gentleman.

ON a fair Stone in the North Isle was the following Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of *Randal Pickering*, late Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, born at *Turvine*, in the County of *Chester*, who put off this Mortality, *March 10*, 1629: And *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *William Maddox*, and born in this Parish, who departed this Life the 20th of *June* 1618. By her he had Issue three Sons and three Daughters, *William*, *Randal*, *Anne* and *Elizabeth* surviving, *John* and *Mary* deceased.

FARTHER West is *St. Lawrence's-lane*, so called from *St. Lawrence's* Church, which standeth directly over-against the North End thereof. Antiquities in this Lane are no other, than that among many Houses, there is a large Inn for Receipt of Travellers, called *Blossom's* Inn, but corruptly *Bosom's* Inn, and hath the Sign of *St. Lawrence* the Deacon, in a Border of Blossoms, or Flowers.

THEN, near to where the Standard in *Cheap* stood, is *Honey-lane*.

*The PARISH of*  
**A L H A L L O W S**  
**H O N E Y - L A N E.**

**T**HE Church which stood here was small. The Patronage of it was of old Time in the Gift of private Persons, Citizens of LONDON; the Last whereof, *Thomas Knowles*, who in 1399, was Mayor of LONDON, and being by Company a Grocer, in all Likelyhood, either he or his Heirs, gave the Advowson thereof to that Company: For it appears by what follows, that it has been in their Patronage ever since the Year 1471, and probably for some Years before. It is subject to the Archdeacon, saving only as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

*Sir John Norman*, Draper, Mayor of LONDON in 1453, was buried in this Church. He was Son of *John Norman*, of *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*; and was the first Mayor that was rowed by Water to *Westminster*, to take his Oath: He caused a Barge to be made at his own Charge, and every Company had small Barges, well decked and trimm'd, to pass along with him; for Joy whereof the Watermen made a Song in the Praise of him, beginning thus, *Row thy Boat Norman, &c.*

THIS Church being burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, was annex'd to *St. Mary Le Bow*; and











and on the Site thereof, by Act of Parliament, is now Part of *Honey-lane* Market.

IN 1693, the Rector and Church-wardens presented a Parsonage-House before the late dreadful Fire, but then burnt down, and the Ground thereof since swallowed up by the Market: And the Parish of *St. Mary Le Bow* (to which this is united) hath received all the Monies paid for the Site of the Ground of the Church and Church-yard.

ALSO, that they had no Bequests or charitable Gifts to their Church or Poor, or to any publick Use within their Parish, that they knew of.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICER is,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
1 Church-warden, who is also Collector.	1 Common-Council- Man. 1 Inquest. 1 Constable. 1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

*Honey-lane*, Part of *Trump-street*, and Part of *Trump-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 20.

AND thus much for *Cheap* Ward, in the high Street of *Cheap*; for it stretcheth no farther.

NEXT on the North Side of this Ward, is *Catte-street*, so called in Record, 24 *Henry VI.* but now corruptly *Cateaton-street*; which begins at the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*, and runs to the West End of *St. Lawrence's* Church, as is aforesaid.

Guildhall.

ON the North Side of this Street is the *Guildhall*, wherein the nine Courts of the City are kept viz. 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Court of the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen. 3. The Court of Hustings. 4. The Court of Orphans. 5. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 6. The Court of the Wardmote. 7. The Court of Hallmote. 8. The Court of Requests, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*. 9. The Chamberlain's Court for Binding Apprentices, and making them Free.

THE *Guildhall* stood formerly in or near *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermens-court*, from which Situation of this Hall, the Street is said to take its Denomination, and consequently the Hall must have been founded before the Year 1189; for then we find this Street to have had that Name, as will be mentioned in *Cripplegate* Ward. And it is not unlikely that *Edward the Confessor*, who began to reign 1042, had a considerable Share in the first Foundation, his Arms being in several Places of this present Hall, which *Robert Fabian* saith was begun to be new-built in the Year 1411, the 12th of *Henry IV.* by *Thomas Knowles*, then Mayor, and by his Brethren the Aldermen. The same was made, of a little Cottage, a large and great House, as it now stands. Towards the Charges whereof, the Companies gave great Benevolences. Also, Offences of Men were pardoned for Sums of Money, towards this Work: And extraordinary Fees were raised, Fines, Amercements, and other Things employed, during seven Years, and a Continuation thereof three Years more; all to be employed to this Building.

King *Henry V.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, which was about the Year 1415, granted the City free Passage for four Boats, by Water, and as many Carts by Land, with Servants to each, to bring Lime, Ragg-stone, and Free-stone, for the

Work of *Guildhall*; as appears by these Letters Patents.

" Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis  
" quod ad Supplicationem dilectorum & fidelium  
" nostrorum Majoris & Aldermannorum Civitatis  
" LONDON. concessimus, Quod ipsi habere  
" possint quatuor Batellos per Aquam, & quatuor  
" Carectas per Terram cum dictis fervientibus  
" suis, viz. *Joh. Lorekin, Stephano Charles,*  
" *Waltero Alpey, & Adamo Winter,* Servitori-  
" bus Batellorum Predictor. ac *Henrico Cok, Johē*  
" *Freek, Johē. Stevenes, & Joh. Davy,* Servito-  
" ribus predictar. Carectarum, ad veniend. train-  
" seund. & redeund. conjunctim vel divisim, per  
" Aquam & per Terram, ad Petras vocatas  
" *Ragge, Calces, & Liberas Petras,* pro Opera-  
" tione & Factura *Guyhalde* dict. Civitatis nostræ  
" ducend. &c.

THE first Year of *Henry VI.* *Joh. Coventry,* and *Joh. Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, gave towards the Paving of this great Hall, 20 l. and the next Year 15 l. more to the said Pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbecke*. They also glazed some Windows thereof, and of the Mayor's Court; on every of which Windows, the Arms of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The Foundation of the Mayor's Court was laid in the 3d Year of the Reign of *Henry VI.*; and of the Porch, on the South Side of the Mayor's Court, in the 4th of the said King. Then was built the Mayor's Chamber, and the Council-Chamber, with other Rooms above Stairs.

ANOTHER new Council-Chamber, with a handsome Room over it, appointed for an Archive to preserve the Books and Records belonging to the City; and another under it, were began to be built the first Week after *Easter*, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *Tho. Middleton*, Knight and Alderman, in the Year of our Lord 1614. It was fully finished shortly after *Michaelmas* 1615, at the latter End of the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman: But the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, kept their first Court in the said new Council-Chamber, on the 7th Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord 1625, Sir *Joh. Jolles*, Knight and Alderman, being then Lord Mayor: By whose Order and Direction, the said Building was performed, from the first Beginning thereof, to the final Finishing of the same, amounting to the Charge of 1740 l.

Last of all, in the said King *Henry VIth's* Time, a stately Poreh, entering the great Hall, was erected; the Front thereof, towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone; such as is shewed by these Verses following, (in Black Characters) made about Anno 1568, by *William Elderton*, at that Time an Attorney in the Sheriffs Courts there:

Though most Images  
be pulled downe  
And none be thought  
remaine in Towne,  
I am sure there be  
in LONDON yet  
Seven Images, such,  
and in such Place,  
As few or none,  
I thinke, will hit:  
Yet every Day  
they shew their Face,  
And thousands see them  
every Yeere.  
But few, I thinke,  
can tell me where:

Where



Where JESU CHRIST  
aloft doth stand,  
Law and Learning  
on either Hand:  
Discipline in  
the Divel's Necke,  
And hard by her  
are three direct;  
There Justice, Fortitude,  
and Temperance stand.  
Where finde ye the like  
in all this Land?

THERE are still remaining the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*, above the Balcony; and below are the four Figures, which some have called, *The four Cardinal Virtues*; but Mr. *Strype* says,

"THE four lesser Figures, two on each Side the Porch, shew them to be four noble Ladies; and, by their Dress and Habit, of great Nobility and Religion. Who they were, I do not pretend to assign, leaving it to the Conjecture of Antiquarians: But it is very probable they were some eminent Benefactresses, or Friends to the City. One of these might be *Maud* the Empress, who was born in LONDON; and another might be *Queen Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward III.*, who gained great Love of the Citizens, by Reason of a Request she once made for some of them, on her Knees, before the King and his Council.

HE that made the former Verses, might, perhaps, have this crafty Design hereby; namely, the better to preserve these antient and curious Statues from the Violence of the People, by concealing them under these feigned Fancies of his, whereby they might escape the ignorant Zeal of the Vulgar, who were in those Times, wherein he wrote his Verses, viz. 1568, very busy in pulling down and defacing all the Images, as *Papist* Saints, and Monuments of Idolatry.

THESE Stone Statues are venerable for their Antiquity, and over-living the great Fire of LONDON; which, 'tis likely, were set up first when the Porch was built and finished, which was not far from the Beginning of K. *Hen. VII.*'s Reign; that is, by Computation, above three Hundred Years ago.

DIVERS Aldermen glazed the Windows of the great old Hall, and other Courts, which was to be seen by their Arms in each. *William Harriot*, Draper, Mayor Anno 1481, gave 40*l.* towards this Work. The Kitchens, and other Offices adjoining, were built afterwards, viz. about the Year 1501, by Procurement of Sir *John Shaa*, Goldsmith, Mayor, who was the first that kept his Feast there. The Mayors, before that, usually had their Feasts at the Merchant-Taylor's, or Grocers Hall.

TOWARDS the Charges of this last Work, the Mayor had of the Fellowships of the City, by their own Agreement, certain Sums of Money, as of the Mercers 40*l.* the Grocers 20*l.* the Drapers 30*l.* and so of the other Fellowships through the City, according to their Power.

ALSO Widows, and other well-disposed Persons, gave certain Sums of Money; as the Lady *Hill*, 10*l.* the Lady *Austrie*, 10*l.* and many others, till the Work was finished.

*Nicholas Alwin*, Grocer, Mayor Anno 1499, deceased 1505, gave by his Testament, for a Hanging of Tapestry, to serve for principal Days in the Guild-hall, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "How this Gift was performed, saith *Stow*, I have not heard; for Executors of our Time, having no Conscience, (I speak of my own Knowledge) prove more Testaments than they perform.

THIS stately Hall being much damaged by the unhappy Conflagration of the City in the Year 1666, was rebuilt Anno 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired, both in and outside, which cost about 2500*l.* This Structure appears at present thus: The Portico is adorned with a stately *Gothick* Frontispiece, enriched with the King's Arms under a Cornice, Pediment, and Vase, and between two Cartouches, and the City Supporters, on Acroters, and these between two other Vases, under which are Niches; and in the Middle of this Front are depenciled in Gold, these Words:

*Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinson, Milit. Majore, An. Dom. MDCCVI.*

ABOVE the Balcony are the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; and on the Sides beneath are the four Cardinal Virtues, already mentioned, over the Aperture; and below the Balcony are depicted the Arms of the twenty four Companies.

THE Roof of the Inside is flat, divided into Panels, the Walls on the North and South Sides adorned with four *Gothick* Demy Pillars, painted White, and veined with Blue, and the Capitals gilt with Gold, upon which are the Royal Arms, and those of *Edward the Confessor*. Going up nine or ten Steps to the Mayor's Court, on each Side, at some Height, are two Giants of an enormous Size, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other an Halbert, supposed by Mr. *Strype* to be an antient Briton and a Saxon.

BETWEEN these, and over the Steps and Aperture leading to the Mayor's Court, is a Balcony, supported at each End by four Iron Pillars in the Form of Palm-Trees, which compose something like two Arbours; and these are used, on some Occasions, as Offices for Clerks to write in: Under these are the following large capital Letters, S. P. Q. L. i. e. *Senatus Populus Que Londinensis.*

IN the Front of the Balcony is a very fine Clock and Dial, in a curious Frame of Oak, at the four Corners of which are carved the four Cardinal Virtues, on the Top the Figure of Time, with a Cock on each Side of him.

ROUND the Top of the Hall are Colours and Standards (all hereafter described.) On fourteen Demi-Pillars (above the Capitals) are the King's Arms on the North Eastward, and the Arms of LONDON on the South Eastward Pillar; and Westward from them are the Arms of the Twelve Companies; at the East End are the King's Arms, between the Portraits finely painted of their present Majesties King *George II.* and Queen *Caroline*; close by the first is the Picture of Queen *Anne*, at the Foot of an Anabathrum, under a rich Canopy; by the latter, his late Majesty King *George I.*, and at the same End of the Hall, but on the North and South Sides, the Pictures of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*, fronting each other. The Intercolumns are painted in Imitation of Porphyry, and embellish'd with the Pictures in full Proportion, of eighteen Judges, which were there put up by the City in Gratitude for their signal Services done in determining Differences between Landlord and Tenant (without the Expence of Law-Suits) in Re-building the City, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, after the Fire in 1666.

THOSE on the South Side are:

Sir <i>Heneage Finch.</i>	Sir <i>William Morton.</i>
Sir <i>Orlando Bridgman.</i>	
Sir <i>Matthew Hale.</i>	On the North Side.
Sir <i>Richard Rainsford.</i>	
Sir <i>Edward Turner.</i>	Sir <i>Robert Atkins.</i>
Sir <i>Thomas Tyrrel.</i>	Sir <i>John Vaughan.</i>
Sir <i>John Archer.</i>	Sir <i>Francis North.</i>



Sir *Thomas Twisden*.  
Sir *Christopher Turner*.  
Sir *William Wyld*.  
Sir *Hugh Windham*.

At the West End:  
Sir *William Ellys*.  
Sir *Edward Thurland*.  
Sir *Timothy Littleton*.

AND in the Lord Mayor's Court (which is adorned with Fleakstone, and other Painting and Gilding, and also the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues) are the Portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John Kelynge*, Sir *Edward Atkins*, and Sir *William Windham*, all (as those above) painted in full Proportion in their Scarlet Robes as Judges.

AND in December 1706, there were given by the Queen to the City, to be put up in this Hall, 26 Standards, or Guidons, and 63 Colours; but there was Room only for 46 Colours, 19 Standards, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum, of the late Elector of *Bavaria*, which is very rich. That Ensign over Queen *Ann*'s Portrait is accounted a great Rarity, being taken from the first Battalion of the *French Foot Guards*. These were all taken by the Army of her Majesty and her Allies, under the Command of his late Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramellies* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitsunday* 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10,000 Men killed, 6000 taken Prisoners, among whom were two Major-Generals, one Brigadier-General of Horse, one of Foot, several others of Distinction, and 500 Officers of less Note; with all their Tents, Baggage and Ammunition; fifty one Pieces of Cannon, several Kettle-Drums, and upwards of 120 Standards and Colours; the Consequences whereof was the Reduction of all *Brabant*, gaining the Towns of *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Menin*, *Ostend*, *Aeth*, *Dendermond*, *Mecklin*, *Louvain*, *Audenard*, *Courtray*, *Alost*, &c. in the same Campaign.

THESE Colours, Standards, &c. were all brought in great Magnificence through *Westminster* and *LONDON*. A Detachment of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Foot-Guards, drawn up on the Parade in St. *James's*, having received the said Colours and Standards, (which had been laid up in *Whitehall*) they proceeded; twenty-six of the Gentlemen, in the Century of the Horse-Guards, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy; and sixty-three of the Pike-Men, in a Battalion of Foot-Guards, instead of their Pikes, carrying one of the Enemy's Colours. They marched through the Park, and St. *James's Meuse*, where the Queen, from the Lady *Fitzharding's* Lodgings, saw them pass, the Guns being fired at the same Time. And so they proceeded down the *Pall-mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guildhall*, where they were set up, to remain as Trophies of that signal Victory.

THE same Month the great Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom this Victory was owing, was invited to Dinner at the Charge of the City, Sir *Robert Bedingfield* being Lord Mayor, upon which Occasion a very grand Entertainment was made, at which a Song, wrote for the Purpose by *Dursey* the Poet, and set to Musick by Mr. *Weldon*, was perform'd by Mr. *Elford*, of the Queen's Chapel, and Mr. *Leveridge*.

THIS Hall is in Length 153 Feet, Breadth 48, and Altitude within 55 Feet. It is used by the City for the Session of the several Courts of Judicature before named; for feasting our Kings, Queens, and other Potentates, Foreign Ministers, &c. and lastly, for choosing the Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being capacious enough to contain 7000 Persons.

VOL. I.

## The CHAPEL of St. MARY MAGDALENE, by GUILDHALL.

THE Chapel, or College, of our Lady *Mary Magdalene*, and of *All-saints*, by the *Guildhall*, was called *London-College*; and built first in 1299. *Peter Fanelore*, *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowicke*, Citizens, gave one Messuage, with the Appurtenances; in the Parish of St. *Foster*, to *William Brampton*, Custos of the Chantry by them founded in the said Chapel, with four Chaplains, and one other House in the Parish of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*; in the 27th of *Edward III*, was given to them; which was about the Year 1353.

*Richard II*, in the 20th of his Reign, granted to *Stephen Spilman*, Mercer, Licence to give one Messuage, three Shops, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances belonging, in the Parish of St. *Andrew Hubbard*, to the Custos and Chaplains of the said Chapel, and to their Successors, for their better Relief and Maintenance for ever.

KING *Henry VI*, in the 8th of his Reign, gave Licence to *John Barnard*, Custos, and the Chaplains, to build a-new the said Chapel or College of *Guildhall*. And the same *Henry*, in the 27th of his Reign, granted to the Parish-Clerks in *London*, a Guild of St. *Nicholas*, for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in the said Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene*, near *Guildhall*, and to keep seven Alms-People. *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Mayor, founded a Chaplain there. *Roger Depham*, Mercer, and Sir *William Langford*, Kt. had also Chaplains there. This Chapel or College had a Custos, seven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choiristers.

### MONUMENTS.

THERE were several Marble Tombs remaining in *Stow's* Time, but most of them defaced. The uppermost in the Choir, on the South Side, above the Re-vestry Door, was the Tomb of *John Wells*, Groter, Mayor, Anno 1431. The Figure of the said *Wells* was carved on the Tomb, on the Door of the Re-vestry, and other Places on that Side the Choir. Also in the Window over the Tomb, and in the East Window, was his Image, with Hands elevated, holding Scrolls, wherein is written, *Mercy*: The Writing in the East Window being broken, yet remaineth *Wells*. His Arms were also in the South Glass Window. All which shew, that the East End, and the South Side of the Choir of this Chapel, and the Re-vestry, were by him both built and glazed.

HERE seems to have been buried *Thomas Ryche*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*: For, by his Will dated July 2, 1471, he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *Guildhall*, *London*. In which Will, he appointed Sir *Re-lone Priest*, by the Advice of his Father-in-Law, to pray for his Soul, &c. And that all such Sums as he owed to his Father, *Richard Ryche*, should be deliver'd to his Executrix *Elizabeth* his Wife. He bequeathed also to the Lady his Sister, Dame *Margaret Walden*, (a Lady Abbess as it seems) to pray for his Soul, a gilt Cup covered, called *The Tubbe*, &c. To the poor People of *Hoxton*, the Day of his Burial, 100 Shillings, to pray for his Soul. To the Nieces of *John Ryche*, his Son, 40 Shillings, &c.

ON the North Side of the Choir, the Tomb of *Thomas Knesworth*, Fishmonger, Mayor 1505, who deceased 1515; was defaced, and afterwards

6 Y

renewed



renewed by the Fishmongers. Two other Tombs there were, one of a Draper, the other of a Haberdasher; their Names not known. *Richard Stomine* was written in the Window by the Haberdashers. Under flat Stones do lie divers *Custodes* of the Chapel, Chaplains and Officers to the Chamber.

AMONGST others, *John Clipstone*, Priest, some Time *Custos* of the Library of the *Guildhall*, 1457. Another of *Edmond Alison*, Priest, one of the *Custodes* of the Library, 1510, &c. Sir *John Langley*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1576, lieth buried in the Vault, under the Tomb of *John Wells*, before-named.

OF later Times, these following have been buried in *Guildhall* Chapel, under flat Stones.

Gulielmus Avery, dum vixit celeberrimæ huic Civitati a Commentariis, Ob. 1671.

*William Fluellin*, Esq; late Alderman of this City, 1675.

*William Lightfoot*, one of the four Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court, and Register of *Sutton's* Hospital, 1699.

AGAINST the South Wall of the Cloister, a Monument for *Catharine Lightfoot*, Daughter of *Rob. Abbot*, Wife of the said *Will. Lightfoot*, died in Childbed, 1673.

THIS Chapel or College, valued to dispend 12 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Year, was surrender'd amongst others. The Chapel remaineth to the Mayor and Commonalty, wherein they have Service weekly; as also at the Election of the Mayor, and at the Mayor's Feast, &c.

IN the 4th Year of the Reign of King *Edward VI*, the said King sold to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, the Site of the said College of *Guildhall*, in the Parish of *Bassishaw*, late dissolved, and the Chapel there; and divers other Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the City of LONDON, in other Parishes, for the Sum of 456 l. 13 s. 4 d. upon their Humble Petition, the yearly Value being computed to be 40 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Date of the Patent was April 10, to commence from the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the 3d of the said King's Reign.

UPON the Front of this Chapel, is set up, of latter Times, the Figures, in Stone, of the said King *Edward VI*, Queen *Elizabeth*, with a Phoenix under her, and King *Charles I*. treading upon a Globe.

ADJOINING to this Chapel, on the South Side, was some Time a fair and large Library, furnished with Books, pertaining to the *Guildhall* and College.

THESE Books (as it is said) were, in the Reign of *Edward VI*. sent for by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Lord Protector, with Promise to be restored shortly. Men laded from thence three Carriages with them; but they were never returned. This Library was built by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*, and by *William Bury*. The Arms of *Whittington* are placed on the one Side in the Stone-work, and two Letters, to wit, *W.* and *B.* for *William Bury*, on the other Side. It is now lofted through, and made a Storehouse for Cloths.

## The PARISH of St. LAURENCE JURY.

SOUTH West from this *Guildhall* is the Parish-Church of *St. Laurence*, called, *In the Fury*, because of old Time, since the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, (that first brought Jews from *Roan* into this Realm) many Jews

inhabited thereabout, until the Year 1290, the 18th of *Edward I*. they were wholly, and for ever, by the said king banished this Realm, having of their own Goods to bear their Charges, till they were out of his Dominions. The Number of the Jews, at that Time banished, were 15060 Persons: Whose Houses being sold, the King made of them a mighty Mass of Money.

*St. Laurence*, to whom this Church was dedicated, was born at *Huesca* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and made Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome* by Pope *Sixtus II*. in 260, who trusted him with the Treasures of the Church. This was when the Emperor *Valerian* was putting forward a cruel Persecution of the Christians; in which, Pope *Sixtus* being taken among others, was visited by *Laurence* his Archdeacon, whom he charged to distribute the Church-Treasures he was intrusted with, to the poor Christians that hid themselves in subterraneous Caves, from the Fury of that Persecution. *St. Laurence* having perform'd this Command, the next Day saw them leading the Pope to his Martyrdom, to whom he said aloud, *That he had, according to his Command, distributed the Church Treasures to the Poor*. The Soldiers hearing him speak of Treasures, laid hold on him, who appearing before the Emperor, he charged him to declare where these Treasures were, which he had mentioned; *St. Laurence* demanded three Days Time to get them together, and present them to him; at the End thereof, he presented a great Number of poor People to the Emperor, and told him, that they were the Treasures of the Church he had spoken of. *Valerian*, incensed at this Disappointment, order'd his Skin to be torn in Pieces with Iron Scourges, and afterwards to be whipt with Rods, and Lashes that had Lead at the End of them, and then to be set on the wooden Horse, and have all his Limbs dislocated; and, last of all, order'd a Kind of Gridiron, with a slow Fire under it to be made ready, upon which the Tyrant caus'd him to be laid down and roasted, which *Laurence* endured with such Constancy and Unconcernedness, as astonished the Tyrant, and so chearfully render'd his Spirit to God, on the 10th of August 261, on which Day his Passion and Martyrdom are yearly celebrated.

WHEN this Church was first founded, is uncertain; but *Stow* saith it was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners in the Year of our Lord 1618.

To this, in the Year 1631, they added the Cost of a new and very curious Pulpit, then also setting off their Font, and the Place in which it stood, with a great deal of Cost and Beauty.

IN the said Year 1618, the Time of this Repair, all the Windows in this Church were glazed by so many good Benefactors, with the Arms of the Company of every one of them.

UNDER the middle Window in the Chancel, a very rich and costly one, was thus written:

Sir *William Fastfield*, Kt. and Alderman of this Honourable City, and free of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, glazed this Window at his own proper Cost and Charges, in the Year of our Lord 1442. And it was afterward repaired at the Charge of the said Company, in the Year of our Lord 1618.

A fair Window on the North Side of it;

Glazed at the Cost and Charges of Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Kt. in the Year of our Lord 1619.

A fair Window on the South Side of it;

Glazed at the Charges of *Richard Pyot*, Grocer, and Alderman of this City of LONDON, Anno Dom. 1618.

A fair



A fair Window next to this at the upper End of the South Isle ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Thomas Morley*, Merchant, and Free of the Worshipful Company of Leatherfellers ; a Parishioner here, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window downward next to this ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Edmond White*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, and Parishioner, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this downward ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Thomas Dalby*, Merchant, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this downward ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Rowland Wilson*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window, the lowest on this Side ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Robert Ducey*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

At the West End of this Isle, a fair Window ;

Glazed at the Charge of *William Pyot*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

On the North Side, the lowest Window ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Henry Hopkins*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, *An. Dom.* 1618.

A fair Window next to this upward, the Resemblance of a blazing Star on it ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Hugh Ley*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, and a Parishioner here, *An. Dom.* 1618.

At the Bottom of this Window thus :

Forget you not the Blazing Starre,  
this Yeere to us is showne ;  
Make Use thereof both neere and farre,  
the like hath not been knowne.

*An. Dom.* 1618.

THE next Window upward ;

Glazed at the Charge of *Barbara Burnell*, Widow, late Wife of *John Burnell*, Merchant, and Free of the Clothworkers, *Anno Dom.* 1618.

THE next Window upward ;

Glazed at the Charge of the Lady *Elizabeth Ihones*, Wife to Sir *Francis Ihones*, Knt. and Alderman of this City ; and Daughter to Mr. *Henry Rolffe*, of this Parish, deceased, *July* 1618.

THE next Window upward ;

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Cecilia Cleyton*, Widow to Mr. *Richard Cleyton*, Citizen and Salter, but Free of the Worshipful Company of Dyers of LONDON, and deceased the 23d of *October*, 1602. Glazed in *October* 1618.

THE uppermost Window on the North Side ;

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Edmond Wright*, Grocer 1618.

THE old Church being destroyed by the raging Fire in 1666, this present Church was again edified, *Anno* 1677, the Charge of the Walls being defrayed out of the Parish Stock ; and the Finishing and Adorning within was done at the Charge of Sir *John Langham*, Bart. who gave 250*l.*

AND *Edward Lord Bishop of Norwich* gave 50*l.* and the Church was beautified and repaired, *Ann.* 1706.

THE Church is well built of Stone, the Roof is flat, covered with Lead, the Windows below uniform, as are also the superior, for the most Part (which are less) and its Order is the *Corinthian*.

As to Ornament, the Roof is adorned with Fret-work ; and the many Pilasters on the South Side, and the Columns on the North, that strengthen and support a handsome Gallery, are of the most beautiful Order last mentioned, as is an Entablament there.

THE Church is well wainscotted about eight Feet high with Oak, wherewith it is likewise pewed.

THE Pulpit is carved Wainscot, with Enrichments.

THE Altar-piece has the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, placed between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, which are Black Letters upon Gold, each under a Cornice and Pediment ; and here are Enrichments of gilded Cherubims, and the Communion-Table is sustained by four *Cupids*, all which are carved in Oak.

HERE are three neat Wainscot Inner Door-cases, those at the West End having Columns, &c. and Pediments of the said Order, with each a spacious Angel thereon finely done ; and that on the South Side of the Church is of the same Order, adorned with Pilasters, Festoons, Palm-Branches, &c.

HERE is a pretty Marble Font placed in a large carved Pew ; also three spacious Brass Branches, and an Organ Gallery at the West End. The East End of the Church outwardly is adorned with four Stone Columns and two Pilasters, with their Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Dimensions are Length 81 Feet, Breadth 68, Altitude about 40 ; and that of the Steeple, which is a Tower, Lanthorn, and small Spire, about 130 Feet, wherein are eight fine Bells to ring in Peal ; and a Gridiron is placed at the Top for a Vane.

#### MONUMENTS.

THERE lie buried in this Church, *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Fortescue*, *Catharine Stoketon*, *John Stratton*, *Philip Albert*, *John Fleming*, *Philip Agmondesham*, *William Skywith*, *James Lialton*, *John Norlong*, *John Baker*, *Thomas Alleyne*, *William Barton*, Mercer, 1410. *William Melrith*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1425. *Simon Bartlet*, Mercer, 1428. *Walter Chartsey*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1430. *Richard Rich*, Esq; of LONDON, the Father, and *Richard Rich*, his Son, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1441, deceased 1469, with this Epitaph :

Respice quod Opus est  
præsentis Temporis Ævum,  
Omne quod est, nihil est,  
præter amare Deum.

This *Richard* was Father to *John*, buried in *St. Thomas Acars*, which *John* was Father to *Thomas*, Father to *Richard Lord Rich*, &c.

*Richard Rich*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, by his Will (made in 1463, and proved 1464) bequeathed his Body to be buried in the

Cha.



Chapel of St. Mary, within the Church of St. Laurence in veteri Iudaismo. He appointed for Catharine his Wife, and Thomas his Son, and Robert Lone, Chaplain, and William Marewe, John Walden, and Thomas Urswick, (who had married his Daughters,) to be cloathed the Day of his Burial in black Cloth. And that all the Sons of his said Daughters, and one Servant of Marewe, Walden, and Urswick, and all his Servants in LONDON, be cloathed in Black Cloth. And that the aforesaid Thomas Urswick, have for himself, and his Wife, and all his Children, to the Buying of this Vesture, 40 s.

THIS Testator had Lands in Hoddesdon, Brokesborn, Stansted, and Henwel, in the County of Hertford, and in Hoxton in the Parish of Skoreditch. John Rich, Son of the Testator, and Isabel his Wife, had divers Lands in Hoddesdon for Life, as that called the George. The said Richard Rich, bequeathed to Thomas Rich his Son, all his Lands and Tenement in Isolden (Islington) and Ratcliffe, in Middlesex. Of this Richard, descended Richard Lord Rich, of Lee in Essex, some Time Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King Edward VI, and was the Raifer of the Noble Family of the Earls of Warwick.

John Pickering, honourable for Service of his Prince, and for the English Merchants beyond the Seas, who deceased 1448.

Godfrey Bolleyn, Mercer, Mayor 1457, but died about 1463, for that Year his Will bore Date. His Christian Name is set down Godfrey, by Stow, both in his Survey, and in his Chronicle, but amiss for Geoffrey; for so it appears his Name was, as by his Last Will: Wherein he desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. John, in the Church of St. Lawrence in Jury, of LONDON. He had Sons, William and Thomas; and Daughters, Isabel, Anne, and Alice. And had Lands in the Parishes of Blykling, Holtham, Stukey, Mulburton, Kemsing, and Sele, in Norfolk and other Counties.

FROM this Family descended the most incomparable and fortunate Princess Elizabeth, some Time Queen of England. Thomas Bolleyn, his Son, of Norfolk, Esq; 1471: He left Anne, his Mother, Executrix, Willing her to sell his Place in the Manor of Ingham, in Norfolk; and that she should have the Money to dispose of for his Soul's Health. He desired by his Last Will to be buried in this Church, beside his Father.

John Atkenston, Gentleman, Dame Mary St. Maure, John Waltham, Roger Bonifant, John Chakee, (Chayham) John Abbot, Geoffrey Feilding, Mayor, 1452, and Angel his Wife, 1517. Simon Benington, Draper, and Joan his Wife. John Marshal, Mercer, Mayor, 1493. William Purchat, Mayor, 1498. Thomas Burgoyne, Gentleman, Mercer, 1517, a Wife to a Master of Defence, Servant to the Prince of Wales. A Countess of Cornwall and Chester, but her Name and Time was not apparent; Sir Richard Greatham, Mayor, 1537.

Sir Michael Dormer, Mercer, Mayor, 1541, died about the Year 1545; for in that Year he made his Last Will, wherein he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church-yard of St. Laurence the Jury, LONDON, where Elizabeth his Wife lay.

IN this Church also was buried (as we may conclude by his Will) Roger Thorney, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who deserves here to have a Remembrance for his good Will to Learning, founding a Fellowship in Jesus Col-

lege in Cambridge, by certain his Lands and Tenements in Southwark. The Manner of establishing the same, and for what superstitious Ends, according to the Devotion of those Times, will appear by the Tenor of the said Will, made January 16, 1514, and in the 6th Year of King Henry VIII.

IN the Name of God, Amen, &c. First, I bequeath my Sowle to Almighty God, our Blessed Lady St. Mary, &c. And my Body to be beryd in the Chapell of our Lady, within the Church of St. Laurence in the Hold Jury, &c. under the same Stone where my Mayster John Pykeryng, lyethe beryd, or nere thereunto.

Item, where by my Dede of Ffeffement, beryng Date the 6th Day of September, in the 6th Yere of the Reign of King Henry VIII. I infeffed William Archbishop of Canterbury, and other, of and in al the Meses, Lands, and Tenements, Gardayns, with al and singular theyr Appurtinences, set and beyng in Southwark, within the County of Surrey, as in the foresayd Dede of Ffeffement more playnely doth appere; to the Entent that the feyd William Archbishop, and other his Fefees, within the feyd Dede namyd, and theyr Hayres, should stand and be seasy'd thereof, to the use and entent as hereafter ensuyeth: That is to say, That the feyd Fefys should stand and be Fefys to the Use and Behof of me the feyd Roger, and Eleonor my Wife, during our Tymes; and after the Decease of me the sayd Roger, and Eleonor my Wife, and the longest Lyver of us; I Will that the feyd Fefyes, and theyr Ayers, be thereof Fefyes to the Use and Entent ensuyng.

That is to say, to the use of the Maister and Fellowes, for the Tyme beyng, of the College of our Lady, Sainte John Evangelyst, and Saynte Radegund, commonly called Ihesus College in Cambridge, and of their Successors, from the Day of the Decease of me the feyd Roger and Eleonor my Wisse, unto the End and Terme of LXXXXIX Yeres then next ensueing, and fully to be complete and ended. And in case that the sayd Maister and Fellowes, or theyr Successor, provyd and obteyn a sufficient Licence of the Kyng our Sovereign Lord, or any of his Heyres, Kyngs of England; hereafter to receive and retayn in Mortmain, the said Mese, Londs, Tenements, and other the Premisses in Southwark. Then I Woll that the sayd Archbishop of Canterbury, and other of his Fefyes, and their Hayres, be thereof Fefyes, to the Use of the sayd Maister and Fellowes, and their Successors, from the Day of such sufficient Licence, had and obtained, &c. And also I Will, that the sayd Maister and Fellowes, make, or cause to be made, under their Common Seal, a sufficient Charter, or Graunt unto mine Executors, or to the Executor of mine Executors, &c. that they within a Yere after they shal have real Possession of, and in the sayd Lands, &c. shal find in the sayd College for evermore, one honest Prest Graduat, by the sayd Maister and Fellowes, &c. to be elect and chosen, and made Fellow of the said College, there to contynue his Learning in Arte or Divinitie, as his Degree and Tyme shal require in the same College, to syng and pray for the Sowles of me the foresayd Roger, and for the Sowles of Anne and Eleonor my Wiffes; Thomas Thorny, and Joan his Wiffe; my Fader and Moder; John Thorney, my Soon, John Pykeryng, Mercer, and ———, his Wiffe, and for the Sowls of all them whom he and I be bownd to pray for, and for al Christen Sowles, Gevyng to him such Exhibition and Ryght in the sayd College, as the Fellowes now beyng have, by the Reason of the first Foundation of the said College; and over that, to the feyd Prest, xx s. yerely for his Clothing.

Item,



*Item*, I Wol, that the sayd Maister and Fellows, as by theyr sayd Graunt and Charter shal be specified, shal observe and kepe yerely for evermore, the Day of my Deceasse, an *Obyte*, or an Anniversary, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, by Note in the Evyn; and Masse and *Requiem*, by Note in the Morning; gevyng to every Fellow beyng present at the sayd *Dirige* and Masse, 12*d.* and to every Child and Chanter of the College Exhibition, 2*d.* and to the Scolemaister, 8*d.* and to the Usher 4*d.* to the Maister of the sayd College, 20*d.* &c.

*Item*, I Wol and Befeeche the Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of *Ely*, for the Tyme beyng, that there may be a Statute made in the sayd College, to the whiche any new Maister or Fellow may be sworne in his fyrst Admission, &c. to do their Diligence to performe and contynue this my Last Will and Testament, towching this Premys, to the best of theyr Powere.

*Item*, I Wol, that the sayd oon Priest found, and the sayd *Obyte* observyd, after the Rate before sayd, al the Surplus of the sayd Lands and Tenements in *Southwarke*, be put in a Purse by itself, and laid in the common Hutche of the sayd College, only to be spent for the Maintenance of the sayd Lands and Tenements, by the Discretion of the sayd Maister and Fellows, &c. and not to be applyed to any other Use, except in an extreme Cause of Necessity, &c.

*Robert Chartsey*, one of the Sheriffs, 1548.

*Sir William Rowe*, Ironmonger, Mayor, 1593.

*Samuel Thornhill*, 1597.

*Walter Blundel* had a Chantry there, the 14th of *Edward II.*

### MONUMENTS.

ON an antient Tomb in the Chancel was this Inscription :

Lo here the Lady *Margaret North*,  
in Tomb and Earth doth lie ;  
Of Husbands four the faithful Spouse,  
whose Fame shall never die.  
One *Andrew Fraunces* was the first,  
the second *Robert*, hight,  
Surnamed *Chartsey*, Alderman :  
*Sir David Brooke*, a Knight,  
Was third. But he that passed all,  
and was in Number fourth,  
And for his Virtue made a Lord,  
was call'd *Sir Edward North*.  
These all together do I wish  
a joyful Rising Day :  
That of the Lord, and of his Christ,  
all Honour they may say.

*Obiit 2 Die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.*

ON an antient Tomb in the South Wall.

Hic jacet *Simon Bennington*, Civis & Pannarius London. Sustentatorum istius Capellæ, ac unius Capellani, in eadem divina quotidie celebrantis. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

ON a Grave-stone on the Ground well plated :

Hic incineratur Corpus quondam *Galfredi Bulayne*, Civis, Merceri, & Mayoris London. Qui ab hac — Ann. Dom. 1493, cujus Animæ Pax sit perpetua, Amen.

The Word (*now thus*) 32 Times disperfed in Brass all over the Grave-stone.

N<sup>o</sup> 37. VOL. I.

Hic jacet *Thomas Boleyn*, de Comitatu *Norfolcia*, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo Die Mensis Aprilis, An. Dom. 1471, Cujus, &c.

ON an antient Tomb, East, in the Wall :

Here lieth *Sir Richard Gresham*, Knt. some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, and *Audrey* his first Wife, by whom he had Issue, *Sir John Gresham* and *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knights, *William* and *Margaret* : Which *Sir Richard* deceased the 20th Day of *February*, Anno Domini 1548, and the third Year of King *Edward VI*'s Reign : And *Audrey* deceased the 28th Day of *December*, Anno Domini 1522.

ON a Grave-stone plated before the Tomb :

Here lieth the Body of *Geffery Fielding*, some Time Lord Mayor of this City, and *Angel* his Wife, and *Thomas*, *Richard*, and *John*, Sons of the said *Geffery*, A. D. 1517.

ON an antient Marble Tomb in the North Side of the Choir.

Hic jacet *Johannes Marshall*, Civis & Mercerus Civitatis London. Qui quidem *Johannes* obiit 4 Die Januarii, An. Dom. 1498, & *Joanna* Uxor ejus, quæ quidem *Joanna* obiit 18 Die Decembris 1484. Quorum, &c.

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of the Lady *Alice Avenon*, being one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Thomas Huchen*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, whose last Husband was *Sir Alexander Avenon*, Alderman and late Lord Mayor of LONDON : Her second Husband was *John Blundell*, of LONDON, Mercer, by whom she had Issue one Son, named *Philip*, deceased, and eight Daughters, whereof five lived until they were married : And they were Coheirs to their Father, namely, *Elizabeth*, married unto *Edmond Hogan*, of LONDON, Mercer ; *Mary*, unto *Sir Gerard Creekar*, of *Oxfordshire*, Knight ; *Theodora*, married first unto *John Denton*, of *Oxfordshire*, Gent. and after unto *Justinian Champneis*, of *Kent*, Esq ; *Anne*, married to *Thomas Cordel*, of LONDON, Mercer ; and *Susanna*, unto *Richard Freston*, of LONDON, Gent. The which *Alice Blundell*, in the Time of her Widowhood, left a Foundation within the Mercers Hall in LONDON, for thirteen Penny-Loaves of good sweet Bread, to be given (in her Name) among thirteen poor Folks of this Parish of *St. Lawrence* in the Old Jewry, every Sunday at Morning Prayer for ever, in the Presence of the Worshipful of the same Parish. And her first Husband was *Hugh Methwold* of LONDON, Mercer, by whom she had Issue, *William*, her Son and Heir, and a Daughter named *Anne*, deceased. The which Dame *Alice* departed this World, the 21st Day of *November*, Ann. Dom. 1574, unto whom God send (through *Jesus Christ*) a joyful Resurrection. Amen. *Ætatis sue* 61.

*Qualis Vita, Finis ita.*

ON a small Monument against a Pillar in the North Isle :

Hereunder resteth, in assured Hope of the Resurrection, the Bodies of *John Fox*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, and *Johanna* his Wife : Whose Lives, as they were blameless and holy, so their End was full of Peace. The said *John* was the Founder of the Free-School of *Deane*, in the County of *Cumberland*. Besides 18*d.* weekly to an Alms-Man, belonging to the Goldsmiths Hall : And other charitable Deeds,



to the poor Prisoners, and Hospitals in the City of LONDON: The Memory of whose good Deeds, God grant others to do the like. The said *John*, being of the Age of 78, fell on Sleep the 8th Day of *June* 1597. And *Johanna* his Wife, of the Age of 87, departed this Life the 9th of *February* 1600.

*Fiducia Christianorum, Resurrectio Mortuorum.*

A fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North Side, with this Inscription:

Deo O. M.

Memoriae & posteris sacrum.

Hic in Choro intra Cancellas, sub medio sacrae Mensae, Franciscæ Filia Tho. Walker, de Beconfield, Armig. Dilectissimi Conjugis Gulielmi Bosveli, hujus Ecclesiae Vicarii, sub Spe gloriosae Resurrectionis, Cineres & Exuviae reponuntur.

Leetissima Fœmina, Vultu, Moribus, Gestu, Incessu, Vestitu, Venusta, Modestissima; Lingua pauciloqua, Maledica nunquam; sacrae Lectioni, Lachrymis & Precibus assidua; Deo devotissima, Marito fidelissima, Amicis gratissima; In Re familiari, & libera & provida; Pauperibus (quoad Facultates) indulgentissima; Bonis chara, malis invisa, omnibus æqua; post pie & sine strepitu pacifice transactam Vitam, circa medium Ætatis, Anno Salutis 1630, ult. Oct. Dominico Requievit in Domino.

Bene dixit, & bene tacuit,  
Bene vixit, & bene latuit.

Mœstissimus Maritus (cujus per Latera transfixa jacet) L. M. Q. fero tandem, sed & fero posuit.

Quicumque hanc Tabulam temeraris malæ Conscientiæ Reus esto.

Ipse post illam vixit, sed vitam vix vitalem; Annum nec integrum, demumque moriens, Octob. 3, Anno 1631. Hic juxta cum illa sepultus jacet.

Natus fuit Bristolæ, ubi primis Literis institutus, postea Oxonii in Artibus Magistratum, & in Theologia Baccalaureatum, Adeptus est, Balioensis Collegii Socius, unde cum Domino Johanne Digbeio, Comite Bristol. in Hispaniam, Legato Regio, profectus, per An. 5. plus minus illi a sacris ibidem inservivit. Tandemque Reverfus a Collegio Baliol. hujus Ecclesiae Vicaria, & a Domino Digbeio, Rectoria Ecclesiae de Horton juxta Colbrooke, in Com. Buck. donatus, postquam diu cum infirmo Corpore, Mens vegeta colluctata fuisset, postremum hic in Domo Vicariatus hujus, placide & pie in Christo obdormivit. Anno Ætat. 50, Sobole relicta nulla.

Ingenium floridum, Mores ingenui, Manus larga, Pectus apertum.

Gulielmus Bosvelus, hujus Ecclesiae Vicarius  
per An. 15.

Qui obiit Octob. ult. 1631.  
Et Uxor ejus, Octob. ult. 1630.

THIS was written upon his Grave-stone in the Chancel, under the Communion-Table.

A very fair Monument over-against it, on the South Side of the Chancel:

Christi quibus obierunt Anni Istihinc  
Numerantur.

1619.

Apocalypf. cap. 14. vers. 13.  
Beat I qVI In DoMIno qViesCVnt.

1624.

Prima ad Corinth. cap. 15. vers. 57.

Deo sIt gratIa qVI trIbVIt

Nob Is (fatI) VICTorIaM.

At the lower End of this rich Tomb this:

Memoriae Sacrum.

Richardi Pyot, nuper Civis, & Celeberrimæ hujus Civitatis Aldermanni venerabilis, necnon Margeriæ Pyot Uxoris suæ, ut Fidelissimæ, ita & Religiosissimæ.

He died the 19th of *January*, A.D. 1619.  
She the 28th of *February* 1624.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, was a handsome Monument with this Inscription:

M. S.

Prudens Senator Mercimonii Indici,  
Vigil Magister integræ famæ & Rei,  
Domi Beatus conjuge atque liberis,  
Poterat videri seculo felix suo,  
Nisi lapidasset tot bona infestus silex,  
Silex latentos cuspide lanians sinus,  
Sed Christianus id mali vertit bene  
Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam fastidiens,  
Mercator Audax, Avidus unici Deo,  
Hac unione reliqua mutavit libens.

Sub hoc Marmore expectat Resurrectionem Gulielmus Haliday ex Antiqua Halidaiorum Familia in Comitatu Glocest. Civis & Senator Londinensis, singulare, Integritatis, Prudentiæ & Pietatis, Exemplar. Is postquam VII Annos inter purpuratos Patres Urbis Rebus cum magna Æquitatis & Sapientiæ laude vacasset, Indiæ Societati prope Biennium, quantum per Ægritudinem licebat, summa cura præfuisset.

Longis ex Calculo Doloribus fractus  
Mente semper intacta, inter suorum  
Amplexus & Lachrymas, bonis desideratus,  
Placide Animam suo Creatori reposuit.

Anno Ætatis 58, Feb. 14, Anno Dom.  
1623.

Marito dilectissimo Susanna Henrici Roe Equitis, quondam Prætoris Urbani Filia, Amisso Compare suavissimo. M. P.

Parenti dulcissimo Anna Uxor Henrici Mildmei Equitis, ex Nobilif. Mildmæorum Profapia, in Comitatu *Effexiæ*.

Margareta nupta Edwardo Hungerford, Militi ex illustri Hungerfordiorum Domo in Comitatu Wiltoniæ. MM. PP.

A very fair Stone in the South Isle, with this Inscription about it:

Here lieth the Body of *Anne Barker*, the Wife of *John Barker*, of LONDON, Merchant, the Daughter of *Thomas Westrow*, Alderman of LONDON; she deceased the second of *August*, 1629.

IN the Middle of the Stone, with their Arms at the four Corners of it, these Words:

Though we are dead, yet our Lives are hid in Christ with God.

Christ is to me both in Life and Death Advantage.

Though my Flesh faileth, and my Heart also, yet God is the Strength of my Heart, and my Portion forever.



*Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late,  
the Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,  
*Spain's* Foil, Faith's Shield, and Queen of State,  
of Arms, of Learning, Fate, and Chance :  
In Brief, of Women ne're was seen  
So great a Princess, so good a Queen.

Sithe Virtues her immortal made,  
death (envying all that cannot die)  
Her earthy Parts did so invade,  
as in it wrack'd self Majesty.  
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,  
That she still lives in loyal Hearts.

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my  
Course, &c.*

*Obiit 24 Die Martii 1602.  
Anno Regni 45.  
Ætatis suæ 70.*

Now for the Monuments of modern Date in  
this Church, (namely since the Rebuilding of it)  
there be these erected and set up, and Stones  
laid over the Dead.

IN the Chancel against the North Wall:

P. M.

Reverendissimi & Sanctissimi Præfulis JOHAN-  
NIS TILLOTSON, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis,  
Concionatoris olim in hac Ecclesia per Annos  
XXX. celeberrimi. Qui obiit X<sup>o</sup> Kal. De-  
cembr. M,DC,LXXXIV. Ætatis suæ LXIV.  
Hoc posuit Elizabetha Conjux ejus mœstissima.

So far the Inscription; and had it been very  
much longer, it could not have sufficiently set  
forth the Piety, Charity, Learning, and other  
excellent Qualifications of this Great Man; which  
are partly shewn in his elegant Sermons, and in  
that, at his Funeral, preach'd by *Gilbert*, late  
Lord Bishop of *Sarum*.

THE Monument is adorned with his Effigies,  
done in *Basso Relievo*; over his Head a Mitre,  
and Enrichments of Palm-Branches, Cherubs,  
Mantling, and the Arms of the Archiepiscopal  
See, *i.e.* *Saphir*, a *Staff* in *Pale Topaz*, and  
thereon a *cross Pattee*, *Pearl*, surmounted by a  
*Pall* of the last, charged with four *Crosses*, *For-  
mee Fitchee*, *Diamond*, fringed and edged of the  
second.

Impaled with his own Coat, *viz.* *Saphir*, a  
*Bend cottised* between two *Garbs*, *Topaz*.

ANOTHER Monument against the East Wall  
of the North Isle, for the Reverend *Benjamin  
Whitchcote*, S.T.D. some Time Vicar of this  
Church; a most learned and excellent Preacher.  
*Obiit* 1683, aged 74.

THE Inscription thereupon, is as followeth:

Infra Insulam Mediam in Cancellis, situs est  
Reverend. BENJAMIN WHITCHCOTE, S.T.D. ex  
antiqua Prosapia in Agro Salopien. oriundus:  
Olim apud Cantrabrigienses.

Collegii { Emanuelensis Socius,  
Regalis Præpositus Acceptissimus.

Tandem hujusce Ecclesiæ acceptissimus Vicarius.  
Quæ (præter cætera sua Munia) quanta cum laude,  
quali cum fructu præstiterit, Fama magni Nomi-  
nis longe lateque divulgata, vocalius & diutius  
durantissimo Marmore, proclamabit. Venerabilis  
iste Theologus pro spectatissima Probitate, Pru-  
dentia singulari, & Eruditione optima, Doctrinâ  
perquam Divina, Vitaque pari Doctrinæ, Laude

omnimajor. (Quali, qualis, quantus, quantus fuit).  
Post Valetudinem prosperam diu habitam, mor-  
bo, potius quam Senectâ, fractus (Annorum tam-  
men ac Famæ ac Opum satur) Vitam minus vi-  
talem, cum meliori commutavit; Anno post salu-  
tiferum Partum M,DC,LXXXIII. Ætatis suæ  
LXXIV.

UPON the same East Wall is a White Marble  
Monument, with this Inscription:

To the Memory of Mrs. *Mary Browning*,  
Daughter of *John Browning*, Merchant, and  
*Elizabeth* his Wife, who died the 6th of *August*  
1697, aged 13 Years and six Months.

While here entomb'd the Virgin *Ashes* lie,  
Her deathless Soul resides above the Sky:  
To which calm Region of Eternal Day,  
Her younger Sister kindly led the Way;  
Where they their pious Father's Spirit meet,  
And with transporting Joy each other greet.  
How welcome must they be to Angels there,  
Who were themselves so like to Angels here:  
In Bliss they dwell, while, to their lasting Fame,  
Their Mourning Mother raised this Marble

(Frame :  
Who second Nuptials for two Nymphs deccas'd,  
With Recompence of two sweet Sons are blessed.  
Long may those charming *Birds* on Earth be  
(heard,  
And then to sing in Paradise prefer'd.

*William Bird* died the 2d of *October* 1698,  
aged four Years and a half.

One charming *Bird* to Paradise is flown;  
Yet are we not of Comfort quite bereft,  
Since one of this fair Brood is still our own,  
And still to cheer our drooping Soul is left.  
This stays with us, whilst that his Flight doth  
(take,  
That Earth and Skies may one sweet Confort  
(make.

THE Monument is adorned with the Figure  
of the said *Mary*, as big as the Life, over whose  
Head are two Cherubs, and two weeping at her  
Feet. She has her Left Arm resting on an Urn,  
and placed under a gilded Curtain; also Death's  
Head, &c. and these Arms:

ON a Lozenge Gules, two Bends wavy, the  
first Argent, second Or.

*John Davis*, Son of *Richard Davis*, 1681,  
and *Richard*, Son of the same *Richard*, 1691;  
and *Christian* his Daughter, 1696.

*James Ware*, 1672, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife,  
1699.

*John Browning*, 1687; by him lie his Daugh-  
ters, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*.

*Augustin Munford*, 1666; also *Richard* his  
Son, 1695, and *Anne* his Wife, 1698; and *Au-  
gustin* his eldest Son, 1701.

AGAINST the West Wall of this North  
Isle a fair Monument with three Effigies half Way,  
in Stone, of a Man and two Women; *viz.* *Wil-  
liam Haliday*, Alderman of the City, died 1623,  
and *Susanna* his Wife, after married to *Robert*  
Earl of *Warwick*, died 1645, and *Anne* his eldest  
Daughter, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Knt.  
died 1656.

UNDER the Man, is this Inscription: In or  
near this Place lieth interred the Body of *William  
Haliday*, Alderman of the City of LONDON,  
with his Wife, Sister of Sir *Henry Row* of *Sha-  
kelwell*,



kelwel in the County of *Middlesex*. By whom he had two Daughters, *Anne*, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and *Margaret*, married to Sir *Edward Hungerford*, below mentioned: He died about the 14 of *March*, 1623, being a worthy Magistrate of this City. Who for his Piety, Charity and Prudence, deserveth immortal Fame.

UNDER the Woman on the Right Hand, *SUSANNA* Relict of *William Haliday*: After married to *Robert Earl of Warwick*, Admiral of the Seas. She departed this Life, and was buried in this Church the 21st of *Jan*. 1645.

UNDER the Woman on the Left, *ANNE*, eldest Daughter of *William Haliday*, by *Susanna* his Wife, married to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Kt. by whom she had five Children, two Sons, and three Daughters. The second Daughter, named *Diana Maria*, about seven Years of Age, was buried in this Place *Sept*. 26, 1643. This *ANNE* departed this Life about the 12th of *March* 1656.

A N Inscription underneath instructs who erected this comely Monument, viz. Dame *Margaret Hungerford*, who by her last Will appointed a Monument to be set up for her Family, in this Church, when it was rebuilt. She was Relict and Executrix of Sir *Giles Hungerford*, Kt. who was Executor to Dame *Margaret Hungerford*, Relict of Sir *Edward*, Knight of the *Bath*, his eldest Brother.

FLAT Stones in the Middle Isle, lying over *Robert Monteth*, Merchant, third Son of *James Monteth* of *Greenwich*, Gent. 1684.

*Anne Adams*, Widow, 1684.

*Margaret*, first married to *John Robins*, Citizen and Pewterer of *LONDON*; afterwards to *Robert Petty* of *Otteford* in *Kent*, Gent. died at *Otteford*, 1684.

*Francis Lane*, School-master, 1685.

South Isle. Flat Stones over

*Elizabeth Gilbert*, Widow, 1687.

THREE and all the Children of *Will. Hopkins*, B. D. and *Avarill* his Wife, taken away within ten Months, viz. *William* five Years old, 1685; *George* three Years old, 1684; and *Avarill* eight Months old, 1684.

*William Smith*, Son of *Thomas Smith*, Gent. 1674. And *Elizabeth Smith* his Mother, 1694.

AGAINST the Wall in this Isle Monuments for

*Christopher Goodfellowe*, Serjeant at Law, Judge of one of the Sheriffs Courts, deceased 1690, aged 74. And *John Goodfellowe* his Son, one of the City Counsel, and after Town-Clerk, 1700. Aged 45.

*Elizabeth Rawstorne*, Daughter of *Edwin Browne*, and Wife of Sir *William Rawstorne*, Kt. and Sheriff of *LONDON* 1678. She died 1675; aged 29.

IN this Vault rest the Ashes of the *Rawstornes* and the *Baxters*, Families whom Love and Affinity have joined together.

*Peter Patten*, M. A. 1673.

North Isle, West End, these Flat Stones thus inscribed:

Hic inhumatur Corpus *Janae*, uxoris *Thomae Dugdale*, Civis *Londini*, Filiae *Ambrosii Audry* de *Melkham* in Com. *Wilts*, Generosi, &c. She died *Sept*. 17, 1692. Aetat. 31.

Also the Body of *Tho. Dugdale*, died *December* 2, 1711. Aetat. 52. And his only Daughter, who died *April* 7, 1713.

NEXT to this. Underneath lieth interred the Body of *Mary Goddard*, Relict of *Tho. Goddard*, of *Rudloe-house* in the Parish of *Bocks*, in the County of *Wilts*, first Daughter of *Ambrose Audry* of *Melkam* in the said County, Gent. who departed this Life *December* 17, 1707. Aetat. 50.

IN this Church were two Fraternities, or Guilds, founded in the Reign of King *Edward III*; the one of the *Holy Trinity*, were bound to set up a Wax Light to burn before a certain Image of the Crucifix, and that all the Brethren and Sisters should come to the said Church in the Feast of the *Exaltation* of the Cross, and there be present at the Mass, and offer a Penny.

THE other Fraternity was founded in the Honour and Worship of our Lord *JESUS CHRIST*, of his Blessed Mother, our Lady *St. Mary*, and of *St. Anne*, whose Image stood in the Chapel of *St. John* in the Church of *St. Lawrence* in the *Fewry*, beginning on the Day of *St. Anne* in the Year of the Reign of King *Edward III*. After the Conquest, the 46th of *Alexander Seyvyle*, *William Reymond*, *Thomas Adam*, and *William atte Brigge*, were the Keepers of this Fraternity of *St. Anne*.

ONE of the Articles of this Guild was, "If any of the Company be of wicked Fame of his Body, and take other Wives than his own. Or if he be a single Man, and be hold a common Lecher, or Contehour, or Rebel of his Tongue, he shall be warned of the Warden three Times; and if he will not himself amend, he shall pay to the Wardens al his Arrerages that he oweth to the Company, and he shall be put off for evermore. So that the good Men of the Company be not flander'd because of him.

PROVISION also was here made, for such as fell under Misfortune by Sicknes, or by Robbery by Land or by Water, or by Fire, or by Old Age, or by Chance to lose Hand, Finger, or other Member of his Body, wherefore he may not work, and live of his Craft; so that it be not at his Fault, but at his Defence, by Record of his Neighbours: And if he have well and truly payd his Quarteridges and other Things, as the good Men of the Company do; he shall have of the Silver of the Quarteridges of the Box every Week, for Term of his Life, x Pence Half-penny in helping of his Sustenance, he prayug for all the Company: And at his dying shall have the Light and Masses, as is before-said.

AND if any Man be of good State, and use him to ly long in Bed; and at rising of his Bed, will not work, but win his Sustenance, and keep his House, and go to the Tavern, to the Wine, or to the Ale, to wrastring, to schetyng, (i. e. shooting) and in this Maner falleth poor, and left his Cattel in his Defaut for Succour; and trust to be holpen by the Fraternity; that Man shall never have Good, nor Help of the Companie, neither in his Life, nor at his Death; but he shall be put off for evermore of the Companie, &c.

THESE are some of the Articles of this and such like Guilds, which the Citizens were very fond of entering themselves Members of in the Reign of King *Edward III*; but were narrowly look'd into about the Middle of *Richard II*.

No



No Gifts, Legacies, or Bequests, are belonging to this Church or Parish, as it was given in at the Parochial Visitation, Anno 1693. But there are two Weekly Lectures, one preached on *Tuesdays*, at 30 *l. per Annum* Another on *Thursdays*, also at 30 *l. per Annum*.

THERE is one Grammar-School kept over the Vestry.

THERE was no Parsonage or Vicarage-House before the Fire. Since the Fire, the Parish took a Piece of Ground of the City of London, for a certain Number of Years, at the yearly Rent of 20 *l.* and there built an House for the Vicar.

THE Glebe does not now appear; but in the Parochial Visitation, An. 1636, in the Presentment, was brought in Rent for two Tenements at 8 *l. per Annum*.

THE Master and Scholars of *Baliol College* in *Oxford* are the Impropietors of this Church. And a Law-Suit arising between them and the Parish, for Arrears of the said impropriate Tithes in the Year 1694, both Parties referred themselves to the final Determination of Sir *Nicholas Lechmere*, and Sir *John Powel*, Knts. two of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and bound themselves in the Penalty of 500 *l.* by Obligation, to stand to their Arbitrament; which was, to pay to *John Sayer*, Clerk, the Lessee, in full Discharge of all Arrears. The Inhabitants or Occupiers of Houses in the Parish to pay unto the Master and Scholars of the said College 150 *l.* free of all Taxes, at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. And, hereafter, the said Parish to pay their Tithes for ever, unto the said Master and Scholars, or their Lessee, according to the Rate to which the Inhabitants were assessed, in a Schedule annexed. The Chancel, for ever hereafter, to be repaired by the Inhabitants, they receiving the Profits of the Burials there. The said Master and Scholars, to pay to the Vicar of the Parish, within 10 Days, 40 *l.* for two Years past, and 20 *l. per Ann.* for ever, to the said Vicar, and his Successors. Which said 20 *l.* had been always paid by the College to the Vicar. This Award to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, at the Charge of the College, within two Years after the Date of these Presents, being 20 Jan. 6. W. III. 1694. In which Act it appears, that the Rate of the Houses in the above-mention'd Schedule, amounted to 150 *l. per Annum*, free of all Taxes; and to be paid by Quarterly Payments; and was to be in full Discharge of all Tithes, and Ecclesiastical Dues whatsoever.

To this Parish is united that of *St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street*, which is mostly in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, but Part in *Bread-street* Ward.

THE Living is valued by Act of Parliament at 124 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 18 *l. 5 d.*

THE Vicar is the Rev. Dr. *William Best*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Shorey*.

PRAYERS are at Eleven in the Morning, and Seven in the Evening daily. Here is a good Organ.

THE Gift Sermons are one on every *Tuesday*, by some of our most noted Ministers; the Rev. Dr. *Trapp* is the present Lecturer; it was given by the Lady *Cambden* above sixty Years ago; as also *Thursday* the same, by the Rev. Dr. *Middleton*; *Friday* Lecturer the Rev. Dr. *Best* the Vicar.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-wardens  
for *St. Laurence*; one  
for *Milk-street* Parish.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

Uncertain in both  
Parishes.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cateaton-street*, *Blackwell-hall Passage*; Part of *Ironmonger-lane*; Part of *King-street*; Part of *Thrum-street*, or *Cross-street*; Part of *Lawrence-lane*; *Castle-court*; Part of *Mumford's-court*, *Guildhall-yard*; Part of *Aldermanbury*, *Fountain-court*; Part of *Lad-lane*; Part of *Milk-street*.

NUMBER of Houses 167.

IN this Parish, a famous Man, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper to Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Father of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, the great Philosopher, had a Messuage in King *Edward's* Reign, where he then lived; and in the 2d of the said King, purchased it of him, together with other Messuages and Tenements.

Now for the present State of this Ward. The Streets and Lanes in this Ward, are these following:

*Cheap Ward*, on the North Side, begins about 54 Feet from the East Corner of *Milk-street*, and runs-Eastward to the West End of the *Poultry*. And on the South Side, from about 33 Feet West of *Bow-lane* Corner, runs Eastward to the Entrance into *Bucklersbury*. *Honey-lane* Market hath the East Part of it, a little Westward of the Market-House. *Old Jewry*, the South Part on both Sides, as far as Baron *Suasso's* House, which is about 136 Feet. *Bucklersbury*, all the Street on both Sides, except about 80 Feet of the East End. *Pancrafts-lane*, on both Sides, for 60 Feet, and then on the North Side only to *King-street*. *New Queen-street* on both Sides, as far as *Pancrafts-lane* on the East Side, and *George-yard* on the West. The *Poultry* on the North Side from *Cheapside*, to the East Corner of *St. Mildred's Church*. And on the South Side, from *Cheapside* to the Corner of *Stocks-market*.

*Ironmonger-lane*, the Whole. *New King-street*, the Whole. *St. Laurence-lane*, the Whole. *Cateaton-street*, on the North Side, from the West Corner of *St. Laurence Jewry Church*, to within 25 Feet of *Bassishaw-street*; and on the South Side, from about 96 Feet West of *St. Laurence Church*, to about 40 Feet beyond *Ironmonger-lane* Eastwards.

*Bow-lane* hath not above 48 Feet on the West Side of the North End; and about 60 Feet on the East Side of the North End. All *Guildhall*, and the Fore-Court, is in this Ward, but not *Blackwell-hall*.

*Cheapside* is a very stately spacious Street, adorned with lofty Buildings, well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, and other great Dealers. The Street (which is throughout of an equal Breadth) begins Westward at *Pater-noster-row*, by which the Conduit stood, and in a strait Line runs to the *Poultry*; and from thence to the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. But the whole Street lying in several Wards, the Courts and Alleys will be taken Notice of as they lie in their respective Wards. And as this Street is yet esteemed the principal High Street in the City, so it was formerly graced with a great Conduit, a Standard, and a stately Cross; which last was pulled down in the Civil Wars. In the last Part, almost over-against *Mercers Chapel*, stood a great Conduit; but this Conduit standing almost in the Middle of the Street, being incommodious for Coaches and Carts, was thought fit by the Magistracy, after the great Fire, to be taken down, and not rebuilt.

ADJOINING to this Street, on the North Side, is *Honey-lane* Market, the former Lane, and other Buildings, being, since the Fire of LONDON, converted into this Market; among which Buildings, was the Parish-Church of *Albhallows Honey-lane*, which not being thought proper



proper to be rebuilt. The Parish is united to St. *Mary le Bow*, as before taken Notice of.

THIS Market is well served every Week, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*, with Provisions. The Place taken up by this Market is spacious, being in Length, from East to West, 193 Feet; and from North to South, 97 Feet. In the Middle, is a large and square Market-house, standing on Pillars, with Rooms over it, and a Bell-Tower in the Midst. There is in the Market 135 standing Stalls for Butchers, with Racks, Blocks, and other Necessaries; all covered over, to shelter them from the Injury of Weather; and also, several Stalls for Fruiterers. The West-End of the Market lieth open to *Milk-street*, where there is a Cock of Conduit Water, for the Use of the Market. There are two other Passages unto it, that is, one out of St. *Laurence-lane*, besides that which comes out of *Cheapside*; which Passages are inhabited by Grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Victuallers, and Cheesemongers. On the North-West Corner of this Market is *Robin-Hood-alley*, being a Passage into *Milk-street*. *Trump-alley* lieth against *Bow Church*, which, turning Eastward, falleth into St. *Laurence-lane*. This Alley is indifferent in the middle Part, but the Entrances are but narrow.

*Mercers Chapel* is a very handsome Building, containing, besides the Hall where the Company meets about their Affairs, several other Rooms and Apartments, running backwards, with a large Pair of Gates opening into *Ironmonger-lane*. The Front of this Chapel is in *Cheapside*; over the Portico is the Figure of a Maiden's-Head with a Coronet on, and her Hair dishevelled, as there is upon many Houses on each Side of it, between the End of *Ironmonger-lane*, and the Old *Jewry*, about 11 in Number, which, we suppose, to belong to the Company, that being their Arms.

THE Old *Jewry*, East of this Chapel, hath but a little Part in this Ward, as was shewed before; the rest is in *Coleman-street Ward*.

ON the South-End and West-Side of this Street, stood the Parish-Church of St. *Mary Colechurch*. In this Part of the Old *Jewry* is *Dove-court*, being but ordinary, and is a Passage into *Grocers-alley*.

THEN on the South-Side of *Cheapside*, and over-against *Mercers Chapel* is *Bird-in-hand-alley*, which is but indifferent. *Feathers-court*, which is also but ordinary. *Golden-leg-court*, or *Leg-court*, over-against St. *Laurence-lane*, but narrow, and none of the best. *Crown-court*, also opposite to St. *Laurence-lane*; a very handsome open Place, with good Houses, neatly kept and well inhabited.

*Bluckersbury* turneth out of *Cheapside*, and runs on the Back-Side of the *Poultry* unto *Wallbrook*; a Street very well built and inhabited.

*Barge-yard*, a handsome open Place, well inhabited, having some large Houses at the upper End.

TOWARDS the West End of this Street, and on the South Side, is *Pancras-lane*, which falleth into *Queen-street*. The North Side of which Lane is in this Ward; and the South in *Cordwainers Ward*. On this North Side of the Lane, were two Parish-Churches, viz. St. *Pancras Soper-lane*, and St. *Bennet Sherehog*. That of St. *Pancras* was consumed in the Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt; but the Parish was united to St. *Mary Le Bow*: And the Place where the Church stood, is enclosed for a Burial Place for the Parishioners. And over Part of it, upon Columns, stands a Cistern to receive Water, which formerly came to the great Conduit at the East End of *Cheapside*.

THE Parish-Church of St. *Bennet Sherehog*, was seated also on the North Side of *Pancras-lane*, and formerly called St. *Sithe's Church*. The Prior of St. *Mary Overies* was Patron of this Church: It was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt. But the small Parish is united unto St. *Stephen Wallbrook*; and the Place where the Church stood, is severed with a Brick Wall, for a Burying Place for the Inhabitants.

*New Queen-street*, so called, as being a new Street since the Fire of LONDON, built in the Place of *Soper-lane*, but much broader. Which said Street fronts *New King-street*: which was also made so spacious for the Grace of *Guildhall*, that fronteth both.

THE Part of the Street in this Ward, goeth no further than *Pancras-lane*, on the East Side, and to *Weld-court* on the West Side; which is a very large Place, with an open Passage, and well inhabited, which falls into *George-yard*: This Yard hath a Passage into *Bow-lane*, and hath but a small Part in this Ward; the like hath *George-yard*, as hath also *Weld-court*, the greatest Part being in *Cordwainers Ward*, where they are taken Notice of.

THE *Poultry*, a very great Thoroughfare for Coaches, Carts, and Foot-Passengers, being seated in the Heart of the City, and leading to and from the *Royal-Exchange*; and from thence to *Fleet-street*, the *Strand*, *Westminster*, and the Western Parts: And therefore well inhabited by great Tradesmen. It begins on the West, by the Old *Jewry*, where *Cheapside* ends, and reaches to the *Stocks Market* by *Cornhill*. On the North Side is *Scalding-alley*; a large Place, containing two or three Allies, and a square Court with good Buildings, and well inhabited; but the greatest Part is in *Bread-street Ward*, where it is mentioned.

St. *Mildred's Poultry*: This Church is neatly built of Free-stone, with a graceful Dial hanging over into the Street. The Church was destroyed in the great Fire of LONDON, and rebuilt as now it is; and to this is united the Parish of St. *Mary Colechurch*.

SOMEWHAT West of this Church is the *Poultry Compter*, being the Prison belonging to one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, for all such as are arrested within the City and Liberties thereof. It has been a Prison for some Hundreds of Years past, and might possibly be called *Compter*, because those who are detained are obliged to accompt for the Cause of their Commitment before they are set at Liberty.

BESIDES this Prison, there is another in *Wood-street*, of the same Nature, for the other Sheriff.

THE Charge of these Prisons is committed to the Sheriffs, who always enter into their Office on the 28th of *September*, which is the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel, and are accordingly sworn to the Charge of the said Office.

UNDER the Sheriffs there are divers other Officers belonging alike to both *Compters*, who give Security to the Sheriffs for their true and faithful Execution of their several Offices.

I. The first and principal Officer, next to the Sheriff, is the Secondary, whose Office is to return Writs, mark Warrants, impanel Juries for the Courts both above and below, and also for the Sessions.

II. The Clerk of the Papers, whose Office is to impanel Juries for the Sheriffs Court; he enters up Judgment, and makes out all Processes for the Sheriffs Courts.

III. Four Clerk Sitters, who enter *Actions*, take *Bails*, receive *Verdicts* after Trials, &c.

IV. Eighteen



IV. Eighteen *Serjeants* at Mace, and every *Serjeant* hath his *Yeoman*. Their Office is to arrest, execute all *Processes*, serve *Writs* and *Executions* upon *ACTIONS*, and *Summons* from above, as well as from the Courts below; and each of the *Serjeants* give 400 *l.* Security to the *Sheriff*, for the due Execution of their Office. They wear blue coloured Cloth Gowns, which are allowed them by the *Sheriffs*, yearly, which they always wear upon their Waiting Days. Four of these *Serjeants*, and as many *Yeomen* out of each *Compter*, wait upon their respective *Sheriffs* daily, and during the Time of Sessions, double the Number. At which Time, in the Mornings, they bring the Prisoners down from *Newgate* to the Sessions-House, put them in the Dock, and wait there all Day, and return the Prisoners back to the Jail at Night; and upon the Execution-days see the condemned Prisoners executed.

UNTO each *Compter* also belongs a Master-Keeper, and under him two Turnkeys, and other Servitors.

THE poorer Sort of Prisoners, as well in this *Compter* as in that in *Wood-street*, receive daily Relief from the *Sheriff's* Table, of all the broken Meat and Bread; and there are divers Gifts given by several well disposed People, towards their Subsistence, of which the following Names are mentioned by Mr. *Styke*. And besides these, there are other Benevolences frequently sent to all the Prisoners in LONDON, by charitable Persons, many of which do conceal their Names, doing it only for Charity sake. And there are other Gifts, some for the Releasement of such as lie in only for Prison-Fees; and for others, for the Release of such whose Debts are small.

BENEFACTORS to this Compter.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. William Lambe, Clothworker	06	00	0
Mr. Robert Dove, Merchant-Taylor	05	00	0
Sir Woolston Dixie, Skinner	10	00	0
The Lady Ramsey	10	00	0
Mr. Ric. Jacob, Vintner, per An.	02	00	0
John Fuller, Esq; per An.	02	00	0
Mr. John Kendrick, Draper, per An.	02	00	0
Baptist, Lord Hicks	10	00	0

THESE Persons gave the like Charity to *Wood-street Compter*.

The Officers of the Compter at present are:

Philip Jennings, Esq; Secondary.  
Mr. Myers, } Prothonotaries of both  
Mr. Dann, } Compters.

Clerk of the PAPERS.

Mr. William Stewart.

Four CLERKS SITTERS.

Mr. Peter Burton,  
Mr. James Mount,  
Mr. Edward Hasted, and  
Mr. John Waiteman.

KEEPER.

James Loddington, Esq;

*Grocers-alley*. This Alley is ordinary, and generally inhabited by Alehouse-keepers, called *Spunging-houses*; for that the *Serjeants* belonging to the *Poultry-Compter*, bring their Prisoners

to these Houses, and there lock them up, until such Time as they do make an Agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the Prison; which sometimes is a great Convenience.

ON the West Side of this Alley is a Passage into the *Old Jewry*, through *Dove-court*. At the upper-End of this Alley is *Grocers-hall*, already mentioned.

THEN Westward is *Old Jewry*, and then *Ironmonger-lane*. This Lane cometh out of *Cateaton-street*, and falleth into *Cheapside*. 'Tis a Place well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. On the East Side is *Church-alley*, which hath an open Free-Stone Passage on the South Side of St. Olave's Church-yard into the *Old Jewry*. And on the West Side of this Lane is a Passage into *New King-street*. In this Lane was the Parish-Church of St. Martin's *Ironmonger-lane*, and being burnt down in the Fire of LONDON is not rebuilt, but the Parish is united to St. Olave *Jewry*.

MORE West is *New King-street*, built since the Fire of LONDON; a very spacious Street, garnished with very good Buildings, which are well inhabited by *Norwich Factors*, and other Wholesale Dealers.

IT comes out of *Cheapside* and falls into *Cateaton-street*, right against *Guildhall*. On the West Side of this Street is an open Passage, or rather a short Street, which goes into St. Laurence-lane, but hath, as yet, no Name given it.

STILL West the next Lane is St. Laurence-lane, so called from St. Laurence Church, seated at the lower End fronting the Lane, and standing in *Cateaton-street*. This Lane is well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. On the West Side is an open Passage, which leadeth to *Honey-lane*, viz. *Duke-street*. On the same Side is the old Inn called *Blossom's Inn*: It hath the Sign of St. Laurence upon a *Grid-iron*, in a Border of Flowers and Blossoms. This Inn is very large, and much resorted to by Carriers, &c. and has a Back Gate into *Honey-lane Market*.

MORE Westward and on the same Side is *Castle-court*, which is indifferent broad, with good Houses. It has a Passage into *Montford's-court*, which leads into *Milk-street*; but not in this Ward.

*Cateaton-street* comes from the Corner of *Milk-street*, and goes to *Bassishaw-street*. It is a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. On the North Side, somewhat East from St. Laurence-lane, is *Blackwell-hall-court*, so called, as adjoining to *Blackwell-hall*, into which it hath an Entrance. This *Blackwell-hall* and the Lord Mayor's Chapel take up the East Side of *Guildhall-court* or *Yard*, which is very spacious; on the North Side is the Front of *Guildhall*; on the West Side are new Brick Buildings, supported by Pillars; the Rooms are for Offices, and under them the Place lies open for the convenient standing of the Coaches and Horses of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

As to the Power, Customs, and Practices of the several Courts kept in *Guildhall*, they will be treated of when we come to the Government of the City.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable and a Beadle, with 25 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of February.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, 12 Common-Council-Men, 11 Constables, nine Scavengers, 12 Men for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 72 *l.* 16 *s.* and in the *Exchequer* at 72 *l.* 11 *s.*

The Alderman is Robert Kendall, Esq;



## C H A P. IV.

## C O L E M A N - S T R E E T W A R D.

Coleman-  
street Ward.

**N**EXT to Cheap Ward, on the North Side thereof is Coleman-street Ward, which begins also in the East, on the Course of Wallbrook, in Lothbury, and runs West, (on the South Side) to the End of Ironmonger-lane, and on the North Side to the West Corner of Basinghall-street. On the South Side of Lothbury is the Street called the Old Jewry, more than one half of which, on both Sides the Way, is of this Ward.

ON the North Side lies Coleman-street, whereof the Ward takes its Name, wholly on both Sides to London-wall; and from that North End along by the Wall and Moorgate, East, to the Course of Wallbrook. And again, from Coleman-street, West, to the Iron Grates, are the Bounds of this Ward.

ANTIQUITIES therein to be noted are these:

First, The Street of Lothbery, Lathbery, or Loadbery, (for by all these Names it has been written) took the Name (as it seems) of a Bery, or Court, of old Time there kept, but by whom, is now grown out of Memory. " This Street, " saith Stow, is possessed, for the most part, by " Founders, who cast Candlesticks, Chafing- " Dishes, Spice Mortars, and such like Copper " or Laten Works, and do afterwards turn them " with the Foot, and not with the Wheel, to " make them smooth and bright; which Turn- " ing and Scratching making a loathsome Noise " to the By-Passers, that have not been used to " the like, the Place was therefore by them dis- " dainfully called Lothbury.

ON the South Side of this Street, among the Founders, were some good Houses for Merchants; particularly one that had been the Jews Synagogue, which was defaced by the Citizens of LONDON, after they had slain 700 Jews, and spoiled the Residue of their Goods, in the Year 1262, the 47th of Henry III. And not long after, in the Year 1291, King Edward I. banished the Remnant of the Jews out of England, as aforesaid.

THE said Synagogue being so suppressed, certain Friars got Possession thereof. For in the Year 1257, (saith Matthew Paris) there was seen in LONDON a new Order of Friars, called, De Pœnitentia Jesu, or Fratres de Sacca, because they were apparalled in Sackcloth; who had their House in LONDON, near unto Aldersgate, without the Gate; and had Licence of Henry III. in the 54th of his Reign, to remove from thence to any other Place; and in the 56th, he gave unto them this Jews Synagogue. After which Time, Eleanor the Queen, Wife to Edward I. took into her Protection, and warranted unto the Prior and Brethren De Pœnitentia Jesu Christi, of LONDON, the said Land and Building in Colechurch-street, in the Parish of St. Olave in the Jewry, and St. Margaret in Lothbury; by her granted, with Consent of Stephen de Fulborn, Under-Warden of the Bridge-House, and other Brethren of that House,

for Threescore Marks of Silver, which they received of the said Prior and Brethren of Repentance, towards the Building of the said Bridge.

QUEEN Eleanor's Charter is as follows, as it now remains in the Records of the Chamber of LONDON.

" *Alianora, Dei Gra. &c. Alianor*, by the  
" Grace of God, Queen of England, Lady  
" of Ireland, Dutches of Aquitain, and by our  
" Lord King Henry; To al that shal se or hear  
" this Writing, Greeting in the Lord. Know  
" yee that we are bound and held for us and our  
" Heirs, to defend and warrant against al Men  
" for ever to the Priors and Friars of the Re-  
" pentance of Jesus Christ, abiding in LON-  
" DON, al their Tenements, with al their Ap-  
" purtenances, which the Prior and Friars have  
" in the Street called Colcherchstrate, in the  
" Parish of St. Olaves in the Jewry, and in the  
" Parish of St. Margaret de Lothbury, in the City  
" of LONDON; by the Grant and Confir-  
" mation which we have made to the said Prior  
" and Brethren by this present Writing; with  
" the Assent and Wil of Frier Steven de Fulburn,  
" under Custos of the Bridge-House, and the  
" rest of the Friars of the said House, for sixty  
" Marks of Silver, which we have received of  
" the said Prior and Brethren of Repentance of  
" Jesus Christ, towards the building of the said  
" Bridge, and for the finding of one Chaplain,  
" which the same Prior and Brethren perpetu-  
" ally find at their own Costs, celebrating Ser-  
" vice for the Soul of Richard le Ken. Which  
" Richard bequeathed and assigned al the fore-  
" said Tenement, with al the Appurtenances to  
" the Brethren of the said House of the Bridge,  
" for the Sustentation of one Chaplain to cele-  
" brate Service for his Soul for ever, at their  
" Charges. In witness whereof, &c.

THIS Order of Friars gathered many good Scholars, and multiplied in Number exceedingly, until the Council of Lyons, by the which it was decreed, that (from that Time forth) there should be no more Orders of Begging Friars permitted, but only the four Orders; to wit, the Dominicks, or Preachers; the Minorites, or Grey Friars; the Carmelites, or White Friars, and the Augustines: And so, from that Time, the Begging Friars decreased, and fell to nothing.

IN the Year 1305, Robert Fitzwalter requested and obtained of the said King Edward I. that the same Friars of the Sacce, might assign to the said Robert, their Chapel or Church, of old Time called The Synagogue of the Jews, near adjoining to the Mansion-Place of the same Robert, where now stands Grocers-hall: And the said Synagogue was at the North Corner of the Old Jewry. Robert Large, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1439, kept his Mayoralty in this House, and dwelled there until his dying Day.

THIS House, which stood very probably where Mr. Gibson, the Money Scrivener's, now stands, was of two Parishes, of St. Margaret's,



as opening into *Lothbury*, and of *St. Olave*, as opening into the *Old Jewry*. The aforesaid *Rob. Large* gave liberally to both Parishes, but was buried in *St. Olave's*.

*Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Mayor, *An. Dom.* 1492. dwelt in this House, and kept his Mayoralty there; it was afterwards a Tavern, which had the Sign of the *Wind-mill*. And thus much for this House, some Time the *Jews* Synagogue, afterwards a House of Friars, then a Nobleman's House, after that a Merchant's, wherein Mayoralties have been kept; then a Tavern; and now again the House of a very wealthy and worthy Gentleman.

THEN is the *Old Jewry*, a Street so called of *Jews* some Time dwelling there, and near adjoining, in the Parishes of *St. Olave*, *St. Michael Basing-hall*, *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*, *St. Laurence*, called the *Jewry*, and so West to *Wood-street*. *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, first brought them from *Roan* to inhabit here.

*William Rufus* favoured them so far, that he swore by *Luke's* Face, his common Oath, if they could overcome the Christians, he would be one of their Sect.

*Henry II.* grievously punished them for corrupting his Coin.

*Richard I.* forbade *Jews* and Women to be present at his Coronation, for Fear of Incantments. For breaking of which Commandment, many *Jews* were slain, who being assembled to present the King with some Gift, one of them was struck by a Christian; which some unruly People perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their Houses, and burnt them therein, or slew them at their coming out;

Also the *Jews* at *Norwich*, *St. Edmond's-bury*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, and *Lynn*, were robbed and spoiled; and at *York*, to the Number of 500, besides Women and Children, enter'd a Tower of the Castle, offered Money to be in Surety of their Lives; but the Christians would not take it; whereupon they cut the Throats of their own Wives and Children, and cast them over the Walls on the Christians Heads; and then entering the King's Lodging, they burnt both the House and themselves.

King *John*, in the 11th of his Reign, commanded all the *Jews*, both Men and Women, to be imprisoned and grievously punished, because he would have all their Money. Some of them gave all they had, and promised more, to escape so many Kinds of Torments; for every one of them had one of their Eyes, at least, plucked out. Amongst whom there was one, which being tormented many Ways, would not ransom himself till the King had caused (every Day) one of his great Teeth to be plucked out, by the Space of seven Days; and then he gave the King 10,000 Marks of Silver, to the End they should pull out no more. The said King, at that Time, spoiled the *Jews* of 60,000 Marks.

THE 17th of this King, the Barons broke in to the *Jews* Houses, rifled their Coffers, and with the Stone of their Houses, repaired the Gates and Walls of LONDON.

KING *Henry III.* in the 11th of his Reign, granted to *Semaine*, or *Ballaſter*, the House of *Benomye Mittun* the *Jew*, in the Parish of *St. Michael Basinghaughe*, in which the said *Benomye* dwelt; with the fourth Part of all his Land in that Parish, which *William Elie* held of the Fee of *Hugh Nevill*; and all the Land in *Coleman-street*, belonging to the said *Benomye*; and the fourth Part of the Land in the Parish of *St. Laurence*, which was the Fee of *Tho. Buckerell*, and were escheated to the King, for the Murder which the said *Benomye* committed in the City of LONDON; to hold to the said *Semaine*, and his Heirs, of the King, paying at

VOL. I.

*Easter* a Pair of gilt Spurs, and to do the Service thereof due unto the Lord's Court.

IN like Manner, and for like Services, the King granted to *Guso*, for his Homage, the other Part of the Lands of the said *Benomye* in *St. Michael's* Parish; which *Law* the Painter held, and was the King's Escheat; and the Lands of the said *Benomye*, in the said Parish, which *Walter Turner* held, and 15 Feet of Land, which *Hugh Harman* held, with 15 Iron Ells of Land and an half in the Front of *Ironmonger-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Martin*; which were the said *Benomye's*, of the Fee of the Hospital of *St. Giles*; and which *Adam the Smith* held, with two Stone Houses, which were *Moses* the *Jew* of *Canterbury's*, in the Parish of *St. Olave*; and which are of the Fee of *Arnold le Reus*, and are the King's Escheats aforesaid.

THE 16th of the said *Henry*, the *Jews* in LONDON built a Synagogue; but the King commanded it should be dedicated to our Blessed Lady: And after gave it to the Brethren of *St. Anthony* of *Vienna*; and so it was called *St. Anthony's* Hospital.

THIS King *Henry* founded a Church and House for converted *Jews*, in a new Street by the Temple, whereby it came to pass, that (in short Time) there was gathered a great Number of Converts.

THE 20th of this King *Henry*, seven *Jews* were brought from *Norwich*, who had stolen a christened Child; had circumcised, and had a Design to have crucified him at *Easter*. Wherefore their Bodies and Goods were at the King's Pleasure. The 26th, the *Jews* were constrained to pay the King 20,000 Marks, at two Terms in the Year, or else to be kept in perpetual Prison.

THE 35th, he took inestimable Sums of all rich Men; namely, of *Aaron*, a *Jew*, born at *York*, 14,000 Marks for himself, and 10,000 Marks for the Queen. And before, he had taken of the same *Jew* as much as in all amounted to 30,000 Marks of Silver, and 200 Marks of Gold to the Queen.

IN the 40th Year were brought up to *Westminster* 202 *Jews*, from *Lincoln*, for crucifying a Child named *Hugh*; 18 of them were hanged.

THE 43d, a *Jew* at *Tewksbury* fell into a Privy on the *Saturday*, and would not that Day be taken out, for Reverence of his Sabbath: Wherefore *Richard Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, kept him there the next Day, being the Christian Sabbath, and on *Monday* he was dead.

THE 47th, the Barons slew of the *Jews*, at LONDON, 700. The rest were spoiled, and their Synagogue defaced, because one *Jew* would have forced a Christian to have paid more than 2 s. for the Loan of 20 s. a Week.

THE 3d of *Edward I.* in a Parliament at LONDON, Usury was forbidden to the *Jews*: And that all Usurers might be known, the King commanded that every Usurer should wear a Table on his Breast, the Breadth of a Paveline, or else to quit the Realm.

THE 6th of the said King *Edward*, a Reformation was made for Clipping of the King's Coin; for which Offence, 267 Persons were drawn and hanged: Three were *English* Christians, the other were *English* *Jews*.

THE same Year the *Jews* crucified a Child at *Northampton*; for which Fact many *Jews* in LONDON were drawn at Horse-Tails and hanged.

THE 11th of *Edward I.* *John Peckham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Bishop of LONDON to destroy all the *Jews* Synagogues in his Diocese.



THE 16th of the same *Edward*, all the *Jews* in *England*, were, in one Day, apprehended by Precept from the King; but they redeemed themselves for 12000 Pounds of Silver; notwithstanding, in the 19th of his Reign, he banished them all out of *England*; giving them something to bear their Charge till they were out of his Realm. The Number of *Jews* then expelled, were 15060 Persons. The King made a mighty Mass of Money of their Houses, which he sold; and yet the Commons of *England* had granted, and gave him a Fifteenth of all their Goods, to banish them.

THE said King *Edward I.*, in the 19th and 20th of his Reign, after this Banishment of the *Jews*, seized all their Lands and Houses, and presently made several Grants of them: Whereof, in LONDON, these were some; (where it may be observed; that their Dwellings were chiefly in the Parts of the City about *Wood-street*, *Lad-lane*, *Cateaton-street*, *Colechurch-street*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *St. Laurence*, and *St. Olave Jewry*).

To *Mattilda de Kellenden*, those Houses, with the Appurtenances in *Wood-street*, and *Lad-lane*, LONDON; which were *Gamaliel de Oxons*, and *Batamans*, the Son of *Cresset*, late *Jews* of LONDON.

MANY Grants of *Jews* Houses, that were *Leo de Cresset*'s, Son of *Master Elias*, the *Jews* of the Parish of *St. Martin's de Pomer* in *Ironmonger-lane*.

*Benedict*, the Son of *Mayre* the *Jew*; his House in the Parish of *St. Laurence* in the *Jewry* and *Cateaton-street*, granted to *Will. King*.

A void Place in the Corner of *Colechurch-street*, which was *Master Elias*'s; Son of *Moses*; late *Jew* of LONDON.

*Robert de Basinges* had a Grant of the Houses which were *Myriels*, Son of *Cresset*, Son of *Gente*, lying in the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalene Milk-street*.

*Alayn de Cordwayner*, had a Grant of Houses, which were *Aarons*'s, Son of *Slemme*, in the Parish of *St. Olave* in the *Jewry*, in *Colechurch-street*.

*Johan. de Laufare* had Houses which belonged to the Community of the *Jews* in *Wood-street*.

MORE in *Cateaton-street*: Houses granted to the Friars and Convent of *Chicksand*; which Houses were *Elias le Evest*'s the *Jew*; and were situate between the Place of the Friars of the *Sacke*, and the *King's-street*, called *Sporier-street*.

*John Vesty* had a Grant of Houses which were *Moses*'s, Son of *Master Elias* the *Jew*, standing in the Corner of *Woodstreet*.

CONCERNING a heavy yearly Tax, (called the King's *Judaism*) laid upon the *Jews* in general, this may be added here: That *Anno 1271*, 55 *Henry III.* Prince *Edward*, his eldest Son, going into the Holy Land, the King, his Father, gave him, to assist him in his Pilgrimage, 6000 Marks de *Judaismo nostro*; whereof 4000 were paid him, and 2000 upon the King's Desire, the King of *Almayn*, his dear Brother, lent the said Prince. And King *Henry*, pro *predict.* curialitate, granted the said King of *Almayn*, his Executors or Assigns, to have *Judaismum nostrum*. And a Grant of it to our *Jews*, of *England*, from the Feast of *St. Michael*, 1271, to *Michaelmas* next following, for one full Year, for the said 2000 Marks lent the King. That is to say, so that our *Jews* of *England* do pay, within the said Year, to our said Brother, the said 2000 Marks, at the Terms underwritten; and for Default of Payment, do forfeit 500 Marks, in the Name of a Pain. And upon the Payment of the 2000 Marks, the said *Judaism* to return to Us and our Heirs. Thus much for the *Jews*.

## The PARISH of

### St. OLAVE in the JEWRY.

IN this Street, called the *Old Jewry*, or *Jury*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Olave*, called *Upwel*, in old Records; and a Well was here under the East End of this Church, now turned to a Pump.

THERE were several Kings and Noblemen of the Name of *Olave*, among the *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Norwegians*; but *St. Olave*, to whose Memory this, and two more Churches in the City, and one in *Southwark* are dedicated, was *St. Olave* the Martyr, King of *Norway*, who was the Son of *Herald Grinska*, a great Man in that Country.

THIS *Olave* expelled the *Swedes* out of the Kingdom of *Norway*, and restored his Country to its pristine Liberty, and afterwards recovered *Gotland*; and departing thence he went into *England* to the Assistance of King *Mildred*, by the *English* called *Etheldred*, against the *Danes* for three Years together, where he performed many noble Exploits, expelling them out of the Cities, Towns, and Fortresses, and with a great Spoil return'd to *Norway*: But not long after he was recalled into *England* by the Widow of King *Etheldred*, deceased, to help her against *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*; but *Canutus* having made a Peace with the *English*, *Olave* return'd again speedily into *Norway*, where the *Norwegians* created him their King.

AFTER this he concluded a firm Peace with *Olave* King of *Swethland*, and married that King's Daughter, and thereby was so strengthened, that during the King of *Swethland*'s Life, he had no Troubles with the *Danes*: But after the Death of King *Olave* of *Swethland*, this *Olave* King of *Norway*, as well at Home by his own Subjects, as abroad by the *Danes*, was continually molested with Wars; the Cause whereof chiefly was his taking upon him a strict Course for the Defence of the Christian Religion, which they affected not; for he professed, that he had rather lose his Life and Kingdom, than his Faith in Christ.

HIS Subjects, the *Norwegians*, complained to *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, against their King *Olave*, charging him with altering their Laws and Customs, desired *Canutus* to assist them against their King; and, in fine, made *Canutus* their King. But *Olave* being assisted by *Amandus* King of *Swethland* (Son and Successor to their late King *Olave*, deceased, and who had been bred up under this *Olave*, King of *Norway*) overthrew King *Canutus* in a great Sea-Fight. Yet *Canutus*, afterwards, having got 300 of *Olave*'s Ships by Bribery to revolt to him, set upon *Olave* a-fresh, and vanquish'd him; so that he was forc'd to fly first into his own Country, where he was no otherwise entertain'd by his own Subjects, than as an Enemy. Thence he fled to *Feristlaus*, King of *Russia* (who had married his Sister) where he abode till the *Norwegians* being at Discord among themselves concerning their Government, sent for him to return to his Kingdom; which he did. But no sooner was he come, but he was opposed in open Arms by one Part of his Subjects there, whom *Canutus* had stirr'd up against him, who in a disloyal Battle overcame him, and murdered this Holy Friend of Christ, this most innocent King, which was done *Anno 1028*.

It may be presumed, that this good King *Olave* had well deserved, and was well beloved, of



of our *English* Nation, as well for his Friendship for assisting them against the *Danes*, as for his Holy and Christian Life, by the Erecting of so many Churches to his Memory.

THE Day of his Festival is celebrated, annually, on *July 29*.

*John Brian*, Parson of this Church, founded a Chantry in it, and gave two Messuages to this Parish, 16 *Edward II.* which Gift was confirmed by the said King.

AFTER this, upon some Contest that arose between the Chanter of this Chantry, and the Vicar and Church-Wardens of the Parish, about the Right and Disposing of this Chantry, and the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, there was an Award made between them, *April 26, 1531*, by *John Stokesley*, then Bishop of LONDON; whereby (*inter alia*) it was awarded, that the said Vicar and Church-Wardens should give up their pretended Right of Patronage to the said Chantry, to the Prior and Convent of *Butley*, to whom the said Right of Patronage did originally belong.

*Thomas Morsted*, Esq; (mentioned before in *St. Mildred Poultry*) built a new fair Isle to the Enlargement of this Church, on the North Side thereof, wherein he was buried, 1450.

THE Church was repaired in 1608, and again repaired and beautified in 1628; but suffering the common Fate with many others, in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, is since rebuilt, and made the Parochial-Church for this and the Parish of *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*; which is annexed to it.

It was re-edified and finished in the Year 1673, in this Manner: The Walls are partly Brick, with Stone Facio's, Windows, and Door-Cases, fronting towards the South; the East End is Stone; the Roof whereof is flat, covered with Lead; the Steeple (consisting of a handsome Tower with Pinnacles) is also of Stone, the Floor paved with Purbeck; there are two Isles, a very large Chancel, the Area whereof (paved with Stone) is one Step higher toward the West End; and that of the Altar is three Steps raised above that of the Chancel.

THE Ornaments are as follow: The Outside of the East Side is adorned with Pilasters, Cornices, and a spacious pitched Pediment; the upper Part of the Walls, at the meeting with the Roof round the Church, is enriched with Cherubims, Festoons, and Cartouches. At the West End is a handsome Gallery, extending also a little Eastward on both Ends, fronted with Oak, and supported with Columns, of the *Tuscan* Order; the Church is pewed with Oak, and the Walls wainscotted about eight Feet and a half high. The South outer Door-Case is adorned with Pilasters and Entablament, of the *Dorick* Order; and there are two handsome inner Door-Cases opening towards the North and South (having Enrichments;) and a third in a fine Wainscot Partition at the West End of the Church. The Pulpit is placed on the North Side, made of Oak, enriched with Cherubims and Fruit. The Altar-Piece is of the same Species of Timber; adorned with Pilasters, Entablature, and an open arched Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; in which Pediment are placed the King's Arms, and these between two Lamps, or Vases. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, under a Glory and three Cherubims, and placed between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, and these between the *Pater Noster* and *Creed*; the Whole being enriched with Palm-Branches, Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, &c.

THE Communion-Table is posited on an *Anabathrum* of Black and White Marble, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

IN this Church, as a farther Ornament, there are three spacious Pieces of Painting, *viz*:

I. That on the North Side of the Chancel, is Queen *Elizabeth* lying on a fine Tomb; adorned with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with the *Regalia*, and under an arched Canopy, on which is placed her Arms between two Cherubs; but no Inscription.

II. THE Picture of King *Charles I.*

III. At the West End of the Church is a very spacious and curious Piece of Painting, in a strong Black Frame, being the Figure of *Time*, with Wings displayed, a Scythe in his Right, and an Hour-Glass in his Left Hand: At his Right Foot is a *Cupid* dormant, its Head reposing on lovely Fruit, and another near his Left Arm. Under the Feet of *Time* lieth the Portrait of a Skeleton, about eight Feet in Length. And here are depencilled the Words in *Proverbs* xxvii. 1. of *Job* xvii. 11. and those of *Deut.* xxxii. 29.

#### MONUMENTS.

IN the old Church were buried *William Dickman*, Ferrou, or Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, 1367. *Robert Havelocke*, Ironmonger, 1390. *John Organ*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1385. *John Forrest*, Vicar of *St. Olave*, and of *St. Stephen*, which at that Time was as a Chapel annexed to *St. Olave's*, 1399. *Henry Friole*, Taylor, 1400. *Thomas Morsted*, Esq; Chirurgeon to *Henry IV, V, and VI.* one of the Sheriffs, 1436. *Adam Breakspeare*, Chaplain, 1411. *William Kirkbie*, Mercer, 1465. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, 1440; he gave to that Church 200 *l.* *John Belwin*, Founder, 1467. *Gabriel Rave*, Fuller, 1511. — *Wentworth*, Esq; 1510. *Thomas Mitchell*, Ironmonger, 1527. *Giles Dewes*, Servant to *Henry VII.* and to *Henry VIII.* Clerk of the Libraries, and School-Master for the *French* Tongue to Prince *Arthur*, and to the Lady *Mary*, 1535. *Richard Chamberlain*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1562. *Edm. Burlacy*, Mercer, 1583. *John Brian*, &c.

ON the North Side of this Church was a Monument with this Inscription:

Here lyeth under this Tombe, the Body of *Richard Chamberlaine*, Ironmonger, Alderman and late Sheriffe of LONDON, Merchant-Adventurer, and Free of *Russia*, who had two Wives, *Anne*, the first; of whom he had Issue eight Sons and five Daughters; of *Margaret*, his last Wife, no Issue; which *Richard* dyed the 19th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1566.

To the Poore he was liberall,

And gave for God's sake;

But now his Fame is plentifull,

And he an heavenly Make;

He was like one of us,

According to our Mould;

But now he is unlike us

In Heaven where he would.

His Time was short, in Sicknes rare,

As to all is knowne:

But now his Time shall long endure,

And never be cast downe.

On a plated Stone on the Ground in the South Isle was the following Inscription:

Hic requiescit in Gratia & Misericordia Dei, Robertus Large, quondam Mercerus, & Major. istius Civitatis. Qui obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1441. Et Elizabetha uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Cujus, &c.



Also Edward Borias, of LONDON, Mercer, lay buried here, with his Wife, Daughter of Henry Isham, Mercer; they had Issue four Sons and one Daughter.

THE following Inscription was on a Monument put up to the Memory of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON.

Humfrido Weld, Militi, & nuper Majori Civitatis LONDON. viro integerrimo, sanctissimo, summa in Deum Pietate, in Homines Fide ac Comitatu prædicto: Johannes Weld unicus Filius & Hæres, hoc Monumentum Pietatis ergo mœrens posuit.

Habuit ex Anna Uxore, prima Filia Nicholai Wheler, Armigeri, Filios duos, Humfridum, olim defunctum, & Johannem, Maritum Franciscæ Filia Gulielmi Whitmore, Armig. & quinque Filias, Johannem, nuptam Roberto Brooke, de Cockfield, in Com. Suff. Militi. Annam, nuptam Richardo Corbet, de Stoke, super Terne, in Com. Salop. Armigero, Mariam & Elizabetham, olim defunctas. Post cujus obitum, duxit Uxorem secundam Mariam, Filiam Stephani Slani Militis, adhuc Superstitem.

Obiit 29-Die Novembris, *An. Dom.* 1610, *Ætatis suæ* 64.

AT the East End of the Chancel was a handsome and costly Tomb with the following Inscription:

Thomas Campbell, Eques, secundo Regis Jacobi, Civis LONDON. ejusdem Urbis Patrius & Prætor æquissimus & prudentissimus; domicilium sibi hoc in perpetuam Memoriam dictum habet: Feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex 1, conjugio Filii nati sunt 6, Filia 7. Ex inde vero nepotes 32, quem Cives privatim & publice honorifice omnes colebant. Annos autem 78, cum adimpletset, suorum & omnium honestorum cum luctu, fato concessit, 13 Die Februarii, *An. Dom.* 1613.

ON a very handsome Monument in the West Part of the Church was this Inscription:

#### Memoriæ

Henrici Anderson, Equitis Aurati, Aldermanni Civitatis LONDON. & Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, Filia Fran. Bowyer, Alderm. LONDON. Qui 8 Liberos habuere, viz. 2 Filios, Georg. defunct. & Rich. qui Uxorem duxit Mariam, Fil. primogenit. Rob. Spencer, Dom. Wormeleiton. Kat. Nuptam Tho. Derham, de West Derham, in Com. Norf. Armig. Elizab. Nupt. Tho. Cowley, Mercat. LONDON. Francisc. Nupt. Rob. Nedeham, de Shaurigton, in Com. Salop. Armig. Saram & Mariam innupt. Qui obiit: Hæc Jul. 9, 1599. Ille 13 April 1605.

Pietatis ergo mœrens posuit Rich. Anderson filius Hæres.

ON an engraved Plate in the South Wall of the Choir.

Edwinus Smith, Filius Roberti Smith, Civis & Aromatarii LONDON. apud Cantabrigienses in Artibus Magister, ibidemque Collegii Jesu Socius prædilectus, propter summam ingenii Ubertatem, Memoriam, Notitiam, Pietatem, Modestamque Festivitatem, omnibus gratus, singulare sui generis Ornamentum, & par decus Collegii (non dicam Academia) futurus, Diem obiit; horum omnium cum incredibili luctu, nono Calend. Septembris, qui festus D. Bartholomæo fuit. Anno salutis 1598, *Ætatis suæ* 23.

*Ecclesiast.* xliv. 8.

Reliquit Nomen, narrantur Laudes.

A handsome Monument in the same Church, with this Inscription:

#### Memoriæ Sacrum,

Roberti Bowyer, Mercatoris LONDON. ex Antiqua Familia Bowyer de Knipperflay in Com. Staffordiæ oriundi, secundi Filii Francisci Bowyer, Arm. Quondam Aldermani hujus Civitatis, Honorabilis Societatis Grocerorum LONDON. olim pro Tempore Præfecti Margaretam unam Filiarum Thomæ Cordall, quondam etiam Mercatoris LONDON. ac Honorabilis Societatis Mercerorum, ejusdem Societatis Præfecti, in Uxorem duxit. Ab ea amplissimam suscepit prolem, quinque Filios, viz. Thomam, Robertum, Willielmum, & Henricum, modo Cælebres, superstites existentes, & Johannem defunctum, & secundum Christi adventum hic expectantem.

Margareta Uxor, Thomas & Robertus Filii ejus, ac ultimi Testamenti Executores, Pietatis, & Observantiæ ergo, mœrentes posuerunt.

Under this Tome  
the sacred Ashes hold,  
The droffie Part  
of more Celestial Gold;  
The Body of a Man,  
a Man of Men,  
Whose Worth to write at large  
would loose my Pen.  
Then do thy worst, Death,  
glut thyself with Dust,  
The precious Soul,  
is mounted to the Just.  
Yet, Reader, when thou read'st,  
both read and weep;  
That Men so good, so grave,  
so wise do sleep.

N. S. mœrens posuit.

Modern MONUMENTS since the Fire, are these:

ON the South Side of the Church a Black and White Marble Monument, of the *Composite* Order, with this Inscription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of *Ephraim Skinner*, Merchant, some Time his Majesty's Consul at *Livorne*, whose exemplary Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, and Humility towards all, made him live desired, and die lamented by all that knew him. He was born in the Town of *Barnstaple*, in *Devon*, on St. *Andrew's* Day, *An.* 1637. died at *Islington*, May 6, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

HIS ARMS; a Chevron between three Griffons Heads erased, with a Crescent for a Difference, impaled with quartered with a Fret.

ANOTHER Marble Monument, like the last, a little Eastward from it, with this Inscription:

Here lyeth, in Hope of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of Sir *Nathaniel Herne*, Knight, late Sheriff, and at his Death Alderman of this famous City, and Governor of the East-India Company; Son to *Nicholas*, and Grandson to *Richard Herne*, some Time Alderman also of this City. A Person of great Prudence and indefatigable Industry in the Management of all publick Affairs; of exemplary Piety, spotless Integrity, and diffusive Charity; having with his own



Hand dispensed very considerable Sums to many charitable Uses, particularly to the Relief of poor Seamen, and educating of their Children. He took to Wife *Judith*, eldest Daughter of Sir *John Frederick*, Knt. Alderman, and some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, his now sorrowful Widow, by whom he had divers Children, and left three hopeful Sons surviving, viz. *Frederick*, *Nathaniel*, and *Thomas*, to whose, and this City's and Nation's great Loss; as also to the Grief of all them that knew him; he departed this Life the 10th of *August*, 1679. *Ætat.* 50.

ARMS; *Sable*, a *Chevron*, *Ermin* between three *Hurons*, *Argent*.

CHANCEL; South Isle, Sir *John Frederick's* Vault.

NORTH Isle; Dr. *Hibbert's* Vault.

FLAT Stones, in the North Isle; for *George Hatton*, an Inhabitant of this Parish, 1699.

*Anne*, Daughter of *Joseph* and *Mary Brooksbank*, 1697. Also *Sarah* and *Anne*, who died in their Infancy.

ON the North Wall is an handsome Marble Table with this Inscription:

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of *William Barnsley*, late of this Parish, Esq; who died the 20th Day of *October*, 1730, in the 80th Year of his Age, and of *Jane*, his beloved Wife, Daughter of *Giles Sussex*, of LONDON, Merchant, by whom he had 11 Children, viz. two Sons and nine Daughters. *William*, his eldest Son, died in the Year 1703, aged 25. *Giles*, *Margaret*, *Margaret*, *Jane*, and *Elizabeth* died young; all lye buried with him in the same Place. His five Daughters, who survived the last mentioned, were married into the respective Families following, viz.

*Mary*, his eldest Daughter, to *Roger Pocock*, of *Turwill-court*, in the County of *Bucks*, Esq;

*Jane*, his second Daughter, to *John Vannam*, of this Parish, Gent.

*Elizabeth*, his third Daughter, to *Weedon Perry*, of *Turwill-beath*, in the County of *Bucks*, Esq;

*Catharine*, his fourth Daughter, to *William Kingscote*, of *Kingscote*, in the County of *Glocester*, Esq;

And *Martha*, his youngest Daughter, to *Rich. Owen*, of *Little-Brampton*, of the County of *Hereford*, Esq;

Which *Mary Pocock*, *Weedon Perry*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife are interred also in the same Place.

In grateful Remembrance of the said *William Barnsley*, and his Wife, and of those their Children, who lye interred with them, the present Survivors of his Family have erected this Monument, *Ann. Dom.* 1733.

Mark the perfect Man, and behold the upright, for the End of that Man is Peace, Psalm xxxvii. 37.

#### CHARITIES.

THE charitable Donations of St. Olave Old Jewry, are these:

##### DONORS.

Sir *Thomas Hewet* gave yearly, 5 l. 4 s.

*Henry Lo*, Esq; for ever, 10 l. payable out of the Manor of *Longney* in *Glocestershire*.

VOL. I.

*Jervas Vaughan*, for Bread to the Poor every Sunday, gave one House, being the Sign of the Anchor, near *Aldermanbury*; Let before the Fire for 14 l. per Ann. but at present the Ground-Rent goes at 3 l. But when the present Lease expires, whatsoever it shall be Let for, must be for the Use of the Poor, for Bread.

Mr. *Crook*, yearly, 1 l. 10 s.

THE Company of Ironmongers, 5 s.

THE Clothworkers, 1 l. 10 s.

THE Vicarage-House, burnt down in the great Fire; and the Toft and Ground adjoining, was Let out to Dr. *Hibbert*, then Vicar, Ann. 1674, for 40 Years, reserving a Rent of 1 l.

THE Dimensions of this House, and of the Ground and Yard adjoining, are set out and described in the Lease.

IN the Parochial Visitation, Ann. 1636, the Glebe brought in by the Presentment, was 11 l. per Ann.

Anno 1671, Dr. *Hibbert* did Devise and Let out to Sir *John Frederick*, his Executors, &c. another House, or Piece of Ground, abutting upon the Church-Yard, on the West, for and during the Term of 40 Years, reserving a Rent of 4 l. per Ann. The said Sir *John* built a Dwelling-House on the said Toft.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the King; and the united Parishes are valued at 120 l. per Ann. St. Olave is rated, in the King's Books, 10 l. 18 s. 6 d. three Farthings.

THE Vicar is the Rev Dr. *Anthony Ellys*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Dr. *Joseph Trapp*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, about 11 o' Clock; no Organ, two Bells: There is a Lecture-Sermon every *Wednesday*, the Gift of the Lady *Weld*, Mr. *Vaughan*, and Sir *John Frederick*, for eight Months; it begins the first *Wednesday* in *October*, and ends the last *Wednesday* in *May*.

THE Vestries are General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS for St. Olave are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
	3 Inquests.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

THE Parish and Ward-Officers for St. Martin's, are the same as for St. Olave's Parish.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Church-alley*; Part of *Old Jewry*; Part of *Lothbury*; Part of *Cateaton-street*; Part of *Basinghall-street*; Part of *Coleman-street*; Part of *Windmill-court*; Part of *Green's-court*; and Part of *Meeting-house-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 60.

Streets, Lanes, &c. in St. Martin's Parish.

PART of *Cateaton-street*; Part of *Ironmonger-lane*; and Part of *King-street*.

NUMBER of Houses 40.

FROM the Parish-Church of St. Olave, to the North End of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence West to the North End of *Ironmonger-lane*; and from the said Corner into *Ironmonger-lane*, almost to the Parish-Church of St. Martin, was (of old Time) one large Building of Stone, very antient, made in the Place of *Jews* Houses; but of what Antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what Use, is uncertain; more than that, King *Henry VI*, in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter or Keeper thereof, to



*John Stent*, for Term of his Life, by the Name of his *Principal Palace in the Old Jewry*. "This was (in my Youth saith *Stow*) called the Old *Wardrobe*: But of latter Time, the outward Stone Wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair Houses built thereupon, even round about.

KING *Richard III.* committed the Keeping of the *Prince's Wardrobe*, for so it was afterwards called, to his trusty Servant *John Kendall*, his Secretary, by his Patent, dated *Decemb. 12, 1483*, and left him to dwell in the same.

IN *Edward VI's* Reign, it was alienated from the Crown, being called a great Messuage, under the Name of the *Prince's Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers Houses, Edifices, Gardens, &c. being sold to Sir *Anthony Cope*, a Privy Counsellor in *3 Edward VI*, for 60*l.* And in Consideration of Services, the yearly Value being reckoned at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

## The PARISH of St. MARGARET in LOTHBURY.

St. Margaret's  
Lothbury  
Church.

THIS Church of *St. Margaret* stands on the North Side of the Street, call'd *Lothbury*, upon the Water-course of *Wallbrook* in *Coleman-street* Ward. It is subject to the Archdeacon.

It seems, saith *Stow*, to have been new built in 1440; for *Robert Large*, then Mayor of LONDON, gave to the Choir of this Church 100*s.* and 20*l.* for Ornaments; more to the Vaulting over the Water-course of *Wallbrook*, by the said Church, for enlarging thereof, 200 Marks.

It was repaired and beautified at the Cost and Charge of the Parishioners in 1621, and having been demolished in the Conflagration in 1666, it was began to be re-edified in the Year 1686, and was compleatly finished, *Anno 1690*, and beautified again in 1706, and lastly *Anno 1727*.

It is built of fine Stone with a Steeple, consisting of a spacious Tower, on which is a small Dome, and on that a Spire. It has a flat Roof leaded over, and on the Inside supported with Columns on the South, and Pilasters on the North, of the *Corinthian* Order; and the Chancel is one Step higher than the Church.

THE Inside Roof has a large quadrangular Cornice of Fret-work, and on the South Side of the Church is a neat Wainscot Gallery, with which Kind of Timber the Walls are lined round the Church about eight Feet high from the Ground; also the Pulpit is finnier'd, and enrich'd with Fruit, Leaves, Trumpets, &c. The Stairs of the Gallery were re-built by a voluntary Subscription of several of the Inhabitants of the Parish, *An. Dom. 1717*.

THE Altar-piece is ornamental, having four Columns with their Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; also two Compass Pediments, whereon are four Lamps placed on Acroters. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, the first done in Gold Letters on Black, the two last in Black on Gold. Just over the *Commandments* is a Glory on a Shield between two Cherubims gilt with Gold; over which, above the Cornice, and under the triangular Pediment, are the King's Arms, well carved in *Relievo*; and the whole is between two noble Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, and has Enrichments of Cartouches and Festoons, inclosed with Rail and

Ballaster; and within that, the Foot-pace is paved with Black and White Marble.

THE Font (which is placed at the West End of the Church, and directly so from the Communion-Table) is very pretty.

THE Basson has these Histories cut in *Bass Relievo* on the Convexity.

I. The Garden of *Eden*, and the Fall of Man.  
II. The Salvation of *Noah*, and his Family in the Ark.

III. *John the Baptist* baptizing our Saviour in the River *Jordan*.

IV. *St. Philip* Christening the Eunuch.

THE Type or Cover is also adorned with Figures of *St. Margaret* and *Faith* round the lower Part; above them, the Figures of *Hope* and *Charity*; and above these, are those of a Choir of Angels constituting a Coronet; and above all, is a *Glory*.

THERE are also several handsome Branch Candlesticks; and the South East inner Door-case is of Oak, adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, and Enrichments of Cherubims, &c. and the South West outer Door-case, with Columns and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order.

HERE are also several Sentences of Holy Scripture in carved Frames, hung round the Church, above the Wainscot.

AND near the North East Corner, the Table of Fees and Duties are finely done in Gold Letters on Black, in a Frame neatly carved, and thereon the Figure of *St. Margaret*.

THERE is also a pretty Vestry, wainscotted at the Charge of Mr. *James Boddington*.

THE Dimensions are, Length 66 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude 36; and that of the Steeple, which consists of a handsome Tower, with *Acroteria* and a Spire, is about 140 Feet, wherein are two Bells.

### MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*Reginald Coleman*, Son to *Robert Coleman*, buried there 1383. This said *R. Coleman*, *Stow* supposed to be the first Builder or Owner of *Coleman-street*; and that *St. Stephen's* Church, then built in *Coleman-street*, was but a Chapel belonging to the Parish-Church of *St. Olave in the Jewry*. For we read (saith he) that *John Forest*, Vicar of *St. Olave's*, and of the Chapel annexed of *St. Stephen*, deceased in the Year 1399.

*Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Mayor, deceased 1496. *Anselme Becket*, *John Julian*, and *William Ilford*, had Chancies there. Sir *Brian Tuke*, Knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry VIII*, 1536, and Dame *Grisilde* his Wife, (that died after him) were there buried 1538. *John Fetiplace*, Draper, Esq; 1464, and *Joan* his Wife. Sir *Hugh Witch*, Mercer, Mayor, Son to *Rich. Witch*, intombed there, 1466. He gave to his third Wife 3000*l.* and to Maids Marriages 500 Marks.

*John Merchaunt*, Citizen of LONDON, and Common Clerk of the City, buried in the Church of the Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, gave by his Will, *An. 1419*, an annual Rent of five Marks, to the Rector and Parishioners of *St. Margaret Lothbury*, *Ad inveniend. singulis Annis in perpetuum Capellanum idoneum, divina in Capella Beate Mariæ Virginis infra dict. Eccles. celebratur. pro Anima sua, &c. An. 1420*.

ONE *John Bennet* was Parson of this Parish, who made his Will in *December 1497*, as followeth.



eth: "I *John Bennett*, Parson and Curate of the  
 " Parish Church of *St. Margaret's* in *Lothbury*,  
 " in *LONDON*, make this my present Testa-  
 " ment, &c. My Body to be buried where God  
 " wil dispose for it, &c. The Residue of al my  
 " principal Goods, both Gould and Silver, and  
 " my Plate, such as it is, to be sold and make  
 " Money thereof, to be divided in three Parts:  
 " One to the Provost and Fellowship of *King's-*  
 " *College* at *Eaton*: The second Part, to the  
 " Vice-Provost and the Fellowship, and Scholars,  
 " of the *King's College* of *Cambridge*. The third  
 " Part amongst my most needy and poor Pa-  
 " rishioners; and especially to them that have  
 " charge of Children, and most principallie to  
 " them that have bene long dwelling in my Pa-  
 " rish in my Tyme, of whom I have had Tythes  
 " and Offerings. Provyded, that al Vacabonds,  
 " Scowldars, and Brawlers, be rewarded after  
 " the Mind and Discretion, and good Consci-  
 " ence, of mine Executors, &c. I make *Sir Wil.*  
 " *Pecock*, Chantry-Priest of *St. Peter's* in  
 " *Cornhill*, Executor, &c.

*Sir John Leigh*, 1564, with this Epitaph.

No Wealth; no Praise,  
 No bright Renowne, no Skill,  
 No Force, no Fame,  
 No Princes Love, no Toyle,  
 Though Forraine Lands,  
 By travels Search you will,  
 No faithfull Service  
 Of thy Country Soyle,  
 Can Life prolong  
 One Minute of an Houre:  
 But Death at length  
 Will execute his Power.  
 For *Sir John Leigh*,  
 To sundry Countries knowne,  
 A worthy Knight,  
 Well of his Prince esteem'd;  
 By seeing much,  
 To great Experience growne:  
 Though safe on Seas,  
 Though sure on Land he seem'd;  
 Yet here he lyes,  
 Too soone by Death opprest,  
 His Fame yet lives,  
 His Soule in Heaven hath rest.

ON a handsome Tomb in the North Isle of the Choir, was this Inscription:

Here lyeth buried *Dame Grisilde Tuke*, late Wife of *Sir Brian Tuke*, Knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* She dyed the 28th Day of *December*, 1538.

ON a plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

Under this Stone lyeth *George Beaumont*, Clerk, and Doctor in Divinity, who departed this Life the 29th Day of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1571. A Man merciful and good to the Poor; and born in *Kinnegal* in *Cumberland*. Whose Body and Soul God grant a joyfull Resurrection.

*Se piū si puote.*

ON another fair plated Stone, before the ascending to the Communion-Table:

Here lyeth *John Dimocke*, Sonne to *John Dimocke*, Esq; some Time Citizen and Draper of *LONDON*: He married *Anne*, his first Wife, by whom he had one Son; which *Anne* dyed in the Yeere of *Christ*, 1558. After whom he married his second Wife, *Mary*, by whom he had a Daughter. He served the Princes of famous Memory, King *Henry VIII.* and King *Edward VI.* For his faithfull and good Service he was well

esteemed; and for his upright Dealing he was well beloved of his Equals; for his Benevolence, to the Poore hee was both praised and prayed for. Hee lived 100 Years, lacking seven, very commendably, and the 14th of *July*, 1585, he dyed Christianly.

*Anne*, Wife of *Roger Walrond*, of *LONDON*, Daughter of *Ansel Becket*. They had Issue, *James*, *Rose*, and *Anne*.

ON a Pyramid erected against the South Wall:

Here lyeth the Body of *Christian Towerson*, Wife of *William Towerson*, of *LONDON*, Merchant, who lived together 21 Yeeres and six Monethes, and had Issue 10 Children, leaving behind her *John*, *William*, *Robert*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. She left this Life the 19th Day of *February*, 1611.

ON a small Monument at the East End of the Choir:

Here resteth, in Hope of a joyfull Resurrection, the Body of *Nicholas Style*, late Alderman of *LONDON*, who was borne at *Langley*, in the Parish of *Beckingham*, in the County of *Kent*; the Son of *Humfrey Style*, Knt. and of *Dame Bridget*, his Wife. He married *Gertrude*, the Daughter of *Thomas Bright*, of *LONDON*, Ironmonger, with whom he lived most lovingly and faithfully, the Space of 40 Yeeres. And by her had three Sonnes and foure Daughters; of whom remained living at his Decease, one Sonne, *Humfrey*, and one Daughter, *Mary*. He dyed the 16th Day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1615.

ON a fair Monument in the South Isle, at the upper End:

Quid diurnare Magnos invides Parca?  
 Heu!  
 Robertus Jerminorum à Rushbrooke  
 Nobile Germen  
 Hic situs est:  
 Flos juvenum, sub Ævi flore raptus:  
 Qui virtutum utriusq; Ætatis Apicibus potitus,  
 Ingenio & Indole Juventutis,  
 Necnon senili Pietate ac Prudentia,  
 Infra se turbam coetaneam reliquit,  
 Impubes senex;  
 Et quod negavit sæculo, Cælo dedit,  
 Sic sapere ante annos nocuit, nam maxime virtus  
 Persuasit morti, ut crederet esse senem.

P. P. P. P.

PERSONS buried since the Fire, with Monuments for them, in *St. Margaret's Lothbury*:

*Edward Hopegood*, Merchant, died 1677, and his two Daughters.

*George Perier*, Esq; 1678.

*John Sheppard*, Son of *Nicholas Sheppard*, Painter-Stainer, 1679.

*Walter Atwood*, 1683.

*John Palfryman*, Citizen and Baker, 1692.

*John Ebsworth*, 1699.

*Henry Chapman*, Citizen and Mercer, 1700.

Mr. *Flower*, late Minister of this Parish, was buried on the South Side of the Communion-Rails. On his Grave-Stone this Inscription made, as it seems, by himself.

I came



I came up like a *Flower*, Anno 1662, and was cut down Anno 1628, but shall flourish again.

*Nunc nil suave superest, præter Nomen.*

THIS Decumbent, *Christopher Flower*, was Incumbent of this Living, 46 Years and nine Months.

### CHARITIES.

THE Charities belonging to this Parish, are as follow:

BENEFACTORS,	GIFTS.		
	l.	s.	d.
<i>Henry VIII</i> , King of <i>England</i> , gave to the Parish, for the Use of the Poor for ever,	3	06	8
<i>Thomas Bramly</i> , Citizen and Haberdasher, to the Poor, to be paid by the Haberdashers	5	00	0
<i>Anthony Bedingfield</i> , of LONDON, Mercer, gave The Interest whereof to be paid to the Poor once a Year for ever.	100	00	0
The Mercers gave in Bread to the Poor	2	12	0
<i>Mary Barnes</i> , to the Parish, for ever, to be employed to put such poor Children Apprentices, as were born in the Parish	10	00	0

THERE is a Memorial or Register kept in the Church, of the Names of the Benefactors, and the Sums by them given: Set up An. 1689.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire, but burnt down: Re-built and leased out for 40 Years, at 40 s. per Ann. Ground-Rent.

THIS Church, for the Finishing of it, had these Benefactors.

	l.
<i>John Hanson</i>	50
<i>Lady Elizab. Tulse</i>	15
<i>Jane Hopegood</i>	15
<i>Jeremy Elwey</i>	10
<i>Rob. Whittingham</i>	10
<i>Sir Edward Fodch</i>	10

*John Jackson* gave a large rich Bible, and three Common-Prayer Books.

*Jane Rutter*, 1694, the Font and brass Type that covereth it.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the Time being; Value per Act of Parliament 100 l. besides Fees and Perquisites; rated in the King's Books at 13 l. 5 s. 10 d.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *James How*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Thorsby*.

Prayers are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Holidays* at 11 o'Clock; no Organ.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
12 Auditors of Ac-compts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens, the Youngest being Collector.	4 Inquests,
4 Overseers.	2 Constables.
	2 Scavengers.

THIS Parish is in two Wards, viz. in this and *Broad-street* Ward.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In *Coleman-street* Ward.

*Lothbury*; Part of *Princes-street*; *Founders-court*, *Drapers-court*, *Catharine-court*, *Bishops-court*, and *Green's-court*.

In *Broad-street* Ward.

*Whalebone-court*; Part of *Token-house-yard*; *Falcon-court*, and *Princes-court*.

NUMBER of Houses, about 150.

By the West End of this Parish-Church was a handsome Water-Conduit, built at the Charge of the City, in the Year 1546, Sir *Martin Bowes* being Mayor: Two Fifteens were levied of the Citizens, towards the Charges thereof. This Water was conveyed in great Abundance, from divers Springs, lying between *Hoxton* and *Islington*.

NEXT is the Founders Hall, which is remarkable for having a *Scotch Kirk* over it, there being but one more in *England*. Then along West to the South West Corner of *Basinghall-street*, are many good Houses for Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. and at this Corner was antiently an old Building of Stone, belonging some Time to a certain Jew, named *Mansere*, the Son of *Aaron*, the Son of *Coke the Jew*, in the 7th of *Edward I.* afterwards to *Rahere de Sopars-lane*; then to *Simon Francis*; *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, kept his Mayoralty there, who died An. Dom. 1509.

ON this North Side, against the Old Jewry, is *Coleman-street*, so called from *Coleman*, the first Builder and Owner thereof: As also of *Colechurch*, or *Coleman-church*, which was against the great Conduit in *Cheap*. This is a handsome large Street, replenished on both Sides with several handsome Houses, besides Alleys, with small Tenements in great Number. On the East Side of this Street, almost at the North End thereof is *Armourers Hall*, which Company of Armourers were made a Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*, with a Chantry in the Chapel of St. *Thomas*, in St. *Paul's Church*, in 1 *Henry VI.*

ON the same Side is *King's-alley*, and *Love-alley*, both containing many Tenements.

AT the North End of this Street, facing it, and against *London-wall*, is a handsome new Watch-house, built at the Expence of Sir *Harcourt Master*, Anno 1719.

## The PARISH of St. STEPHEN COLEMAN-STREET.

ON the West Side, towards the South End, is the Parish-Church of St. *Stephen*, which *Stow* supposed to be a Chapel to St. *Olave's*; because, as is beforementioned, *Forrest*, the Vicar, is called the Vicar of St. *Olave's*, and of the Chapel of St. *Stephen* annexed; and this in the Year 1399: But it was called long before, viz. 15 *Edward II.* An. 1321, the Parish of St. *Stephen*: When a Licence was granted by that King, for five Marks Rent to be taken (for a Chantry founded in the Chapel of St. *Margaret's Lothbury*) of the Tenement of *John Botener*, in the Parish of St. *Stephen Coleman-street*.

THIS Church was in many Parts of it, carefully repaired, and throughout, fairly and commendably beautified at the proper Cost and Charge



Charge of the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord 1622.

AND further enriched and beautified with a very fair Gallery in the South Isle, in the Year 1629; but being, by that unhappy Disaster of Fire in 1666, reduced to Ruins, it was begun to be re-edified in 1674, and was finished in 1676, and the Gallery in 1691.

It is handfomly rebuilt (of Stone for the most Part;) the Roof is flat, having no Pillars to support it; 'tis covered with Lead, and the Floor paved with Stone; that of the Chancel one Step higher than that of the Church, which has but two Isles.

IN this Church are the following Ornaments: On the Outside, the Front of the East End is adorned with Cornice and circular Pediment, between two Pine Apples; and under the Pediment the Figure of a Cock, carved within a handsome Compartment, between two large Festoons, and two Windows environed with Enrichments. This is all (as the Steeple is) well done in Stone; and on the South Door into the Church-Yard, is finely carved, an Emblem of the Resurrection, consisting of a Multitude of Figures, in various Postures, of Angels, Men, and Devils. The Roof within, adorned with a Cornice, and below Cartouches, Arches and Imposts, enriched with Cherubims of Fret-Work. It is wainscotted eight Feet high, and pewed with Oak; of which Species of Timber, there are four handsome inner Door-Cases, two on the North, and two on the South Sides, each adorned with two Pilasters, Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments. The Pulpit is neatly carved, and the Altar-Piece has the Ornament of two Columns, between six Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order; and to the former is a Pediment, where are placed the King's Arms carved, gilt and depicted. The Inter-columns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, under a *Glory* between three Cherubims; these between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, and all these between the *Pater Noster* and *Creed*; with Enrichments, Festoons, Cartouches, &c. and the Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble (two Steps higher than the rest of the Chancel,) inclosed with neat Rail and Ballaster. At the West End is a handsome Wainscot Gallery, extending a litte Eastward on the North and South Sides.

Length of this Church 75 Feet, Breadth 35, Altitude about 24; and that of the Tower (besides the Turret) 65; in which Tower there are eight Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*William Craybag*, who founded a Chantry there in the Reign of *Edward II.* and was there buried. Also *John Essex*, the 35th of *Edw. III.* *Adam Goodman*, the 37th of *Edward III.* *William King*, Draper, some Time Owner of *King's-Alley*, the 18th of *Richard II.* *John Sokeling*, the 10th of *Henry VI.* *John Arnold*, Leather-seller, the 17th of *Henry VI.*

THERE was a Tomb on the South Side of the Choir, but without Inscription. *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, Mayor, in the Year 1509, is said to be buried there, but his Tomb was on the North Side of the Choir. As also one *Edward Hurlock*, Currier, to be a great Benefactor. *Sir John-Garme Skirringham*, 1468. *Richard Hamney*, 1418. *Richard Colfel*, &c.

*Thomas Eyer*, by his Will made the 9th of *June*, 1493, bequeathed to our Lady's Altar, and to the Brotherhood of the same, held in the N<sup>o</sup> 38. VOL. I.

Church of *St. Stephen Coleman-street*, a Frontal for an Altar, powdered with Gold, containing about three Yards in Length, and a quarter of a Yard in Breadth, with a Fringe.

ON a handsome Monument, in the Chancel, was this Inscription:

Here lyeth in Peace, the Body of the Right Worshipful Sir *William Glover*, Knt. late Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, who, for the many good Gifts, both in sincere Religion, Wisedome, and Gravity, wherewith he was very plentifully graced, was elected Sheriffe of LONDON, and served the same, *Anno Domini*, 1601. He had lived in good Name and Fame 58 Yeeres, and very blessedly departed this transitory Life the 17th Day of *December*, 1603, leaving two Sonnes, viz. *Thomas* and *William*; and five Daughters, viz. *Anne*, married to *Barne Roberts*, of *Willesden*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; *Susan*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Alice*, behinde him to condole the Want of so kind and loving a Father.

To whose dearest Memory, the Lady *Anne Glover*, the most sorrowful Widow of the said Sir *William*, lamenting his Death, and her own irrecoverable Loss, at her own Charge erected this Monument, in Testification both of her Love and Duty.

Here lyeth the Body of *Barne Roberts*, eldest Son of *Francis Roberts*, of *Willesden*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; who took to Wife, *Anne*, eldest Daughter of Sir *William Glover*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON; by whom he had Issue three Sonnes, and five Daughters. The said *Barne Roberts* dyed the 30th Day of *January*, 1610, being of the Age of 34 Yeeres and five Moneths. In Remembrance of whom, his seid Wife, (of her very kind and loving Affection) at her own proper Cost and Charges, hath caused this Monument to be made and erected, *Ann. Dom.* 1611.

ON another, close by the last:

If humane Worth  
Could have preserv'd him still,  
He had beene much  
Too strong for Death to kill.  
Yet being conquered,  
Got by the Strife,  
A better Being,  
In a better Life:  
So that great Victor  
Over Nature, left him  
More Happineffe tenfold  
Than he bereft him.

ON a handsome Tomb on the East Side of the South Isle, was a long Epitaph in *Latin Verse*, to the Memory of Sir *William Daniel*, there buried.

ON a handsome small Monument in the Wall, by the last mentioned, was this Inscription:

In this Isle lye the Bodies of *George Golding*, Esq; buried the 27th Day of *November*, 1584, and of *Anne Bartelet*, Widdow, buried the 12th Day of *June*, 1596, and of *Mary Golding*, Widdow, late Wife of the said *George*, and Daughter of the said *Anne*, buried the 29th of *April*, 1612, by her said Husband and Mother, according to her owne Desire. She lived a Widdow 28 Yeeres, religiously to God, hospitably to her Friends, and charitably to All, especially to poore Widdowes; and deceased the 25th Day of *April*, 1612, being then 79 Yeeres of Age.



ON another Monument, likewise on the South Wall :

An honest Heart,  
Religiously affected,  
A zealous Soule,  
A charitable Mind,  
True dealing Conscience,  
All Untruth rejected,  
All these in one  
Are hard and far to find :  
Yet in this Course,  
Both Time and Truth have tryed,  
In Youth and Age,  
*John Taylor* liv'd and dyed.  
His honest Heart,  
His honest Friends have found ;  
His Zeal to GOD,  
GOD and the Godly know ;  
His Charity,  
His true Relief may found,  
That on the poore  
His Bounty did bestow :  
His heavenly Rest,  
Upon this Point resolved,  
To be with CHRIST  
I wish to be dissolved.

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Taylor*, Esq; Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, who married *Berseba*, Daughter of *Edward Hall*, late Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, deceased, and had by her one only Daughter, named *Elizabeth*; first married to *Francis Smith*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceased, by whom she had one Son, named *Francis Smith*; and since married to *Thomas Freake*, of *Serne*, in the County of *Dorset*, Esq; by whom she hath five Sons and Daughters, now living. He hath given by his Will, 200 *l.* in Money, to be delivered and lent to young Men of the Company of Haberdashers, to distribute every Sunday (weekly, for ever) 2 *s.* in Bread, and the Advantage, to poore Householders of this Parish. And also 20 *l.* more for a Stocke, to be yeerly employed for ever, in buying and providing of Fuell for the same Poore.

The blessed Token of  
The Daughter's Love,  
Unto the Father's kinde  
And loving Care,  
May to the World  
This Monument approve,  
How blessed Parents  
In their Children are :  
And blessed GOD, that  
So his Love expresseth,  
Who thus both Parents  
And the Children blesteth.

ON a Grave-Stone, in this Isle, was this Inscription :

Sepelitur hic corpus Philippi Paskin, qui obiit 12 Calend. Junii, Anno Dom. 1580. Anno Ætat. 52. duos post se reliquit fil. Thomam & Ricardum, & unigenitam filiam Joannam ex charissima sibi Conjuga Anna.

ON a comely Monument, on a Pillar in the Choir :

Here lyeth Dame *Jane*, Daughter and sole Heire of *John White*, of this Parish, Esq; first married to *Samuel Thornehill*, of *Bromley* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; by whom she had Issue two Sonnes, *Timothy* and *John*, and one Daughter, named *Elizabeth*. She secondly married Sir *Richard Smith*, Knt. Son of *Thomas Smith*, of *Oestenhanger*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; and

had Issue by him but one Daughter, named *Mary*. The said Dame *Jane* died the 13th of *October*, 1607, being about the Age of 33 Yeeres; in whose Remembrance her said Husband caused this Monument to be made, 1608.

ON the South Side of the Chancel is a fair Grave-Stone, with this Epitaph, in Brasse :

Georgius heu ! quondam jacet  
Hic Skeffingtonus humatus,  
Mercatur Stapulæ  
Clarus in urbe fuit.  
Quæ spes divitiis  
Bona quam fallacia mundi,  
Quam subito pereunt,  
Quæ valere, vide ?  
Ast qui terram olim  
Vano fragilem pede preffit,  
Æterna hic petiit  
Firmiter astra fide

Obiit An. Dom. 1581. die 1 Julii. Anno vero ætatis suæ 43.

ON the lower End of the Chancel is a fair Grave-Stone, with this Epitaph in Brasse :

Our Life is all but Death,  
Time that insueth  
Is but the Death of Time  
That went before.  
Youth is the Death of  
Childhood, Age of Youth,  
Die once to GOD, and  
Then thou diest no more.  
*Agnes*, the Wife of  
*Leonard Darr*, whose Sight  
By Sicknes much impair'd,  
In heavenly Light  
Lookt, liv'd and died ;  
As Dimnesse her were given,  
That her Soules Eyes might  
Better looke to Heaven.

*Leonardus Darr*, nuper Maior Villæ de Totnes, posuit in mortem Agnetæ charissimæ conjugis suæ. Obiit 29 Januarii 1596.

#### To the Memory

Of that antient Servant to the City with his Pen, in divers Employments, especially, The SURVEY of LONDON, Master *Anthony Munday*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON.

He that hath many an antient Tomb-Stone read,  
(Ith' Labour seeming more among the Dead  
To live, than with the Living) that survaied  
Abstruse Antiquities, and o're them laid  
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,  
That (Spite of Time) those Old are new agen,  
Under this Marble lies interred : His Tomb  
Claiming (as worthily it may) this Room ;  
Among those many Monuments, his Quill  
Has so revived, helping now to fill  
A Place with those in his SURVEY, in which  
He has a Monument more fair, more rich,  
Than polisht Stones could make him, where he  
(lyes,  
Though dead, still living, and in that ne'er dies.  
Obiit Anno Ætatis suæ 80. Domini 1633.  
Augusti 10.

IN the Chancel lies buried the Body of Mr. *Samuel Aldersey*, Merchant, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, July 25, 1633. His Atcheivements and Ensigns proper to his Name and Estate, hung over him.



Queen ELIZABETH'S Monument.

*Elizabeth, Queen of England, &c.  
If Royal Virtues ever crown'd a Crown, &c.  
I have fought a good Fight, &c.*

MONUMENTS in the new built Church, are these :

ON the South Wall is a handsome Monument in Memory of *Robert Vernon, Esq;* it is composed of White Marble, adorned with a Mantling, above which are two Cherubims ; and under it are his Arms, two *Finals*, and this Inscription :

In Memory of *Henry Vernon, Esq;* (Son of Sir *Thomas Vernon, Knt.* of this Parish) who died the 7th Day of *November, 1691*, in the 31st Year of his Age, and lies buried at *Aleppo, in Syria.* He was a Person of strict Virtue and exemplary Piety, just in his Dealings, dutiful to his Parents, and kind to his Relations ; beloved, respected, and honoured in his Life, and lamented at his Death by Foreigners, as well as his own Countrymen. His Death was an inexpressible Affliction to his sorrowful Father, who, out of a tender Sence of his own and the publick Loss, dedicates this Monument to preserve his Memory, and to recommend him as a Pattern worthy the Imitation of our young Merchants, who either remain in their own, or design for Foreign Countries.

ARMS here are ; *Argent, a Fret Sable, a Canton Gules.*

IN the North Isle are flat Stones over

*Hester Chamberlain, Daughter of Sir Tho. Chamberlain, Kt. and Mary Burlamachi, his Wife, by whom he had 17 Children. She was born at Putney; and died 1691-2.*

*Wil. Rawlins, aged 81, 1674, and Joanna, his Wife, and Joanna, their Grandchild, and Thomas Rawlins, their Son, 1694.*

*Francis Archer, 1702.*

THERE were two Guilds founded in this Parish-Church : One of our Lady, called, *The Little Fraternity of our Lady, in the Church of St. Stephen in Coleman-street, LONDON.* Founded 43 *Edward III. An. 1368*, by *William Molton, Mason, John Lenham, Brewer, John Musbach, Smith, John Smith, Currier, Thomas Belchamber, Letherdyer*, and other good People of the said Parish ; of their great Devotion, and in Honour of our Lady, to find five Wax Candles upon one Branch, of 31 Pounds of Wax, hanging before an Image of our Lady, in the said Church, upon the Beam : Each Brother and Sister paying 12 *d. per Ann.* The Form of it ran in this Tenor in the Black Character ; the Original whereof is still preserved in the Tower.

IN the Name of the Hali Trinite, Fader and Sone, and Holigost, *Amen.* In the Feste of Seint *John* the porte Latyn, that is to witen, the Seven Day of the Moneth of *May, &c.*

*Fyrst*, Alle the Bretheren and Sustren everich Yer, agenes the self Feste of the Assumption of our Ladi Seint *Mary*, shul ben clothed of one Sute of covenable Cloathings that falleth to her astat. But yif ony shal be of the Compaignee because of poortee, ne mey noyht make gree ; yet he shal have atte lest a Hode of the Suyte, in Token that he is a Broder of the Fraternite. So that he be holden Broder or Suster of Gode Condicion and Honeste. The which Day of the Assumption, the foresaid Bretheren and Sustren shul have a solemyne Messe, in the Honour of the foresaid

*Mary*, songen in the Church of *St. Stephen* foreseid. At which Messe, al the foreseid Brethren and Sustren, up Peine of two Pound Wex shulle be present, fro the Begynnyng of the foreseyd Messe to the End ; and at the Messe in dew Tyme, eveych Broder and Suster a Penye shul Offre, the which Messe y Songen, al the foreseyd Bretheren and Sustren shal go togydren to a certeyn Place be her Maistres, which be for the Tyme assigned. In the which Place alle Schullen ete togydren, on her own Purse, or at leste drynks : And after the etyng and drinkyng (whether hit be) the foreseid Maystres hys Accompte for the Tyme shul yelde up in gode Manner and Honeste, &c.

THE other was the Guild of *St. Nicholas.*

THE gode Men of *Coleman-street*, in nourishing of Love and of Charite emong hem, and in Help to theym that falle into Poverte, &c. begon in the Yere 1369. Fyrst ordeyned to fyndyng certeyn Lyghts brennyng before the Image of *St. Nicolas* in the Church of *St. Stephen Coleman street*, in the Worshyp of Almighty God, and hys Moder *St. Mary*, and of al Halven of Heaven, and of *St. Nicolas, &c.*

THE Church was some Time a Synagogue of the *Jews*, then a Parish-Church, then a Chapel to *St. Olave's* in the *Jewry*, until the 7th of *Edward IV*, and was then incorporated a Parish-Church.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Parish, the Value per Act of Parliament 110 *l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Book at 11 *l.*

THE Vicar is the Rev. Mr. *John Hay*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Whetland.*

PRAYERS are daily at 11 in the Morning, and six in the Evening ; no Organ. Here is one Sermon preached on the 11th of *April*, in Memory of Mrs. *Anne Bewdlow*, and one on the 30th of *November*, in Memory of her Daughter, Dame *Catharine Roffe.*

THE Vestry is General, but in some Cases Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-Wardens.	4 Common-Council-Men.
4 Overseers.	4 Constables.
	7 Inqueits.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Coleman-street ; White-Rose-court, Hind-court, White-horse-yard, Swan-alley, White's-alley, Great Bell-alley, George-alley, King's Arms-yard, Parker's-court ; Part of Token-house-yard ; Part of Little Bell-alley ; Part of London-wall ; Glean-alley, Bishop's-court, Nuns-court, Brickington-court, Star-court, White Lion-court, Red Lion-court, Cross Keys-court ; Part of Fore-street ; Part of Morefields ; Part of Little Morefields ; and Part of Crown-court.*

NUMBER of Houses 461.

THE modern State of this Ward,

THE principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, the *Old Jewry*, which is all in this Ward, except 136 Feet, at the South End thereof. *Lothbury*, from *Coleman-street*, Eastward, as far as *St. Margaret's Lothbury Church* on the North Side ; and unto about 27 Feet beyond *Princes-street*, on the South Side. *Cateaton-street*, from *Bassishaw-street* to *Coleman-street* on the North Side,



Side, and from *Ironmonger-lane* on the South Side; all *Coleman-street* wholly. In which Street there are divers Courts and Alleys, which shall be mentioned in Order.

THE *Old Jewry* is a very good open Street, well inhabited by Merchants and Persons of Repute. On the West Side of this Street, about the Middle, is the Parish-Church of *St. Olave Jewry*, before described; with a Church-yard adjoining, where there is a Passage, with a Free-Stone Payment, leading to *Ironmonger-lane*.

IN this Street is *Windmill-court*, over-against which is a handsome well built House with a fine Pair of Gates. Over-against the East End of the Church are the Gates leading to the House of *Sir Thomas Lombe*, Alderman; and on the same Side of the Way, more to the South, is the fine House that was formerly *Sir Robert Clayton's*, Knight and Alderman, now inhabited by *Baron Suasso*, a very wealthy Jew. Over-against this is the House that was *Sir John Frederick's*, now let to the Government for the Office of Excise.

Excise Office. The following is a LIST of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, and other Officers employed in the said Revenue, who execute their Offices at the General Excise Office in the Old Jewry, LONDON, together with their respective Salaries, January 1734.

## COMMISSIONERS.

	per Ann.
<i>Christopher Montague, Esq;</i>	1000 <i>l.</i>
<i>John Whetham, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>Roger Gale, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>Charles Polhill, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>John Fowle, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>Thomas Wylde, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>James Vernon, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>Robert Eyre, Esq;</i>	1000
<i>Humphrey Thayer, Esq;</i>	1000
	<hr/> 9000

## Commissioners of APPEALS.

<i>Humphry Fowle, Esq;</i>	200
<i>James Montague, Esq;</i>	200
<i>Duncan Drake, Esq;</i>	200
<i>Sir Moor Molyneux, Knt.</i>	200
<i>John Paul Ivoet, Esq;</i>	200
	<hr/> 1000

## SECRETARY.

<i>Samuel Grey, Esq;</i>	540
--------------------------	-----

## His Clerks.

<i>Mr. Arthur Shepherd</i>	100
<i>Mr. Philip Parsons</i>	50
	<hr/> 690

## COMPTROLLER and his Deputies.

<i>Sir Edmund Elwill, Bart.</i>	770
<i>Mr. Samuel Hughes</i>	200

## On the Excise.

<i>Mr. Forester Ford</i>	100
<i>Mr. Morrice Hughes</i>	80
<i>Mr. John Speke</i>	80
<i>Mr. Edward Parsons.</i>	60
<i>Mr. Richard Andrews</i>	70
<i>Mr. John Bruere</i>	120
<i>Mr. Richard Parsons</i>	80

## On the Malt.

<i>Mr. Brudenell Greenwood</i>	60 <i>l.</i>
<i>Mr. Robert Talbot</i>	60

## On Candles and Victuallers.

<i>Mr. Thomas Turner</i>	65
--------------------------	----

## On Hops.

<i>Mr. John Syddenham</i>	60
---------------------------	----

## On Soap, &amp;c.

<i>Mr. Philip Jones</i>	60
<i>Mr. Thomas Cooper</i>	60
<i>Mr. William Stanley</i>	60

## On Hides.

<i>Mr. Nicholas Penfound</i>	60
<i>Mr. Giles Keith</i>	60

## On Coffee, &amp;c.

<i>Mr. John Southey</i>	60
<i>Mr. Daniel Mouty</i>	60

## On Plate.

<i>Mr. Christopher Harris</i>	60
	<hr/> 2255

## Auditor of Excise, for himself and Clerks.

<i>Sir Bazil Dixwell, Bart.</i>	1030
---------------------------------	------

## Comptroller of the Cash.

<i>Sir Jos. Pennington, Bart.</i>	460
-----------------------------------	-----

## His Clerks.

<i>Mr. Thomas Wallis</i>	140
<i>Mr. Bracking</i>	140
	<hr/> 740

## Auditor for Coffee, Hides, &amp;c.

<i>John Temple, Esq;</i>	180
--------------------------	-----

## Deputy and Clerk.

<i>Mr. Robert Georges</i>	2
<i>Mr. Alexander Lessey</i>	5
	<hr/> 120
	<hr/> 300

## Receiver-General and his Deputy.

<i>Stephen Poyntz, Esq;</i>	2
<i>William Poyntz, Esq;</i>	5
	<hr/> 2040

## Clerks.

<i>Mr. Richard Wootton</i>	130
<i>Mr. John Nickson</i>	60
<i>Mr. Stephen Monteage</i>	40
<i>Mr. Thomas Brereton</i>	40

## Tellers.

<i>Mr. Richard Hill, Senior</i>	120
<i>Mr. Richard Hill, Junior</i>	90
<i>Mr. Edmond Spear</i>	70
<i>Mr. Daniel Cotterel</i>	70

Bill



Bill-Men.	
Mr. Abraham Bouchier	50 l.
Mr. William Owsley	40
Mr. Roger Church	40
	<hr/>
	2790
Register.	
John Blois, Esq;	350
His Clerk.	
Mr. Thomas Whittaker	80
	<hr/>
	430
Sollicitor.	
Richard Chandler, Esq;	
His Clerks.	
Mr. Henry Edmonds	}
Mr. William Hall	
	610
General-Inspector on Coffee, &c.	
Christopher Wyvill, Esq;	500
Clerk of the Securities.	
John Lawton, Esq;	200
His Clerks.	
Mr. Daniel Mofs	70
Mr. Martin	50
Mr. Bonell	40
	<hr/>
	360
Correspondent.	
John Windham, Esq;	220
His Assistants.	
Mr. John Rumball	65
Mr. Clerk	50
	<hr/>
	335
House-Keeper.	
Mrs. Mary Howard.	200
Deputy House-Keeper.	
Mrs. Tabitha Mitchell	120
	<hr/>
	320
Imprest Accomptant.	
Mr. John Hone.	80
Clerk of the Stores.	
Mr. Henry Buck	90
Mr. Charles Garnier	75
Mr. Thomas Stephenson	50
Mr. Thomas Hocknell	40
	<hr/>
	255

Register to the Commissioners of Appeals.	
Thomas Haws, Esq;	100
Vol. I.	

Messengers to the said Commissioners.	
Mr. George Wortley	46 l.
Mr. Joseph Winkles	40
	<hr/>
	80
General-Accomptant for Excise.	
Mr. Henry Needler	200
Distillery Accomptant.	
Mr. Edward Willet	150
His Assistant.	
Mr. Peter Bizzard	50
	<hr/>
	200
Assistant to the Excise General-Accomptant.	
Mr. Samuel Underwood	100
London Brewery Accomptants.	
Mr. William Pollard	100
Mr. Thomas Mitchell	80
	<hr/>
	180
Excise Accomptants.	
Mr. William Crawford	80
Mr. Thomas Smith	100
Mr. Robert Matthews	90
Mr. Daniel Shipley	80
Mr. John Carver	80
	<hr/>
	430
General-Accomptant for Malt and Hops.	
Mr. Valens Comyn	200
Malt Accomptant.	
Mr. John Wardour	80
Hop Accomptant.	
Mr. George Williams	70
Malt Assistant-Accomptants.	
Mr. Grosvenor Bedford	70
Mr. Robert Grey	70
Mr. Mungo Haldane	70
Mr. Longstreath	70
Mr. Stephen Barbier	50
	<hr/>
	330
General-Accomptant for Candles.	
Mr. John Bonville	200
Candle Accomptants.	
Mr. Thomas Ratcliffe	90
He has likewise, as Accomptant to the Bank of Charity	
Mr. Stephen Penny	70
Mr. Henry Forester	70
Mr. Edward Wilson	70
Mr. Archibald Elliot	70
Mr. John Turner	50
	<hr/>
	440
Clerk of the Entries.	
Mr. Peter Fenhoulet	65
7 E General.	



## General-Accomptant for Hides, Coffee, &amp;c.

Mr. Samuel Snelling 266 l.

## Assistant-Accomptants.

Mr. Edward Tyler 70  
 Mr. John Johnson 70  
 Mr. Nathaniel Simon 70  
 Mr. Comyn 50  
 Mr. Philip Brewster 50  
 Mr. Simon 50

360

## Clerk of the Diaries.

Mr. Matthew Clerk 80

## His Assistant.

Mr. Young 50  
 130

## Excise General-Examiner.

Mr. William Penny 100

Six inferior Examiners, at 60 l. each 360

460

## Malt General-Examiner.

Mr. Benjamin Jones 100

Six inferior Examiners, at 60 l. each 360

## Assistant to General-Examiners.

Mr. John Lloyd 30

490

## Hide Examiner.

Mr. Edmond Tanner 65

## General-Examiner in the London Brewery.

Mr. Potter Wyckello 80

## Other Brewery Examiners.

Mr. Edmond Clerk 60

Mr. James Hater 60

200

## Distillery Examiner.

Mr. Ralph Holmes 80

## Candle General-Examiner.

Mr. William Johnson 80

## Other Candle Examiners.

Mr. Richard Hazard 80

Mr. Edward Raworth 60

Mr. William Johnson 60

280

## Chief Examiner for Permits.

Mr. Samuel Woodward 80

## Other Permit Examiners.

Mr. Thomas Gurney 60

Mr. Ralph Trafford 60

Mr. Joseph Newby 60 l.

Mr. John Ladd 60

Mr. John Hatley 60

380

## Register of Chocolate Stamps.

Mr. Thomas Spincks 80

## Clerk of the Entries.

Mr. Thomas Poole 60

## Stamper.

Mr. John Dale 55

## Pasters.

Mr. Edward Rose 50

Mr. Edward Thompson 50

Mr. John Whitefoot 50

150

## Door-Keeper.

Mr. Mitchel Newman 70

## Assistant Door-keeper.

Henry Long 50

120

## Messengers.

Mr. Duncombe 50

Mr. Rich. Brackenhury 50

Mr. Richard Davis 50

Mr. John Harston 50

Mr. Henry Adams 50

Mr. Richard Howell 50

300

## Warehouse-keeper.

Mr. Joseph Salmon 40

## Porter.

Mr. Samuel Rolls 40

## Watchmen.

Mr. Richard Stamp 40

Mr. Robert Holmes 40

Mr. John Simpson 40

Mr. Benjamin Fletcher 40

Mr. John Gardner 40

200

## Yard-keeper.

Mr. William Hall 40

26,930 l.

BESIDES these Officers in the House, there are employed by the Commissioners of Excise, within the Bills of Mortality, several Surveyors, Officers, Warehouse-Keepers, Permit-Writers, &c. on the LONDON Brewery, Distillery and new Duties, with handsome Salaries; notwithstanding which, this great Revenue is said to be managed at less than 2 s. in the Pound Expence; that is to say, above 18 s. Net Money in every



every Pound is paid into the *Exchequer*, after all Charges of Management are deducted.

*Lothbury*, a Street well built and inhabited; in which stands *St. Margaret's Church* before-mentioned.

Founders Hall.

ON the South Side of this Street is *Prince's-street*, which, with two turning Passages falls into *Threadneedle-street*: It is well built and inhabited. On the West Side is *Draper's-court*, a handsome large Place, with good Houses well inhabited; having a Free-Stone Pavement out of this Court, is a narrow Passage into *Lothbury*. West to *St. Margaret's Church*, is *Founders Hall*, seated at the upper End of *Founders-court*, which is indifferent good. Almost over-against this Hall, is a large and well built House, with an open Yard before it, inclosed from the Street by a Pair of Gates.

*Cateaton-street* has no more in this Ward than from *Basinghall-street*, the rest is in *Cheap Ward*; a Street well inhabited by Tradesmen. In this Part of the Street is *Golden-cross-court*, small but well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers.

*Coleman-street*. This Street is large and long, and runs Northward to *London-wall*, very well inhabited by divers noted Merchants and Shopkeepers. In this Street are divers Courts and Alleys, some of which are very good, and others as mean and ordinary. We shall begin at the South End, and then the first is *Windmill-court*, which is but ordinary. *Packer's-court* is a pretty open Place, with indifferent good Buildings.

*St. Stephen Coleman-street Church*; a very fine Free-Stone Building, with a square Steeple: It has a Church-Yard to it, with Doors curiously carved with Figures representing the Resurrection; and a handsome Clock hanging over into the Street, with the Figures at the Top of *St. Stephen* and two Persons throwing Stones at him, curiously carved and gilt with Gold.

OTHER Places in this Street. *King's-arms-court*, or rather *Street*; for the Largeness and Goodness, being graced with good large Houses, inhabited by Merchants, and Persons of good Repute.

*George-alley*, long, and indifferently well built. *White-rose-court*, but indifferent, falls into *Mafs-alley*, which is also but mean, and so into *Basinghall-street*. *Bell-alley*, very long, goes out of *Coleman-street*, and runs Eastward to the Passage into *Token-house-yard*; and then it turns Northward, and runs as far as *London-Wall*. The Part of this Alley, from *Coleman-street* to *Mulberry-court*, is broad, and indifferent well built and inhabited; but the Part running Northward, is more narrow, and hath some good Houses, especially on the East Side. In this Alley are several small Courts, viz. *Mulberry-court*, goes up Steps, very narrow and dark, but after the Entrance it is a handsome Court. On the West Side it has a Passage into *White's-alley*. *Whalebone-court*, handsome, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Pitcher's-court*, a large square Place, with good Buildings, has a Passage into *White's-alley*. *Bluehart-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has a Passage down Steps into *Swan-alley*. *White's-alley*, very long, but narrow, comes out of *Coleman-street*, and falls into *Pitcher's-court*, which is a handsome Place, having a Door into *Bell-alley*, and a Passage thereunto upon Sufferance. On the North Side, and about the Middle of the Alley is a Place called *Alms-house-yard*, containing six Houses, for so many poor Men and their Wives, or the Survivors of them, belonging to the Company of Leather-sellers. *Pump-court*, but small and ordinary. *Carpenter's-yard*, being only a large Timber-Yard. *White-hind-court*, a handsome Place, but narrow.

*Swan-alley* also goes out of *Coleman-street*, and with a turning Passage runs into *Bell-alley*,

and, with another turning Passage, falls into another Alley, also called *Swan-alley*, which is better built, with Gardens to the Houses. More Northward this Alley runs into a Place called *Jones's-Rents*, which is a ruinous Place, the Houses ready to fall down. Out of this Place, with a little narrow Turning, the Way leads into *Cross-Keys-court*, which is indifferent good: And out of this Court is a Passage to *London-wall*. That Part of *Swan-alley* next to *Coleman-street* is wide enough for Carts, and is indifferent good.

*Crown Inn*, only for Livery-Horses. *White-horse Inn*, the like. *Coach-and-horses-yard*, good for Stabling and Coaches. *Brickenton-court*, indifferent; at the upper End is a Merchant's House. *Nun's-court*, a handsome Place, with a large House at the upper End, inhabited by a Merchant. *White-hart Inn*, but small and ordinary. *Green's-court*, indifferent long, but narrow and ordinary. *Bishop's-court*, small and narrow. *George Inn*, but indifferent. *Chimney-alley*, very ordinary, with mean Houses. *Bell Inn*, indifferent good, chiefly for Stabling. *Armourers Hall*, a handsome Brick Building.

Armourers Hall.

*London-wall*, being a Street so called, which in the Whole is very long, beginning at *Cripplegate*, and running to *Winchester-street*, but in several Wards, as hath been taken Notice of. The Part in this, and *Basinghall Ward*, begins a little Eastward of *Basinghall-street*, and runs to *Cross-Keys-court*. The Houses are on the South Side, which commonly are but old Timber Houses: A Place of no great Account, only some few Carriers dwell there. Its greatest Ornament is *Sion College*, already treated of; and *New Bethlem*, seated on the other Side of *London-wall*, in *Moorfields*.

IN this Part of the Street are these Courts and Places; *Star-court*, a small Place. *White-lion-court*, indifferent good. *Red-lion-court*, likewise good, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Black-swan-alley*, very ordinary, and nastily kept.

THE Part of this Ward without the City Walls, takes in all the lower Walks, or four Quarters of *Moorfields*; but none of the Houses on the East and North Side. On the South Side is *Bedlem*, or *Bedlam*, for the Lunatics, which is in this Ward; as likewise the new Row of good Houses, not named, with Part of the Street called *Fore-street*, which runs to *Cripplegate*. And adjoining to *Moorfields* is the *Swan Inn*, well built, and indifferent for Stabling.

THIS Hospital of *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, is pleasantly seated, with its Front regarding *Moor-fields*. It is a very long Building, extending itself almost the Breadth of the Field. It is stately and graceful to behold, and tends much to the Honour of the City: The Charge of which Building cost about 17000 *l*. It is inclosed with a Wall, and hath an Iron-Gate for Entrance, in the Middle, with a fine Free-Stone Pavement, which has a Garden on each Side of it; and at the Ends of this Garden is a large open Place for those who are coming to their Senses again to walk and air themselves in: But of this Hospital see more in *Book I. Chap. XIV*.

THERE are to watch at *Moorgate*, and at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 32 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest for this Ward are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *August*.

THIS Ward has an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Council-Men, four Constables, four Scavengers, 13 Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen at 15 *l*. 16 *s*. 9 *d*.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *Harcourt Master*, Knt.



## C H A P. V.

## BASINGSHALL, or BASSISHAW WARD.

**T**HE next adjoining to *Coleman-street* Ward, on the West Side thereof, is *Basinghall* Ward, very small, consisting of one Street, called *Basinghall-street*, from *Basinghall*, which was the principal House in it. This Ward begins in the South at *Bakewell-hall*, which is the last of *Coleman-street* Ward, and runs from thence North down to *London-wall*, and some little Distance, both East and West, against the said Wall; and these are the Bounds of the Ward.

*Masons Hall.* AMONG several good Houses in this Street, on the East Side, are three Halls of Companies; first, *Masons Hall*; this Company were once called *Free-Masons*; but that Denomination seems now to belong to another Fraternity.

*Weavers Hall.* The next is *Weavers Hall*, which is nearly adorned on the Inside with Hangings, Fret-Work, and a Screen of the *Ionick* Order. The Company is of great Antiquity, as appears by a Charter of *Henry II.* in these Words, *Rex omnibus, ad quos, &c.*

**H**ENRY, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and of *Guian*, Earl of *Anjou*, to the Bishop, Justices, Sheriffs, Barons, Ministers, and all his true Lieges of *LONDON*, sendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to the Weavers in *LONDON*, their Guild to be had in *LONDON*, with all the Freedoms and Customs that they had in the Time of King *Henry*, my Grandfather. So that none but they intromit within the City of their Craft, but he be of their Guild; neither in *Southwark*, or other Places pertaining to *LONDON*, otherwise than it was done in the Time of King *Henry*, my Grandfather. Wherefore I will and straightly command, that over all lawfully they may treat, and have all afore said; as well in Peace, free, worshipful, and wholly, as they had it, freer, better, worshipfuller, and whollier, than in the Time of King *Henry*, my Grandfather. So that they yield yearly to me two Marks of Gold; at the Feast of *St. Michael*. And I forbid, that any Man to them do any Unright, or Disease, upon Pain of ten Pounds. Witness *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, *Warwick* fil. *Gar.* Chamberlaine, at *Winchester*.

Also the same *Henry II.* in the 31<sup>st</sup> of his Reign, made a Confirmation to the Weavers, that had a Guild, or Fraternity in *LONDON*; wherein it appeareth, that the said Weavers made Woollen Cloth, and that they had the Correction thereof. But amongst other Articles in that Patent, it was decreed, *That if any Man made Cloth of Spanish Wool, mixed with English Wool, the Portgrave, or Principal Magistrate of LONDON, ought to burn it.*

MOREOVER, in the Year 1197, King *Richard I.* at the Instance of *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Justiciary of *England*, ordained, That the Woollen Cloths, in every Part of this Realm, should be in Breadth two Yards within the Lifts, and as good in the Mid-

dle, as in the Sides, &c. King *Henry III.* granted to the Citizens of *LONDON*, that they should not be vexed for the Burrels, or Cloth-listed, according to the Constitution made for Breadth of Cloth the 9<sup>th</sup> of his Reign. *Rich. II.* in the 3<sup>d</sup> of his Reign, granted an Order of Agreement between the Weavers of *LONDON*, *Englishmen*, and Aliens or Strangers born, brought in by *Edward III.*

ALMOST at the North End of the Street is *Girdlers Hall*, well wainscotted within, and adorned with a beautiful Screen of the *Composite* Order. So far for the East Side of this Ward.

ON the West Side, almost at the South End of the Street, is *Bakewell Hall*, corruptly called *Blackwell Hall*, and antiently *Bassings Hall*. Concerning the Original whereof, there have been divers Opinions, which are to be passed over as Fables; for though it is a Building of great Antiquity, yet the Foundation thereof was certainly first laid since the Conquest of *William Duke of Normandy*; for the same was built upon Vaults of Stone, which Stone was brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. The like of that of *St. Paul's Church*, built by *Mauritius* and his Successors, Bishops of *LONDON*. But that this House has been a Temple, or *Jewish Synagogue*, (as some have fancied) *Mr. Stow* will not allow, seeing that it had no such Form of Roundness, or other Likeness; neither had it the Form of a Church, for the Assembly of Christians, which Fabricks are built East and West; but contrariwise, the same was built North and in Form of a Nobleman's House. And therefore the best Opinion is, that it was (of old Time) belonging to the Family of *Bassings*, which was in this Realm, a Name of great Antiquity and Renown: And that it bore also the Name of that Family, and was called therefore *Bassings Haugh*, or Hall. The Arms of that Family were (of old Time) abundantly placed in sundry Parts of that House, even in the Stone-Work, but more especially on the Walls of the Hall; which carried a continual Painting of them on every Side, so close together as one Escutcheon could be placed to another, which *Stow* had often seen and noted, before the old Building was taken down. These Arms were, *a Gerond* of twelve Points, Or, and Azure. Of the *Bassings* therefore, Builders of this House, and Owners of the Ground near adjoining, that Ward takes the Name; as *Coleman-street* Ward, of *Coleman*, and *Faringdon* Ward, of *William* and *Nicholas Faringdon*; Men that were principal Owners of those Places.

AND of old Time, the most noble Persons that inhabited this City, were appointed to be principal Magistrates there; as was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*) Portgrave, or Sheriff, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and of *William Rufus*. *Hugh de Buck*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. After him *Gilbert Becket*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, the Son



Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earls of *Essex*, were *Portgraves*, or *Sheriffs* of *LONDON* and *Middlesex*. In the Reign of *Henry II.* *Peter Fitzwalter*; after him, *John Fitznigel*, &c. So likewise in the Reign of King *John*, the 16th of his Reign, a Time of great Troubles, in the Year 1214. *Solomon Bassing*, and *Hugh Bassing*, Barons of this Realm, as may be supposed, were *Sheriffs*; and the said *Solomon Bassing* was Mayor in the Year 1216, which was the 1st of *Henry III.* Also *Adam Bassing*, Son of *Solomon* (as it seems) was one of the *Sheriffs* in the Year 1243, the 28th of *Henry III.*

UNTIL this *Adam de Bassing*, King *Henry III.* in the 31st of his Reign, gave and confirmed certain *Messuages* in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milkstreet* (Places not far from *Bassings-hall*) and the Advowson of the Church at *Bassings-hall*, with sundry *Liberties* and *Privileges*.

THIS Man was afterwards Mayor, in the Year 1251, the 36th of *Henry III.* Moreover, *Thomas Bassing* was one of the *Sheriffs*, Anno 1269.

*Robert Bassing*, Sheriff, 1279, and *William Bassing*, 1308; more of this Family need not be noted, only that one Branch of it spread itself in *Cambridgeshire*, near to a Water, or *Bourn*, and was therefore, for a Difference, called *Bassing* at the *Bourn*, and, more shortly, *Bassing-bourn*, which gave the same Arms, as is afore shewed, to be painted about this old Hall. But this Family was quite worn out in *Stow's* Time, but had left their Name to the Place where they dwelt.

Now, how *Bakewell-hall* took that Name, is another Question. It is said that *Thomas Bakewell* dwelt in this House in the 36th of *Edward III.* and that in the 20th of *Richard II.* the said King, for the Sum of 50 *l.* which the Mayor and Commonalty had paid into the *Hanapar*, granted Licence, so much as was in him, to *John Frosh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Citizens and Mercers, that they, the said *Messuage*, called *Bakewell-hall*, and one Garden, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Michael* of *Bassings-haugh*, and of *St. Laurence* in the *Jewry* of *LONDON*, and one *Messuage*, two Shops and one Garden, in the said Parish of *St. Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage, might give and assign to the Mayor and Commonalty for ever, *ad opus Communitatis*.

THIS *Bakewell-hall*, thus established, has been long since employed as a weekly Market-Place for Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of this Realm there to be sold. In the 21st of *Richard II.* *Richard Whittington*, Mayor; and in the 22d, *Drew Baringtine* being Mayor, it was decreed, That no Foreigner or Stranger should sell any Woollen Cloth, but in *Bakewell-hall*, upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof.

AN Act of Common-Council, held August the 1st, in the 8th of *Henry VIII.* concerning *Blackwell-hall*.

“ WHEREAS by an Act of Common-  
“ Council, in the 22d Year of the  
“ Reign of King *Richard II.* it was ordained  
“ and established, That no Manner of Person  
“ should bring or convey any Woollen Cloths  
“ to the said City, to be sold, except they  
“ were first brought, harboured, and discharged,  
“ at the common Market of *Blackwell-hall*;  
“ therefore ordained and provided, and of old  
“ Time accustomed, upon Pain of Forfeiture of  
“ all the said Cloths so harboured and laid,  
“ contrary to the said Ordinance, was, by an-  
“ other Act of Common-Council, held at the  
“ VOL. I.

“ *Guildhall* afore said, the Day and Year above-  
“ said, ratified, approved, and confirmed. And  
“ over that, it is now at this present ordained,  
“ established, and enacted, That no Manner of  
“ Person, being Freeman of this City, after the  
“ Feast of the Nativity of our Lady, next  
“ coming, suffer any Manner of Person whatso-  
“ ever, be he Free, or Foreign, to buy or sell  
“ any Manner of Woollen Cloths, harboured, or  
“ lodged, contrary to the said Ordinance: As  
“ Broad-cloth, Kerseys, Cottons, *Bridgewater*  
“ Frizes, Dossleins, or any other Manner of  
“ Cloth made of Wool, within his Shop, Cham-  
“ ber, or other Place within his House, unless  
“ the said Cloths were first brought to *Black-*  
“ *well-hall* afore said, and there bought and  
“ sold: Or else the said Freeman, the said  
“ Cloths lawfully brought in the Country, out  
“ of the said City; upon Pain to forfeit and to  
“ pay, to the Use of the Commonalty of this  
“ City, for the first Offence, for every Broad-  
“ cloth so sold, harboured, or lodged, contrary  
“ to the said Ordinance, 6 s. 8 d. for every  
“ Kersey, 3 s. 4 d. for every Dosslein, *Bridge-*  
“ *water*, and other Pieces of Cloth made of  
“ Wool, 20 d. And for the second Offence,  
“ the said Pains to be doubled. And for the  
“ third Offence, the Party so offending, to be  
“ disfranchised, and deprived clearly from the  
“ Liberties of this City for ever.

THIS House afterwards growing ruinous, and in Danger of falling, *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor, at his Decease, gave towards the new building of the outward Part thereof, 300 *l.* upon Condition that the same should be performed within three Years after his Decease. Whereupon the old *Blackwell-hall* was taken down, and in the Month of *February* next following, the Foundation of a new, strong, and beautiful Store-House being laid, the Work thereof was diligently applied, that within the Space of 10 Months after, to the Charges of 2500 *l.* the same was finished in the Year 1558; but being demolished in the Flames of 1666, it was re-erected Anno 1672. The Door-Case in the Front, next *Guildhall*, is of Stone, adorned with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order; in the Pediment are the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City are lower, enriched with *Cupids*, &c.

THE City gave to *Christ's* Hospital the Profits arising from Lodging and Pitching of Cloth in the several Warehouses, or Halls; for here is the *Devonshire*, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Kentish*, *Medley*, *Spanish* and *Blanket Halls*, besides the like Profits of the Bays at *Leadenhall*. Cloths pay 1 d. each Pitching, and a Half-Penny per Week Resting; and, to avoid Trouble, every Factor has a Rest, or one certain Number, for which he pays, as admit a Rest to be 180 Cloths.

And the next Week there are Cloths pitched } 90.

	s.	d.
He pays 90 d. Pitching	7	6
And Resting 90 Half-Pence	3	9
In all	11	3

STOCKINGS and Blankets pay by the Pack; all which, it is said, amounts to about 1100 *l.* per Ann. clear. There are also several Statutes relating to the Regulation of this Market, as to Factors, and others concerned; and the whole Management is under the Inspection of the Governors of *Christ's* Hospital, as is before said, Book I. Chap. XIV.



Coopers-hall.

NEXT beyond this House, are several good Houses, to the Back-gate of *Guildhall*, which Gate, and Part of the Building within the same, are of this Ward. Some small Distance from this Gate the Coopers have their Common Hall: It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handsome Room, wainscotted about 14 Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with several Coats of Arms in the Glass, and the Portraiture, at full Length, of Sir *John Fleet*, Lord Mayor, 1693, and that of Mr. *Henry Stroud*, another worthy Member, who at his Decease, *An.* 1704, when he died Master of the Company, gave 6500 *l.* to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-Houses at *Egham*. And under the King's Arms is the Bust of King *William III.*

*The P A R I S H of*  
*St. MICHAEL BASSI-*  
*SHAW.*

St. Michael  
Bassishaw.

THE last Church before the Fire, was built (as may be gathered from Mr. *Stow*, &c.) about the Year 1450; and that being then rebuilding, and not a new Foundation, implies, that at least one Church was, before that, worn out by Time; whence we may conclude, that a Church has been here near 500 Years; and we find Mr. *Richard Sarich* Rector here, *Anno* 1359. Toward the said old Church, Mr. *John Burton*, and *Agnes* his Wife, were great Benefactors: It was repaired at the Parish Charge, in the Year 1630; and being reduced to Rubbish by the Flames in 1666, it was begun to be re-edified *Anno* 1676, and carried on in 1677, and 1678, and finished in 1679; and in the Year 1697 was repaired and beautified.

As to the Nature of the Structure, the Roof is cambered, Walls of Brick, the Tower of Stone, the Floor paved with Stone, that of the Chancel being a Step higher than the rest; three Isles; the Apertures of each Side similar to those of their Opposites in Number and Model; Pillars, &c. of the *Corinthian* Order.

It is ornamentally finished. The Roof divided into quadrangular Pannels of Crocket-work; that next the Altar having at each Angle a Cherub, and the like on the Key-pieces of each of the upper Windows; also a Cantaliever, Cornice, Frieze, &c. enrich'd with Leaves, &c. and at the West End, the King's Arms are magnificently done with Enrichments of two Cupids, and as many Shields and Mantling; all of Fret-work.

It is wainscotted round about eight Feet high, having a handsome Pulpit and spacious Door-case at the West End; also one at the North, and another at the South Side, all of fine Oak, of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Altar-piece is of the same Order, adorned with four Pilasters, and Entablament; above which are two Attick Pilasters, and an open arching Pediment, under which is painted a Curtain, sustained in Festoons by two Cupids, between them a *Glory* appearing in Clouds; under which are two Tables of the *Decalogue* done in Golden Letters on Black, between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, and these between the *Pater Noster*, and *Credo* done in Black Characters on Gold, adorned with Cartouches.

UNDER *Moses* are these Words: *The Law was given by Moses.* And under *Aaron* these: *But Grace and Truth came by JESUS CHRIST.* Under the Lord's-Prayer these Words: *This is my Commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you.* And the *Credo* is thus subscribed: *I came not to destroy the Law, but to fulfil.*

At the West End is a neat Table of the customary Offerings (as it is expressed there.) The Outside of the East End of this Church is adorned with a large circular Pediment between two Cartouches, the other End with Pine Apples.

THE Dimensions are, Length 70 Feet, Breadth 50, Altitude 42, and that of the Tower about 75 Feet; wherein is only one Bell.

ON the South Side of the Church, on a fine japann'd Table, these Benefactors Names are placed, done in Golden Letters.

Dated 1700.

	Given in Money.	Per Ann. for ever.	
	l.	l. s. d.	
The Lady <i>Ann Bacon</i>	06	14 00 00	1575
Mr. <i>John Storey</i> in Bread	00	02 00 00	1585
Mr. <i>Tho. Rose</i> in Bread	00	02 12 00	1587
Sir <i>Wolston Dixie</i>	10	03 06 08	1592
Mrs. <i>Cicely Siol</i> in Bread	00	03 00 00	1608
Alderman <i>Elkyn</i> in Bread	00	02 12 00	1625
Mr. <i>John Bank</i> , Deputy	00	02 00 00	1630
Mr. <i>John Lock</i> gave to <i>Christ's Hospital</i> the Maintenance of two poor Children from this Parish			1632
Alderman <i>Baskerfield</i>	00	02 10 00	1633
Sir <i>Rob. Ducey</i> and his Lady	70	00 00 00	1634
Mr. <i>Emanuel Bird</i>	00	06 00 00	1647
And 20 more of less Note.			

MONUMENTS for Persons buried in the old Church were, for

*John Burton*, afore-named, deceased in the Year 1460, and was buried in the Choir, with this Epitaph:

*John Burton* lieth under here  
Some Time of *London* Citizen and Mercer;  
And *Jenet* his Wife, with their Progenie,  
Beene turned to Earthe, as ye may see.  
Friends free, what so ye bee;  
Pray for us, we you pray;  
As you see us in this Degree,  
So shall you be another Day.

*John Burton*, Citizen and Mercer, buried in the Church of *St. Michael in Bassishaw*, in the Chancel there. By his Will, dated *October* 14, 1459, orders, That all the Roof of the Church be ceiled, and painted according to the Chancel. Orders upon his Grave, to be laid a Stone of Marble. Wills, That his Executors hold and keep the Day of his Anniversary, otherwise called *Yearsmynd*, in the said Church of *St. Michael*, for x Years. And that his Anniversary be kept in the Church of *Wadworth* in *Yorkshire*. And the Priest there, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother, King *Henry IV*, Queen *Johan*, and Maister *Thomas Langley*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

ORDERS his Executors to provide seven Cheffes of *Dymysay*, or freyed with *Baudekyn* wrought with Gold, togeders with al the Apparel to them necessary; and to deliver them to the Church of *Wadworth*, in Honour of the Passion of our Lord *JESU CHRIST*, and the Virgin *Mary*.

HIS Daughter *Catharine*, a Nun of *Haliwel*. To his Wife 500 Marks, to his Son *John* 500.

*Francis Cooke*, *John Martin*, *Edward Bromflit*, Esq; of *Warwickshire*, 1460.

*Richard Barnes*, Sir *Roger Roe*, *Roger Velden*, 1479.



ON an antient Monument, in the North Isle of the Choir, was this Inscription :

HERE under lie the Bodies of Sir *James Terforde*, Kt. Mercer, and some Time Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON; and of Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife. The which Sir *James* deceased the 22d Day of *June*, An. Dom. 1527, and the said *Elizabeth* deceased the 18th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1548.

ON an antient Marble Tomb in the Chancel.

In Chirurgery brought up Youth;  
a Knight here lieth dead;  
A Knight, and eke a Surgeon such,  
as *England* feld hath bred.  
For which so soveraigne Gift of God,  
wherein he did excell,  
King *Henry VIII* call'd him to Court,  
who loved him dearly well.  
God gave the Gift, the King gave Goods,  
the Gift of God t' enhance;  
Where God and such a Prince do joyne,  
such Man hath happy Chance.  
King *Edward* for his Service sake,  
bade him rise up a Knight;  
A Name of Praise, and ever since,  
he Sir *John Ailife* hight.  
Right Worshipful in Name and Charge,  
in *London* liv'd he then;  
In *Blackwell-hall*, the Merchant Chief,  
first Sheriff, then Alderman.  
The Hospitals bewail his Death,  
the Orphan Children moan;  
Their chief Erector being dead,  
and Benefactor gone.  
Dame *Isabel*, who liv'd with him,  
his faithful Wife and Make,  
With him (as dearest after Death)  
Doth not her Knight forsake.  
The Knight, the 24th of *October*  
yielded up his Breath,  
And she soon after follow'd,  
to live with him in Death.

ON an antient Marble Tomb in the South Isle of the Choir :

Here lieth buried under this Tomb, the Body of Sir *John Gresham* Kt. some Time Alderman and Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, who had two Wives, Dame *Mary* his first Wife, by whom he had Issue five Sons, and six Daughters; by Dame *Catharine*, his last Wife, no Issue. Which Sir *John* deceased the 23d Day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1556. And Dame *Mary* died the 21st Day of *September*, 1538. Dame *Catharine* died ———

UNDER the Communion-Table :

Hic jacet Dom. *Richardus Sarich*, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit 13 *Novemb.* An. Dom. 1359. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

MONUMENTS since the Rebuilding of the Church are as follow :

ON a grey Marble Grave-Stone, near the East End of the South Isle, is this Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Rowland Aynsworth*, Kt. who departed this Life the 14th of *January* 1702, in the 48th Year of his Age.

HIS Atchievement is on the North Side of the Altar-piece, with these Arms :

*Gules, three Battle-axes Argent, impaled with Azure, on a Bend Wavy Or, between two Dol-*

*phins Hauriant Argent; three Escallop-shells Gules.* And it has this Motto : *Mors Janua Vitæ.*

ON a grey Marble Stone, at the South End of the Altar-Rail, an Inscription, in Memory of *Paris* and *Elizabeth Slaughter*; and there is an Atchievement with these Arms :

His own paternal Coat impaled between those of his two Wives, viz. 1. *Argent, a Saltier Gules*, by the Name *Slaughter*. On the Dexter Side, *Party per Pale Or, and Gules; a Lion Rampant, between three Flowers-de-lis counter-changed.* On the Sinister Part, *Azure, a Chevron between three Pheons Or*; and under is this Funeral Motto :

*Mors Iter ad Vitam.*

ON a grey Marble Grave-stone, at the East End of the Middle Isle, is a Monument for *Edward Smith*, A. M. late Rector of this Church, who died Anno Dom. 1701, aged 58.

HIS Arms are cut on the Stone, and are also depicted on an Atchievement on the North Side of the Church, viz. *Argent, on a Fess between three Griffons Heads, coupled Sable, as many Bezants, impaled with Or; three Eagles Legs, erased Alaquise Gules, on a Chief Dauncette Azure; three Bucks Heads cabossed of the first*; with this Funeral Motto : *Moriendo Vivo.*

Note, That what are Griffons Heads on the Atchievement, are Demi Griffons Rampant Segreiant on the Stone.

Here is also an Atchievement in Memory of Sir *William Hedges* (tho' he was not buried here.) The Arms are,

*Azure, three Swans Necks erased Argent; quartered with Party per pale Gules and Azure; a Chevron, Ermin between; Lions Rampant Or; and a Swan's Neck erased Argent for the Crest*; with this Motto : *Omne solum Patria.*

A large grey Marble Grave-stone at the North End of the Altar-Rails, with this Inscription :

Here lieth interred the Body of *Bazill Hearne*, late of this Parish, Gent. who died the 4th of *January* 1692, aged 64 Years; and left his Widow *Dorothy Hearne*, Daughter of *Hugh Wilbraham*, of *Wooddy*, in the County of *Chester*, Esq; sole Executrix, with whom he had been married 44 Years, and had by her one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Bazill, Mary, Dorothy, Hesther*, and *Rebecca*, all living at his Death.

He was an affectionate Husband, an indulgent Father, a kind Master, and faithful Friend; exemplar in Piety, Sobriety, Industry and Charity.

IN the Chancel also lies buried *Susanna*, eldest Daughter of *Daniel Herrington*, Doctor of Physick, and late Wife of *George Woodford*, 1694.

IN the North Isle, *Mary*, late Wife of *Thomas Aylward*, Citizen and Founder of LONDON, 1694.

A Monument in the East Wall, on the South Side of the Altar, for Dr. *Wharton*, an eminent Physician of LONDON: His Epitaph is as followeth :

*Siste Pedem, Viator,*

*Quisquis es, ac venerare THOMÆ WHARTON, M. D. C. L. M. S. quod fuit mortale heic juxta situm est. Qui Winstonix apud Dunelmenses natus, Cantabrigix apud Pembrochianos educatus, Non ipsius natalis Soli, Non Academia,*



Academia, sed in commune Humani generis Commodum Natum se, Educatumq; Factis comprobavit.

Vir justus, probus, pius, omnimodo eruditione ceteris Hominibus hac solummodo Conditione impar, quod omnes sui seculi Medicos facile antecellucrit. Grassante infami illa LONDINIIS Peste, Hoste infensissima Anno MDCLXVI. Rebus ad Triarios jam plane perductis, Receptusq; aliis canentibus, Fixis Aquilis, Adhæsit immotus, Saluti Publicæ velle asserens prospicere, Alienæ appetentem, suæ profusum Natus An. MDCXIV. Obiit MDCLXXIII.

THE Ground of the Parsonage-House of this Parish, was let to *Edward Dale* for 45 Years, to build upon, from the Year 1676, at 10 *l.* per Ann. being 14 Feet in Breadth, and 16 Feet in Depth.

THIS Living is a Rectory, the Advowson in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Value 132 *l.* 11 *s.* per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Lavington*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Hextall*.

PRAYERS are daily at four in the Afternoon, and *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* about 11 in the Morning; no Organ, two Bells. The Gift Sermons are from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are	The WARD-OFFICERS are
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common - Council Men.
2 Overseers and Collectors.	17 Inquests.
	2 Constables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Basinghall-street*, *Basinghall-court*, *Evans's-court*, *Shooler's-court*, *Porter's-alley*, *Mason's-court*, *King's-arms-court*, *South-alley*, *North-alley*, and *Young's-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 146.

NOW for the present State of this Ward.

*Basinghall-street*, of which this little Ward consists, is of no great Uniformity, as not running strait, nor of an equal Breadth. But it is graced with good Buildings, and well inhabited by Merchants; and namely, among others, lately deceased, Sir *Rowland Aynsworth*, Knt. who traded to the *East-Indies*, *Hamburg*, *Holland*, and other Parts, inhabiting a very spacious

well built House, with a Court in the middle; where Sir *Christopher Pack* some Time kept his Mayoralty.

ON the West Side stands *Bakewell*, or *Blackwell, Hall*, before-mentioned.

*King's-arms Tavern*, a House of a very good Trade; hath a Passage into *Cateaton-street*. *Masons-alley*, hath a Passage into *Coleman-street*, through *White-Rose-alley*; in which is seated *Masons Hall*, a small Building. *Cat-Throat-alley*, hath a Passage up Steps into *Guildhall-court*, by the Chapel. At the Upper End of this Court, are Buildings made Use of by the City Officers. And here the Chamberlain of this City hath his Residence. *Weavers Hall*, a handsome large Building, with a Garden behind it. Next is *Coopers Hall*, a large Building.

THEN is St. *Michael Bassingbaw Church*.

ON both Sides this Church, is an Alley, and both called *Church-alley*; which encompasseth it, and falls into *Three-nuns-alley*; and that leads into *Aldermanbury*: But this in *Cripplegate Ward*.

ON each Side of this Alley, is a Row of good Buildings, especially that on the South Side; and in that on the North, is *Young's-court*, which is but small.

*White-Bear Inn*, much resorted unto by Carriers.

*Potter's-court*, but small. *Girdlers Hall*, a handsome Building, with an open Court-yard; and Free-stone Pavement, and a Garden behind it. *Shooter's-court*, but small, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Guildhall-court*, long, but narrow. *Bassingbaw-court*, large, and indifferent good, hath a Passage to *London-wall*.

THIS Street of *Basinghall*, is all, on both Sides, in this Ward; except 72 Feet, on the East Side of the South End.

OF *London-wall-street*, there is in this Ward, 54 Feet West, and 88 Feet East, on either Side of the North End of *Basinghall-street*.

*Cateaton-street* hath only 25 Feet West from *Basinghall-street*, on the North Side, in this Ward.

THERE are to Watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 12 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *March*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common-Council-Men, two Constables, 17 Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle.

IT is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 7 *l.* and likewise in the *Exchequer* at 7 *l.*

THE Alderman is Sir *Thomas Lombe*, Knt.





## C H A P. VI.

## C R I P P L E G A T E W A R D.

**T**HE next Ward is *Cripplegate*, consisting of several Streets and Lanes, lying as well without the Gate and Wall of the City, as within: For, first, within the Wall on the East Part thereof, toward the North, it runs to the West Side of *Basing-hall* Ward; and towards the South it joins to the Ward of *Cheap*. It begins at the West End of *St. Laurence's* Church in the *Fewry*, on the North Side, and runs West to a Pump, where, some Time, was a Well with two Buckets, at the South-Corner of *Aldermanbury-street*; which Street runs down North to *Gayspur-lane*, and so to *London-wall*; which Street and Lane are wholly (on both Sides) of this Ward; and so are some few Houses (on both Sides) from *Gayspur-lane*, by and against the Wall of the City, East to the Grates, made for the Water-Course of the Channels, and West to *Cripplegate*.

Now on the South Side, from over-against the West End of *St. Laurence's* Church, to the Pump, and then up *Milk-street*, South to *Cheap*; which *Milk-street* is wholly (on both Sides) of *Cripplegate* Ward; as also, without the South End of *Milk-street*, a Part of West *Cheap*, viz. from the Place where the Standard stood, to where the Cross was set. Then down great *Wood-street*, which is wholly of this Ward, on both Sides thereof; so is *Little Wood-street*, which runs down to *Cripplegate*.

Out of this *Wood-street* are divers Lanes, namely, on the East Side is *Lad-lane*, which runs East to *Milk-street* Corner. Down lower in *Wood-street*, is *Love-lane*, which lies by the South Side of *St. Alban's* Church, in *Wood-street*, and runs down to the Conduit in *Aldermanbury-street*. Lower down in *Wood-street*, is *Addle-street*; out of which runs *Philip-lane* down to *London-wall*. These are the Lanes on the East Side.

On the West Side of *Wood-street*, is *Hugen-lane*, by the South Side of *St. Michael's* Church, and goes through to *Gutheron's-lane*. Then lower is *Maiden-lane*, which runs West to the North End of *Gutheron's-lane*; and up to the said Lane, on the East Side thereof, 'till against *Kery-lane*, and back again. Then the said *Maiden-lane*, on the North Side, goes up to *Staining-lane*, and up a Part thereof, on the East Side, to the farthest North Part of *Haberdashers* Hall, and back again to *Wood-street*. And there, lower down, is *Silver-street*, which is of this Ward, till you come to the East End of *St. Olave's* Church on the South Side, and to *Monkwell-street* on the North Side. Then down the said *Monkwell-street*, on the East Side thereof, and so to *Cripplegate*, do make the Bound of this Ward within the Walls.

Without *Cripplegate*, *Fore-street* runs a-cross before the Gate, from against the North Side of *St. Giles's* Church, along to *Moor-lane* End, and almost to *Moorgate*. The Houses on that Side of *Moorfields*, and Alleys to *Finshury-court*, are all of *Cripplegate* Ward.

JOINING to *Moorfields* is the *New Artillery-Ground*, so called, in Distinction from another

*Artillery-garden*, near *St. Mary-Spital*, where formerly the *Artillery* Company exercised; who, about the latter End of *King James I's* Reign, were determined to remove thence; and to hold their Trainings and Practice of Arms here, being the third Field from *Moorgate*, next to the *Six Windmills*; which Field, *Mr. Leat*, one of the 20 Captains, with great Pains, was divers Years preparing to that Purpose. The Reason of this their Remove, was, because now their Meetings and Number consisted of many more Soldiers than the old Ground could well contain, being sometimes six thousand. Though, sometimes, they went to the *Old Artillery*, and continued so to do, *Mr. Strype* says, in his Memory.

THEN to turn back again through the afore-said *Moor-lane*, the next is *Grub-street*; more than half of it is in this Ward. The next is *Whitcross-street*, up to the End of *Beech-lane*; and then *Redcross-street* wholly, with a Part of *Golden-lane*, to the Posts there placed as a Boundary.

THEN is *Beech-lane*, before spoken of, on the East Side of the *Redcross* and the *Barbican-street*, more than half thereof, towards *Aldersgate-street*; and so have you the Bounds of *Cripplegate* Ward without the Walls.

Now for Antiquities and Ornaments in this Ward, to be noted. First, at the meeting of the Corners of the *Old-Fewry*, *Milk-street*, *Lad-lane*, and *Aldermanbury*, there was (of old Time) a fair Well with two Buckets, of late Years converted to a Pump. How *Aldermanbury-street* took that Name, many Fables have been reported, not worth relating. But to be short, this Street took the Name of *Aldermanbury*; which is to say, a Court there kept in their *Bury*, or Court-Hall, now called the *Guildhall*. Which Hall (of old Time) stood in the East Side of the same Street, not far from the West End of *Guildhall*, now used.

TOUCHING the Antiquity of this old *Aldermanbury*, or Court, is said that *Richard Renery*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the 1st of *Richard I.* which was in the Year of *Christ*, 1189, gave to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Osney*, by *Oxford*, certain Ground and Rents in *Aldermanbury*, of LONDON, as appeareth by the Register of that Church, as is also entered into the *Hustings* of the *Guildhall* in LONDON.

THIS old *Bury*, Court, or Hall, continued; and the Courts of the Mayor and Aldermen were continually held there, 'till the new *Bury*, Court, or *Guildhall*, that now is, was built and finished; which Hall was first begun to be founded in the Year 1411, and was not fully finished in 20 Years after,

IN this *Aldermanbury-street* are divers handsome Houses on both Sides, for Merchants others: And in the Middle thereof is a fair Conduit, made at the Charge of *William Eastfield*, some Time Mayor, who took Order, as well for Water to be conveyed from *Tyburn*, and



for the Building of this Conduit not far distant from his Dwelling-House: As also, for a Standard of sweet Water to be erected in *Fleet-street*; all which was done by his Executors, as in another Place is shewed.

## The PARISH of

### St. MARY ALDERMANBURY.

S. Mary Aldermanbury.

THE first Building of a Church here is not easily discover'd, but Sir *William Estfield*, Mr. *Stow* says, was a great Benefactor to it: He also built the Steeple of the old Church, changed their Bells to five tuneable ones, and gave 100 l. to other Works of that Church, doing other Things for the Parish. This Sir *William* was Knight of the *Bath*, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1437.

THIS Church was almost new built at the Parish Charge, Anno 1633, and being demolished by the raging Flames in 1666, was again erected and finished, in the Year 1677.

It is a Structure well built of Stone, as the Steeple is, consisting of a Tower and Turret. The Roof within is cambered and covered with Lead, which is supported with 12 Pillars of the *Composite* Order; it is paved with Stone: The Floor of the Chancel is one Step higher than that of the Body of the Church; and the Apertures are numerous and well placed, rendering it very pleasant.

THE ornamental Part is handsome. At the East End, fronting *Aldermanbury*, is a large Cornice and Triangular Pediment; also two large Cartouches, and as many Pine-Apples of Stone carved.

THE Inside of the Roof is adorned with Arches of Fret-Work, and the said Columns with Entablament, the Cornice being Cantalivier.

It is wainscotted near nine Feet high, and pewed with Oak; the Pulpit is also of that Timber, with Enrichments of Cherubims. Here are also three plain but Wainscot Inner Door-cases.

THE Altar-Piece is adorned with two fluted Pilasters, Entablature, and open circular Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Inter-Columns are the *Commandments*, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in Gold Letters on Black: Above the *Commandments*, is a Seraphim between two Cherubims; and over them, above the Cornice, are the King's Arms, all carved and embellish'd, with Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, &c. The Communion-Table is finnish'd, and its Footpace paved with Marble, enclosed with Rail and Ballister.

HERE is also a spacious gilt Branch.

THE Dimensions are, Length 72 Feet, Breadth 45, Altitude 38, and that of the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Turret, about 90 Feet, wherein are two Bells.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*Simon Winchcombe*, Esq; deceased 1391. *Robert Combarton*, 1422. *John Wheatly*, 1428. Sir *William Estfield*, before-mentioned, *John Middleton*, Mercer, Mayor, 1472. *John Tomes*, Draper, 1486. *William Bucke*, Taylor, 1501. Sir *William Browne*, Mayor, 1507. Dame *Margaret Jennings*, Wife to *Stephen Jennings*, Mayor, 1515. A Widow, named *Starkey*, some Time Wife to *Mody*. *Ralph Woodcocke*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, 1586. Dame *Mary Gresham*, Wife to Sir *John Gresham*, 1538. *Thomas Godfrey*, Remembrancer of the Office of the first Fruits, 1577.

ON a fair Tomb in the North Side of the Chancel was this Inscription:

*Thomas Digges*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Leonard Digges*, of *Wotton*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas Wilford*, Esq; which *Thomas* deceased the 24th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1595.

*Agnes*, Wife to *Thomas Digges*, Esq; Daughter of Sir *William Sentleiger*, Knt. and of *Ursula*, his Wife, Daughter of *George Nevil*, Lord of *Abergavenny*; by whom the said *Thomas* had Issue, *Dudley* his Son and Heir; *Leonard*, his second Son; *Margaret* and *Ursula*, now living; besides *William* and *Mary*, who died young.

*Digges's* Coat was, *Gules, a Cross, Arg. five Eaglets.*

Deo opt. Max. & Memoria.

Hic Resurrectionem Mortuorum expectat *Thomas Digseus*, Armiger, ex *Antiqua Digseorum* in *Cantua* Familia, oriundus. Vir Fide & Pietate in Deum singulari, Re militari admodum peritus, optimarum Literarum studiosus, & scientiis Mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex Libris editis constat) eruditissimus: Quem Deus in Cœlestem Patriam, Anno Salutis, 1595, evocavit. Charissimo Marito Uxor mœstissima posuit.

Here lieth in an assured Hope to rise in Christ, *Thomas Digges*, Esq; some Time Muster-Master of the *English* Army in the Low-Countries: A Man zealously affected to true Religion, wise, discreet, courteous, faithful to his Friends, and of rare Knowledge in Geometry, Astrology, and other Mathematical Sciences, who finished this transitory Life with an happy End, Anno 1595.

That the Dead might live,  
Christ died.

Here lieth buried, *Elizabeth Norreis*, Daughter of the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Norreis*, Knight, Lord *Norreis* of *Ricot*; who deceased the 18th Day of *April*, 1574.

Armig. hic *Jon. Constantinus* positus, genetrici subjacet; æterne latentur in arce polorum. Qui Februo cessit. Mil. 1. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

Here lieth entombed, *Ralph Woodcock*, Grocer and Alderman of LONDON; who departed this Life the first Day of *September*, 1586, aged 67 Years. He had four Wives, *Helen Collier*, by whom he had five Sons and three Daughters. *Good Bower*, by whom he had ten Sons and five Daughters. *Eleanor Carew*, by whom he had one Daughter; and *Mary Lovyson*, by whom he had no Issue.

THE Coat of Arms here, for his second Wife, *Bower*, was a *Cross Pattee*; for *Carew*, his third Wife, was *Paly of six Argent and Sable*. On a Chief *Gules*, three *Lions Rampant*, Or. His fourth, *Lovyson*, bore *Argent*, a *Fesse Sable*, between three *Wolves*, or *Talbots*, *Passant* of the second.

ON a fair plated Stone by the Communion-Table, was this Inscription:

*Elizabeth*, whose  
Husband *Davy* hight,  
Lieth buried here till  
Time the Trumpet blow:  
But sure the Heavens  
Possesse her sacred sprite,  
Her vertuous Life and  
Godly End did show.

And



And they that knew her  
Pathes of perfect Love,  
The fundry Gifts that  
Garnished her Life,  
Can witnesse well, and  
By her End approve,  
There seldome hath been  
Seene a better Wife.  
Give GOD the Praise for  
Such her happy Race,  
And pray that we  
Like Virtues may embrace.

She died the 12th Day of *August*, 1569.

ON a handsome Tomb, at the upper End of the South Side of the Chancel, was the following Inscription :

*Mary Briggs*, the Daughter of *Thomas Crofts*, deceased the 8th Day of *August*, Anno Domini 1610, being of the Age of 31 Years.

*David Briggs*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, who had two Wives, *Mary*, the Daughter of *Thomas Crofts*, Draper; by whom he had two Sons and four Daughters: And *Rebecca*, the Daughter of *Humphrey Street*, Merchant-Taylor; by whom he had no Issue; who deceased the 17th Day of *June*, Anno Dom. 1626, being of the Age of 57 Years, and lyeth here entombed, in Hope of a glorious Resurrection.

*William*, out of a dutiful Respect to his dear Parents, consecrated this Monument.

Here lyeth the Body of Master *Robert Offley*, Gent. Son of *Hugh Offley*, Alderman of this City, who took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Humphrey Street*; by whom he had Issue seven Sons and six Daughters. He dyed at the Age of 64 Years, on the 4th Day of *November*, 1631.

*Deo Trino & Uni Sacrum.*

ON the North Side of the Chancel :

*Thomas Hayes*, Eques Auratus, secundum Christi Adventum, sub hoc Tumulo expectat. Qui cum ab Adolescentia per magnam Europæ partem Mercaturam exercuisset, ita industria & judicio claruit, ut unanimi omnium Consensu Maior hujus Civitatis cooptatus fuerit; & cum hoc summum summi Magistratus officium, non solum singulari Integritate, sed & excellenti veræ Religionis promulgandæ cura, & Pietate, executus fuisset, tandem septuagesimo Ætatis anno Deo bonisq; charus, pie & placide in Domino obdormivit, Anno Salutis, 1617.

*Martha Uxor* mæstissima Viro suo optimo, officiosæ Pietatis & Memorix Ergo, hoc Monumentum. P.

He bore two Shields Quarterly. 1. Or, powdered of *Ermin Sable*; three Lions Heads erased of the first. 2. Arg. a Fesse Embattled, Gules; on a Chief three Martlets, Sable. His first Wife bore Gules, two Bends, Verry, Argent and Az. His second Wife, Verry, Arg. and Az. on a Chief, Or, three Lions Rampant Sable.

MONUMENTS since the Fire are,

ON the North Side of the Church, a handsome White Marble Monument,

In Memory of Mr. *Richard Chandler*, Haberdasher, who had fined for Alderman, and died *November* 1691, aged 85 Years.

And of his Brother, Mr. *John Chandler*, who died *October* 1686, aged 79.

It is a White Marble Monument, adorned with their Busts; also Columns, Entablature,

and Cartouch Pediment, of the Composite Order; also Banners, &c. and these Arms :

*Chequy Argent and Gules, on a Bend ingrailed Sable, three Lions Passant, Or; and for the Crest, a Pelican of the third.*

BEFORE the Communion-Table is a flat Stone over *Walter Pell*, Esq; Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, 1673. He gave 100 l. it is said, towards rebuilding the Church.

OVER the Communion-Table are the Armorial, Ensigns, Banners, Sword, Gauntlet and Spurs, belonging to the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys's* Son, the Baron of *Wem*, and a Daughter; for whom here are no other Monument.

Arms : *Ermin, a Lion Rampant, and a Canton Diamond.*

ON the South Side the Chancel, a neat white Marble Monument, adorned with an Urn between two Cherubims, Mantling, Death's Head, Voluta's, Flowers, Fruit, and other Enrichments, in Memory of Mrs. *Mary Hack*, Daughter of Mr. *Nicholas Beach*, of *Salisbury*: Her first Husband was *Henry Ryley*, of *Upton-Lawell*, in the County of *Wilts*. She died *September* 20, 1704.

Her Paternal Coat here is, *Barry Nebule of six Argent, and Gules on a Canton, Or, a Buck's Head, cabosed, Sable, impaled* between those of her second Husband, viz.

The first Husband's in the Dexter Part of the Escutcheon : Or, a Fess between three Crosses, Formy Fitchee, Sable, for the Name of *Ryley*. And

The second Husband in the Sinister Part of the Escutcheon : Gules, a Bend between two Boars Heads, erased, Argent, for the Name of *Hack*.

UNDER a Grave-Stone in the Middle Isle, lies interred *Anne Betton*, Wife of *Timothy Betton*, Merchant; by whom he had five Sons and one Daughter. She deceased the 23d of *June*, 1713.

No Bequests, or Legacies, to the Church, but a Legacy to the Poor, by the Lady *Gresham*, of 3 l. per Ann. paid by the Mercers Company.

No Parsonage, or Vicarage-House.

THIS Living is a Curacy in the Gift of the Parish, Value, per Act of Parliament, 150 l. per Ann.

THE Curate is the Rev. Dr. *Sampson*, and the Lecturer, the Rev. Mr. *Bunn*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells.

HERE is a Sermon on the *Wednesday* before the first *Sunday* in every Month, beginning at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are,	are,

2 Church-wardens,	1 Common-Council-
the under one being	Man
Collector for the Poor.	1 Constable
Auditors of Accompts	2 Inquests.
uncertain.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

*Philip-lane*, *Addle-street*, *Aldermanbury*; *Dyer's-court*, *Carpenter's-court*, *Three Nun-alley*, *Miller's-court*, *Rose-court*; Part of *London-wall*; Part of *Love-lane*, and *Bury-court*.



NUMBER of Houses 135.

BELOW this Church is a Lane called *Gay-spur*, now *Philip-lane*, which runs down to *London-wall*. In this Lane, at the North End thereof, was (of old Time) a House of Nuns; which House being in great Decay, *William Elsing*, Mercer, in the Year of *Christ* 1329, the 3d of *Edw. III.* began, in Place thereof, the Foundation of an Hospital, for Suttentation of 100 blind Men. Towards the Erektion whereof, he gave his two Houses in the Parishes of *St. Alphage*, and our Blessed Lady in *Aldermanbury*, near *Cripplegate*; obtaining first the King's Letter of *Mortmain*, under the Great Seal of England,

THIS House was afterwards called a Priory, or Hospital, of *St. Mary*, the Virgin, founded in the Year 1332, by *William Elsing*, for Canons regular; which *William* became the first Prior thereof.

*Robert Elsing*, Son to the said *William*, gave to the said Hospital, 12 l. by the Year, for the finding of three Priests. He also gave 5 l. towards the inclosing of the new Church-Yard without *Aldgate*, and 5 l. to the inclosing of the new Church-Yard without *Aldersgate*. To *Thomas Elsing*, his Son, 80 l. The rest of his Goods to be sold, and given to the Poor. This House, valued at 193 l. 15 s. 5 d. was surrendered the 11th of *May*, the 22d of *Henry VIII.*

IN the same Place, where the aforefaid *Elsing's* Spital and Priory were formerly situated, there is now erected a College for the Clergy of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, called by the Name of *Sion College*; and Alms-Houses for 20 poor People, 10 Men and 10 Women. The Particulars whereof were shewn in the first Book, Chap. XI.

THERE were Monuments in *Elsing* Spital for,

*Thomas Cheyne*, Son to *William Cheyne*; *Thomas*, *John* and *William*, Sons of *Sir Will. Cheyne*. *John Northampton*, Draper, Mayor, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford*, *Henry Frowicke*, *Joan*, Daughter to *Sir Will. Cheyne*, Wife to *William Stokes*. *Robert Elderbroke*, Esq; 1460. Dame *Joan Ratcliffe*, Wife of *William Fowler*; *William Kingston*, *Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his Wife, &c.

THE principal Isle of this Church, towards the North, was pulled down, and a Frame of four Houses set up in the Place. The other Part of this Church, (from the Steeple upward) was converted into the Parish Church of *St. Alphage*. And the Parish Church which stood near unto the Wall of the City, by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, and the Plat thereof made a Carpenter's Yard with Saw-Pits.

THE Hospital itself, the Prior, and Canons House, with other Lodgings, were made a Dwelling-House; the Church-Yard is a Garden-Plat, and a fair Gallery on the Cloister. The Lodgings for the Poor are translated into Stabling for Horses.

IN the Year 1541, *Sir John Williams*, Master of the King's Jewels, dwelling in this House, on *Christmas Eve*, at Night, about Seven of the Clock, a great Fire began in the Gallery thereof, which burnt so fiercely, that the Flame firing the whole House, and consuming it, was seen all the City over, and not easily quenched.

Whereby many of the King's Jewels were burnt, and more imbezelled, as was said.

## The PARISH of St. ALPHAGE.

THERE is only this one Church in LONDON dedicated to this Saint, of whom take the following Account.

*St. Alphage*, or *Elphege*, was born of great Parentage, and spent his younger Years in the Monastery of *Hirst*, where he first entered into Religion; after his Departure thence, he became Prior of *Glastenbury* (as *Malmsbury* saith) which Place, after a Season, he left, and gave himself to a very strict Kind of Life at *Bath*, for which he was so much admired (the rather because he was a Person of great Lineage) as many went about to imitate him, and joining themselves to him, made him their Governor, by the Name of Abbot. Having lived so a certain Space, he was called to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, Anno 984, where he continued 22 Years, and Anno 1006, was removed to *Canterbury*. He was a Man of wonderful Abstinence, spent his Time altogether in Prayer, Study, and other necessary Business, and what with Preaching, and Example of Holy Life, he converted many unto CHRIST. At length in the Year 1012, it happened the *Danes* to be disappointed of certain Tributes, for want whereof, they spoil'd and burnt the City and Church of *Canterbury*; of the Monks and People thereof, they put nine in ten to the Sword. As for the Archbishop, they kept him in Prison seven Months, tormented him, and at last put him to Death at *Greenwich* on 13 Kal. of *May* (where afterwards that Parish-Church was built and dedicated to his Memory.) His Body was first buried in *St. Paul's* Church in LONDON; afterwards carried to *Canterbury*, by the Command of King *Knute*, and interr'd. He sat six Years Archbishop, was afterwards made a Saint, and allowed the 19th of *April* for the Celebration of his Memory.

THE old Church of *St. Alphage* being much decayed in the Year of our Lord 1535, the Parishioners petitioned the Government for Licence to rebuild the said Church; but they could only obtain a Grant for using the old Materials, as Stones, Lead, and Timber, in Order to repair and make good an old Chapel belonging to *Elsing* Spital. It was began to be repaired in the Year of our Lord 1624. The Repair continuing the two following Years. In which Time, the Masons Work amounted to 400 l. The Reparations went on in the Years 1627, and 1628, in which last it was finished; arising to 100 l. more, at the sole Cost and Charge of the Parish.

THIS Church was again repaired and beautified, 1701; it is a *Gothick* Building, both Windows and Pillars.

THE Length of the Church is 78 Feet, Breadth 42, and Altitude 22, the Tower is inconsiderable, being only about 40 Feet high, but there are in it six Bells that ring in Peal.

THE Ornament in this Church are not notable, nor the Wainscot considerable, the Pews are pretty well, but mostly of antient Form.

THE Pulpit is plain, and the Altar-Piece has the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*,  
MONU-



done in an old Character, Gold upon Black, painted on Cloth, over each of which is a carved Cherub.

ON the North Side of the Choir is the King's Arms painted in a Frame.

### MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS in St. *Alphage*, and Persons buried here:

Mr. *Francis Williams*, Brother's Son to the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, was (Feb. 15, 1559.) brought from *Fleet-street*, and buried here: And three Days after, was the Corpse of Mr. *John Williams*, Heir to the Lord of *Thame*, conducted hither from St. *Paul's Chain*, to be buried, with a Penon of Arms, and his Coat Armour, an Herald and Mourners attending; and 12 Gentlemen bore him; 20 Clerks before singing. The Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. *Veron*, a *Frenchman*.

The Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, was likewise buried in this Church; and so was his Successor in that House, viz. Sir *Rowland Haywood*, Mayor, dwelling in this Spital, 1593. *Richard Lee*, alias *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, 1597, &c.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Kt. twice Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, and living an Alderman the Space of 30 Years; and (at his Death) the antientest Alderman in the said City. He lived beloved of all good Men, and died (in great Credit and Reputation) the 5th Day of *December*, Ann. Dom. 1593. and the 36th Yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queene *Elizabeth*. He had two virtuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.

*Joan*, Daughter of *William Tillesworth*, Esq; was the first Wife to Sir *Rowland Hayward*, by whom he had Issue, three Sons and five Daughters; which three Sons, and two of the Daughters, died in their Infancy. The eldest of the surviving Daughters, named *Elizabeth*, was first married to *Richard Warren*, Esq; and (after his Decease) to *Thomas Knevet*, Esq; one of her Majesty's Privy-Chamber. *Susanna*, the second Daughter, was married to *Henry Townsend*, Esq; *Joan*, the third Daughter, was married to *John Thinne*, Esq;

*Katharine*, the second Wife of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, was Daughter to *Thomas Smith*, Esq; by whom he had likewise three Sonnes and five Daughters; whereof one Sonne and one Daughter died Infants. The two Sons and four Daughters, yet living, are *George*, *John*, *Alice*, *Katharine*, *Mary*, and *Anne*; all young, and unmarried at their Father's Death.

*Decus vitæ, est honorata mors.*

This Tombe was erected by the Appointment of *Edward Pilsforth*, and *William Cotton*, Citizens of *London*, and Executors of the said Sir *Rowland*.

ON a Grave-Stone at the Entrance into the Choir Door:

HERE lieth buried under this Stone, the Body of *Robert Hodgson*, Esq; one of the Auditors of the Queen's Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, who died the 26th Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1577.

No 39. VOL. I.

IN the South Isle, upon a Marble Stone:

Hic jacet *Willielmus Philips*, Arm. Registrarius Rev. Patris Dom. Episc. LONDON. suæ Curia Commisariatatus LONDON. & qui 80 annorum pie transactis in Dom. placide obdormivit 4 die Mens. Septembris, An. Dom. 1625. Reliquens post se 6 ex 8 liberis.

ON another Stone in the same Isle:

In Christ alone I onely trust,  
To rise in Number of the Just.

Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of *Katharine Edwards*, some Time beloved Wife of *John Edwards*, of this Parish of St. *Alphage*; she departed this transitory Life on the 6th Day of *January*, 1628, and in the 45th Yeere of her Age; having had issue by her said Husband, five Sonnes and seven Daughters.

My Body here in Dust doth rest,  
Sin caus'd that Earth claimes it as due,  
My Soule's in Heaven for ever blest,  
Yet both in one, Christ will renew.

MONUMENTS of later Times, set up for Persons buried in St. *Alphage's Church*, are these:

IN the Chancel; flat Stones, for *Samuel Brewer* of the *Inner Temple*, Gent. 1684. This *Samuel Brewer* gave a Farm at *Tyler's Cawsey*, lying in *Hatfield* and *Barkhamsted* in *Hertfordshire*, by Will, An. 1684, valued at 27 l. per An. for the Alms-House in *Sion College*.

*James Halsey*, D. D. formerly Rector of this Parish, An. 1640.

*Thomas Wright*, 1700.

*Thomas Dawson*, Doctor in Physick, 1682.

The Children of *Jerom* and *Mary Clutterbuck*.

IN the Body of the Church:

*Thomas Evans*, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, 1687. A Benefactor to this Parish, and his Company,

*John Johnson*, late Glazier to King *William III.*

ON the South Wall, a Monument for *John Edwards*, and *Katharine* his Wife. He was buried 1646, and she 1629. He was Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles*, for Pikes, &c. in the Stores of the *Tower of LONDON*.

A flat Stone upon *William Edwards*, Esq; and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1681, and he 1687.

*James Dagger*, Citizen and Turner of LONDON, and *Isabel* his Wife, deceased in the Years 1610, 1611, having been Man and Wife 43 Years.

AT the lower End of the Church:

*Elizabeth Whilton*, Wife of *John Whilton*, 1697.

*Anthony Messenger*, Carpenter, and *Mary*, his Sister, 1625, and his Children.

THERE was a Parsonage-House, but burnt down in the great Fire.



THREE Houses are now built upon the Ground; of which there was a Lease made of 50 Years, and 4*l.* per Ann. Rent, paid to the Minister.

#### GIFTS for Perpetuity.

1504. Joan Chamberlain, Widow, some Time of the Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, gave to the Poor, for Coals, every Winter, 13*s.* 4*d.*
1591. Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt. twice Lord Mayor of this City, gave in his Life, for the Relief of the Poor, to be given in Bread every Sabbath-Day, 20*d.* with the Vauntage, 4*l.*
1613. Sir John Swinnerton, Knt. Lord Mayor, of the Parish of Aldermanbury, and born in this Parish, gave in his Life-time, to be given in Bread every Sabbath-Day, 2*s.* 11*d.* with the Vauntage, 7*l.*

THIS Living is a Rectory, worth about 100*l.* per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 30*l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Wyat, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Will. Reading.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday, and all Holidays, at 11 o'Clock.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Collectors for the Poor.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

- 1 Common-Council-Man.
- 2 Inquests.
- 1 Constable.
- 2 Scavengers.

HERE is a School for 50 Boys and 25 Girls, who are cloathed, educated, and put out to Trades and Services at the Charge of the Ward.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of Aldermanbury; Part of London-wall, Currier's-court; Part of Philip-lane, Sion-Court, Hand-court, Cock-court, Bird's-court; Part of Wood-street; Part of Fell-street, Fell-court, Ship-yard; Part of Hart-street; Part of Monkwell-street, vulgarly called Mugwell-street; and Bowyer's-court, vulgarly called Baker's-alley.

NUMBER of Houses 162.

NOW to return to Milk-street, so called, it is supposed, from Milk being sold there. In this Street are many good Houses, for Merchants, wholesale Traders and others, among which was the House of Gregory Rokeby, chief Assay-Master of the King's Mints, and Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1275, the 3d of Edward I. This House belonged to the Priory of Lewes in Sussex, to whom he was Tenant, and paid the Rent of 20*s.* a Year, without being bound to Reparations; such were the Rates of Houses in those Days.

### The PARISH of

## St. MARY MAGDALEN MILK-STREET.

IN this Milk-street, was a small Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen, which was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parish, in the Year of Lord 1619.

ALL the Chancel Windows were built at the proper Cost of Mr. Benjamin Henshaw, Mer-

chant-Taylor, and one of the City Captains, the Charge amounting to 60*l.* and upwards.

IN the Year 1633, there was added to this a handsome Communion-Table, with a decent Frame about it; but in the fatal Flames of 1666, this Church being consumed was not rebuilt, but the Parish united to that of St. Laurence Jewry, as is before taken Notice of in the 3d Chapter of this Book.

#### MONUMENTS in this Church were, for

William Browne, Mayor, 1513, who gave 40*l.* to it, and was there buried. Thomas Exmew, Mayor, 1528, gave 40*l.* and was buried there. So was John Mitford, one of the Sheriffs, 1375. John Olney, Mayor, 1375. Richard Rawson, one of the Sheriffs, 1476. Henry Kelsey. Sir John Browne, Mayor, 1497. Thomas Muschampe, one of the Sheriffs, 1463. Sir William Cantlow, Knt. Mercer, 1462. Henry Cantlow, Mercer, Merchant of the Staple; who built a Chapel, and was buried therein, 1495. John West, Mercer, Alderman, 1517. John Machel, Alderman, 1558. Thomas Skinner, Clothworker, Mayor, 1596.

ON a comely Monument in the South Isle of the Choir was this Inscription:

HERE lieth the Corpse of Thomas Skinner, late Citizen and Alderman of LONDON; born at Saffron Walden, in Essex, who in the 63d Year of his Age, and on the 5th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1596, being then Lord Mayor of this City, departed this Life, leaving behind three Sons, John, Thomas, and Richard; and three Daughters, Anne, Julian, and Elizabeth.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Mary Collet, Wife of Mr. John Collet, Citizen and Salter of LONDON; who deceased the 22d of December, An. Dom. 1613, being aged 35 Years.

ON a fair Stone in the same Isle before the Monument aforementioned:

This Marble Witnesse  
Dew dropt with the Eyes  
Of grieved Niobe, tels  
Thee, that here lies  
Her second Huband's Joy,  
Her first's Content,  
Her Parents comfort,  
Her Friends Ornament;  
Her Neighbours welcome  
Her dear Kindred's Losse  
Her own Health's Foe,  
deeming all Pleasure Drosse;  
The World a Jayle, whence,  
through much Paine we see,  
Her Soule at length  
hath purchast Liberty;  
And soar'd on high where  
Her Redeemer lives;  
Who (for her Torment)  
Rest and Glory gives.

ON an antient Tomb in the Chancel was this Inscription:

Here lie the Bodies of Gerard Gore, Citizen, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of LONDON, and of Helen his Wife, who lived together married 57 Years. The said Gerard died the 11th Day of December 1607, in the 91st Year of his Age. And she departed this Life the 13th Day of February, in the foresaid Year, being 75 Years old.

ON



ON a fair Stone at the Entrance into the Choir :

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Henshaw*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who had to Wife *Flower Henshaw*, and had Issue by her, nine Sons and four Daughters. He deceased the 11th Day of *January* 1611, aged 76 Yeeres; and she died the 6th of *March*, 1615, aged about 60 Yeeres.

ON a handsome Monument on the North Side of the Chancel :

Here lieth the Body of Sir *William Stone*, Knt. Free of the Clothworkers and *Turky* Companies, some Time Alderman of this City. He was the Sonne of *Reynold Stone*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON. The said Sir *William* departed this Life the 14th of *September*, 1609, aged 63 Years, &c.

As the Earth, the  
Earth doth cover,  
So under this Stone  
Lyes another ;  
Sir *William Stone*,  
Who long deceased,  
E're the World's Love  
Him released ;  
So much it lov'd him ;  
For, they say,  
He answered Death  
Before his Day ;  
But 'tis not so ;  
For he was fought  
Of one that both him  
Made and bought.  
He remain'd  
The great Lord's Treasure,  
Who called for him  
At his Pleasure,  
And receiv'd him.  
Yet be it said,  
Earth grieved that Heaven  
So soon was paid.

Here likewise lyes  
Inhumed in one Bed  
Dame *Barbara*,  
The wel beloved Wife  
Of this remembred Knight ;  
Whose Soules are fled  
From this dimme Vale  
To everlasting Life.  
Where no more Change,  
Nor no more Separation  
Shall make them flye  
From their blest Habitation,

Grasse of Levitie,  
Span in Brevity,  
Flowers Felicity,  
Fire of Misery,  
Winds Stability,  
Is Mortality.

Their Riches were  
Like Corne lent to the Fieldes,  
What it receiv'd,  
It manifold did yeeld.  
Their Bodies have a Grave,  
Their Virtues none,  
But shall, with Time, grow Greene,  
When they are gone.  
Stone Walls, Brasse Towers,  
Decay as Flowers :  
One gone, their Good  
Is, Lo ! here they stood.  
So transitory  
Is our Glory.

ON a Monument at the East End of the South Ile :

This Stone, this Verse,  
Two *Mountfords* doe present,  
The Corps of one,  
The other's Monument :  
Two lovely Brethren,  
By their Virtues knowne,  
Whom *Cambridge*, and  
*King's Colledge* call'd their own.  
*Osbert* and *Richard*,  
Of which worthy Paire,  
The first imployed  
By Sea in great Affaire ;  
Made Heaven his Haven,  
And at that Port the other  
(By Land) did overtake  
His elder Brother.  
So now the Bones  
Of both are laid asleepe,  
These in this Church,  
Those in the *Easterne Deep* :  
'Till all the Dead  
Shall wake from Sea and Land,  
Before the Judge  
Of Quicke and Dead to stand.

*Amen.*

We Sonne-lesse Parents ;  
Yet not Childlesse left,  
Bewaile (as Men)  
Our Seed untimely rest.  
As Christians, we hope,  
And joy and say,  
Heaven is our Home,  
And thither, Death the Way.  
By Sea or Land,  
It skills not, so we minde  
The faithful Pilgrims  
Narrow Path to finde.

Mort. *Osbert*, *Mense Decemb.* 1614.  
      *Richard*, *Mense Jan.* 1615.

*Queen Elizabeth's Monument in this Church.*

Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Parish are,  
PART of *Milk-street* ; Part of *Clement's-*  
*court*, *Godfrey's-court*, *Feathers-court*, *Sun-*  
*passage*, *King's-court*, and Part of *Cheapside*.

NUMBER of Houses 70.

NEXT to this is *Wood-street* ; for what Reason it was so called, is uncertain ; but true it is, that, of old Time, according to a Decree made in the Reign of *Richard I.* the Houses of LONDON were built of Stone, to prevent Fire. Which Kind of Building was used for 200 Years or more : But of later Time, to gain Ground, these Houses have been taken down, and Houses of Timber set up in their Places. It seems therefore, that this Street hath been of later Building, all of Timber, (for not one House of Stone hath been known there) and therefore called *Wood-street* : Otherwise it might take the Name of some Builder, or Owner thereof.

*Thomas Wood*, one of the Sheriffs, in the Year 1491, dwelled there : He was an especial Benefactor towards the building of *St. Peter's Church* at *Wood-street* End. He also built a beautiful Front of the Houses in *Cheap*, over-against *Wood-street* End, which was called *Goldsmiths-Row*, garnished with the Likeness of Woodmen. His Predecessors might be the first Builders, Owners and Namers of this Street, after their own Name.

ON the East Side of this Street is one of the Prison-Houses, pertaining to the Sheriffs of LONDON, and is called the *Compter* in *Wood-street* ; which was prepared to be a Prison-House



House in the Year 1555; and, on the Eve of St. Michael the Archangel, the Prisoners that lay in the Compter in Bread-street, were removed to this Compter in Wood-street. Beneath this Compter is Lad-lane, or Ladle-hall; for so it is named on Record in the Parish of St. Michael in Wood-street; and beneath that is Love-lane, so called, says Stow, of Wantons.

By the last mentioned Lane is the Parish-Church of St. Alban's.

*The P A R I S H of*  
**St. ALBAN WOOD-  
STREET.**

ONE Note of the great Antiquity of this Church is the Name, by which it was first dedicated to St. Alban, the first Martyr of England. Another Character of the Antiquity of it is to be seen in the Manner of the turning of the Arches in the Windows, and Heads of the Pillars. A third Note appears in the Roman Bricks, here and there inlaid amongst the Stones of the Building. Very probable it is, that this Church is, at least, of as ancient a Standing, as King Adelstane, the Saxon; who, as Tradition says, had his House at the East End of this Church. This King's House having a Door also into Adel-street, in this Parish, gave Name, as 'tis thought, to the said Adel-street: Which, in all Evidences, to this Day, is written King Adel-street. One great square Tower of this King's House seem'd, in Stow's Time, to be then remaining, and to be seen at the North Corner of Love-lane, as you come from Aldermanbury: Which Tower was of the very same Stone and Manner of Building with St. Alban's Church.

THIS Church, being wonderfully decayed and perished, was by these Gentlemen, Sir Henry Spiller, Inigo Jones, Esq; Captain Leake, and Captain Williams, surveyed, to see what Repair might help it. But by these Gentlemen, and Workmen appointed with them, it was found to be too far gone for Repair. Neither would any Workman put himself into Hazard upon it; affirming it to be, in every Part of it, so spent, decayed, and feeble, that they must suddenly pluck it down, or it would prevent that Labour, and fall to the Ground of itself; which Failings every Day increasing (and more and more growing and appearing) did most evidently seem to threaten.

FOR this Cause, many of the Parishioners refused to go to it; many that went, went unwillingly, but all with much Fear, where they fate with more; their Danger, all the Time, much troubling and disturbing their Devotion.

THIS great Necessity enforcing, it was taken down in the Year 1632, and was rebuilt, Anno 1634; but perishing in the Flames of 1666, it was re-erected, and as it now appears, finished in the Year 1685.

THE Building, both of the Inside and out, of this Church is Gothick, as it was before the Fire.

It is wainscotted round with Norway Oak, seven Feet and a half from the Ground.

THERE is a Gallery at the West End of the Church, in the Front of which is a fine Organ erected by Subscription, An. Dom. 1728; also a Door-Case, and a spacious Arch under the Gallery, opening into the Nave of the Church.

THE Pulpit is finely carved, with an Enrichment, in Imitation of Fruit and Leaves; and the Sound-Board is a Hexagon, having round it a fine Cornice, adorned with Cherubims and

other Embellishments, and the Inside is neatly finniere.

THE Altar-Piece is very ornamental, consisting of four Columns, fluted with their Bases, Pedestals, Entablature, and open Pediment of the Corinthian Order; and over each Column, upon Acroters, is a Lamp with a gilded Taper. Between the Inner Columns are the Ten Commandments, done in Gold Letters, upon Black. Between the two Northward, is the Lord's Prayer; and the two Southward, the Creed, done in Gold, upon Blue. Over the Commandments is a Glory between two Cherubims, and above the Cornice, the King's Arms with the Supporters, Helmet, and Crest, richly carved under a Triangular Pediment; and on the North and South Side of the above described Ornaments, are two large Cartouches; all which Parts are carved in fine Wainscot.

THE Church is well paved with Oak; and here are two large Brass Branches, and a Marble Front, having Enrichments of Cherubims, &c.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

Sir Richard Illingworth, Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Chatworth, Grocer, Mayor, 1443. John Woodcock, Mayor, 1465. John Collet, and Alice his Wife. Ralph Thomas, Ralph and Richard, Sons of Ralph Illingworth, who was Son to Sir Richard Illingworth, Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas, Son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams. (Thomas Halton, Mercer, 1550.) Thomas Ostritch, Haberdasher. Richard Sweetenham, Esq; and William Dunthorne, Town-Clerk of LONDON, with this Epitaph:

Felix prima dies,  
Postquam mortalibus ævi  
Cesserit hinc morbus  
Subiit atque repente senectus.  
Tum mors; qua nostrum  
Dunthorn cecidisse Wilelmum,  
Haud cuiquam latuisse  
Reor, dignissimus (inquam,)  
Artibus hic Doctor,  
Necnon celeberrimis hujus  
Clericus urbis erat,  
Primus, nullique secundus,  
Moribus, ingenio,  
Studio, nil dixeris illi,  
Quin dederit natura  
Boni, pius ipse, modestus,  
Longanimus, solers,  
Patiens, super omnia gratus,  
Quique sub immensas  
Curas variosque labores,  
Anxius atteritur, vitæ  
Dum carpserit auras,  
Hoc tetro in tumulto,  
Compositus, pace quiescit.

The Coat on the Right Side is a Fesse, charged with three Mullats, between as many Lions Rampant.

Simon Morsted, Thomas Pikehurst, Esq; Rich. Take, Robert Ashcombe, Thomas Lovet, Esq; Sheriff of Northamptonshire, 1491. John Spoor, 1429. Katharine, Daughter to Sir Thomas Mirley, Knt. William Linchelde, Mercer, 1392. John Penie, Mercer, 1450. John Thomas, Mercer, 1485. Christopher Hauke, Mercer, one of the Sheriffs, 1503. William Scarborough, Vintner, Simon de Bercking, Sir John Cheke, Knt. Tutor to King Edward VI. deceased 1557, do lie here.



ON a Monument in the East End of the Chancel :

Hunc posuit Tumulum  
Frater, superaddidit illi  
Triste Nepos Carmen,  
Dignus utroque fuit.  
Cur Tumulum ? iusto  
Ne funus honore careret.  
Cur Carmen ? laudes  
Ne tegerentur humo.  
Vita pia, & felix mors,  
Vitam morteprehendunt  
Et pensant Cæli  
Munera, damna foli.

Here lieth buried *M. Albayne Hill*, Doctor of Physicke, who dyed the 26th Day of *December*, An. Dom. 1559.

ON a Monument in the South Wall of the Chapel :

Here also lyeth buried Mistris *Alice Hill*, some Time Wife to the said *M. Dr. Hill*, who dyed the last Day of *May*, An. Dom. 1580.

*Georgius Cary de Cokinton*, Arm. hoc monumentum in memoriam ejus, & unus Executorum prædict, *Alicia Hill*, fieri curavit 1512.

On the Dexter Side of the abovesaid Inscription, this Coat, *A Chevron between three Lozenges*. On a Sinister, *three Lozenges, a Chief, indented*.

ON an antient Plate fixed in the Wall of the North Chapel :

*Ethelreda White*, quondam uxor *Henrici White*, Armigeri, & unius filiarum & hæredum *Roberti Frother*, Aldermanni LONDON. Quæ quidem *Ethelreda* obiit in vigilia S. Johan. Baptist. An. Regis *Henrici 8.* 26. An. Dom. 1534.

ON a fair plated Grave-Stone in the North Chapel of the Choir :

The 13th Day of *September*, 1557.

Doctrinæ Lumen  
Checus vitæque Magister,  
Aurea naturæ  
Fabrica, morte jacet.  
Non erat e multis  
Unus, sed præstitit unus  
Omnibus & Patriæ  
Flos erat ille suæ :  
Gemma Britannia fuit,  
Tam magnum nulla tulerunt  
Tempora Thesaurum,  
Tempora nulla ferent.

On the right Side of this Epitaph stood *Cheke's Coat*, which was *Baron and Femme*. 1. *Three Crescents, and a Crescent in the Midst, for Distinction*. 2. *A Saltier Vaire, with a Martlet in the Nombril Point, between four Mulletts*.

ON a Grave-Stone in the same Chapel :

Hic jacet *Benedictus Trotter*, nuper Civis, & Grocerus LONDON. Mercator stapulæ villæ *Caliciæ*. Qui obiit ultimo die Mensis *Octobris*, 1496. Cujus, &c.

ON a fair plated Stone by the Communion-Table.

Hic jacet *Willielmus Linchlade*, quondam Civis & Mercerus LONDON. Qui obiit 9 die *Januarii*, An. Dom. 1392. Et *Alicia* uxor ejus. Quorum, &c.

VOL. I.

ON another in the Body of the Church :

Of *William Wilson*, *Joan* his Wife,  
And *Alice* their Daughter deare,  
These Lines were left to give Report  
These three lye buried here :  
And *Alice* was *Henry Decon's* Wife,  
Which *Henry* lives on Earth,  
And is the Serjeant Plummer  
To *Queen Elizabeth*.  
With whom this *Alice* left Issue here;  
His virtuous Daughter *Joan*,  
To be his Comfort every where;  
Now joyful *Alice* is gone.  
And for these three departed Soules,  
Gone up to joyful Blisse ;  
Th' Almighty Praise be given to God,  
To whom the Glory is.

*Alice* dyed the 11th Day of *March*, 1572.

A Coat of Arms on the Dexter Side, *Baron and Femme* : 1. *A Chevron between two Roses and a Flower de Lys*. 2. *A Field Or, three Bars*.

ON a Pillar in the Middle Isle :

Ad sacros cineres, & piam memoriam *Alleni Downer*, Civis LONDON. e libertate Pontificæ, & ætate & officio aliquando senioris, & Mariæ Uxoris Parentum integritate quadrata ; *Thomas* filius unus, & unicus superstes, ultimum hoc pii & filialis amoris testamentum affert.

Si vere dicunt

Monumenta monentia mentes,  
Mille mihi monumenta  
Pii posuere parentes,  
Ingratus ne sim  
Monumento hoc mille rependo.

UPON the Wall by the North Door, a fair Monument in Stone, with these Inscriptions :

Misericordiam Dei per Jesum Christum  
Obtinuimus.

Here lye the Bodies of *Anne*, the Wife of *Laurence Gibson*, Gent. and of their three Sonnes. She was a most faithful and loving Wife, and a right religious, Wise, virtuous, and modest Woman ; and adorned with many other such excellent and commendable Gifts and Qualities, that she is worthy of perpetual Memory. She was of the antient Family of the *Bamfords* in *Lincolnshire* : And the 29th Day of *December*, 1611, she patiently and christianly ended this mortal Life.

Spe resurgendi ad vitam æternam  
requiescimus.

Hoc mœstissimus ejus maritus, in piam memoriam Uxoris suæ, talis, tamque charissimæ, construi fecit : eandemque hic cum illa sepulturam spectat & exoptat.

In Christo filii summus Dei, & heredes  
æternæ vitæ.

Mentis vis magna.

What ! Is she dead ?

Doth he survive ?

No : Both are dead,

And both alive.

She lives, he's dead,

By Love, though grieving,

In him, for her,

Yet dead, yet living.

Both dead, and living,

Then what is gone ?

One halfe of both,

Not any one.



One Mind, one Faith,  
One Hope, one Grave,  
In Life, in Death,  
They had, and still they have.  
*Amor conjugalis æternus.*

Hic jacet in requie  
Woodcocke Jon, vir Generosus,  
Maior Londiniæ,  
Mercerus, valde morosus :  
Miles qui fuerat - - -  
M. Domini mille  
Centum quater ruit ille  
Cum x bis - - -

This *John Woodcocke* was Maior, 1405.

Hic jacet Tom Short-hose,  
Sine Tombe, sine Sheets, sine Riches ;  
Qui vixit sine Gowne,  
Sine Cloake, sine Shirt, sine Breeches.

IN the Vestry South Window there is the Figure of *Thomas Heritagh*, in a Red Mantle : Right before him, in another Pane, is the Mercers Arms, of which Company (it seems) he was Free. This Man was the Builder of this Vestry House.

AT the East End of the Chancel, on the Right Hand, is a fair Monument, with this Inscription :

To the sacred Memory of *Thomas Shelley*, eldest Sonne and Heire of *Henry Shelley*, of *Patcham*, in the County of *Suffex*, Esq; departed this Life the 2d Day of *Decemb.* 1620, being 23 Yeeres of Age. By his most sorrowful Wife, *Mary Shelley*, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Stevens*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; Attorney-General to Prince *Henry*.

If Youth, Religion,  
Virtue, and the rest  
Of Graces that  
In frail Men are blest,  
Could have conferr'd long Life,  
This Funeral Verse  
Had not so soone  
Offered at thy Herse,  
By thy sad Widow :  
Whose Fate did allow  
Her onely three Weeks  
Happinesse to know  
How good thou wert :  
And what Remaines of Life,  
To her yeelds Sorrow :  
She was once a Wife  
To such an Husband,  
Whose like 'twere in vaine,  
And Flattery to her Greife,  
To hope againe.  
But thou wert Flesh,  
And that to Earth must turne,  
Thy pure Soule blest ;  
She only left to mourne.

ADJOINING to this, on the Right Hand, is a fair Marble Monument in Oval.

Deo Trino & Uno Opt. Max.  
sacrum, ac

Æternæ Memoriam ornatissimæ & laudatissimæ feminæ, Annæ Walleriæ in Icenis oriundæ, unius atq; unicæ parentum prolis ; Ingenio, Genio & Genere conspicuæ : Gulielmi Waadi, Regii Consistorii sanctiorisque Concilii Serenissimæ Heroinæ, Dominæ Elizabethæ, Angliæ, &c. Regina, a secretis, Conjugis.

Quæ annos enata XIX in puerperio, Calendas Septembris, Anno Salutis Jesu merito restitutæ, Cl. 15, XIC. ex hac peritura ad perennem vitam emigravit. Cui

Placide in Christo gentis humanæ sospitatore obdormienti hoc mortale immortalis amoris Monumentum Conjux mæstissimus posuit.

ON the South Side of the Church, on the Wall adjoining to the Vestry, is an antient Monument, in Memory of *Christopher Hawes*, Mercer and Alderman of LONDON, who died the 25th of *October*, 1508, and is interred in a Vault under the Foundation of the Church.

Pray for the Soul of *Christopher Hawes*, Mercer and Alderman of LONDON, and Merchant of the Staple. Died the 15th of *October*, Anno Dom, 1508. And *Alys* his Wife. Four Sons and seven Daughters.

ON the Dexter Side his Coat. Vaire, on a Chief a Lion Passant Gardant. On the Sinister, the Coat of Arms of the Mercers.

Here lies *Edward Wotton*, Doctor of Physick. Obiit 5 Oct. 1555.

ROUND about a Grave-stone.

Mercatoris Stapulæ,  
& Katharinæ Calisæ & Agnetis uxorum ejus - -  
Quæ Uxor  
ob. 1558. Agnes vero obiit 26 Aug. 1559. Quorum animabus, &c.

AN Inscription upon a Pillar, not legible.

OVER were these Coats. Baron and Femme. The Baron bearing quarterly, 1. A Fesse, Or, between three Saracens Heads, coupèd at the Breast; a Handkerchief wreathed about the Necks. 2. Three Spear Heads. 3. Three Cheffe Rooks. 4. A Fesse between three Choughs.

The Femme Part two Coats impaled. 1. A Chevron charged with three Libbarts Heads, between as many Crosses Crosetts. 2. A Chevron between three Martlets.

Alice, Wife of *Thomas Glocester*, Painter. Qui obiit die Dominica in Festo Carnipr. Anno 1400. Et Johan. filius ejus. Quorum animabus, &c.

Hic jacet Johannes Spoore, qui obiit 21 Maij, 1429. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Thomas Ostrige, Haberdasher, LONDON. & Mercator. Stapulæ Calis. Et Anna uxor ejus. Qui Thomas obiit 16 Mar. Anno Dom. 1483.

THE Arms on the Dexter Side, is a Chevron charged with three Catharine-Wheels, between as many Brushes with Handles.

Hic jacet Johan. Thomas, Cives & Mercerus Lond. & Elizabetha uxor ejus. Qui Johannes obiit 15 D. Febr. 1485. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

*Thomas Lovet*, of *Northamptonshire*, Esq; died 16 Feb. 1491. Cujus animæ, &c.

*William White*, *Alice* and *Ellyn* his Wives. Which *William* ob. 9 April 1504.

*Chalton* and *Johanna*, uxor ejus.

*John Trusbut*, Mercer, London.



Ora te pro anima Willielmi Skarburgh, Civis & Vinitarii LONDON. & uxorum ejus, & filiorum & filiarum, Benefactorum, &c.

Thomas Musche.

UPON a Tomb of Sir William Waads, a Coat with many Quarters. The first a Saltier between four Escallops.

A Monument of Skevington.

A N Atchievement of Sir William Meredith.

THERE are a few Monuments for Persons more lately buried here.

ON the East Pillar a curious white Marble Monument, adorned with Enrichments of Palm-Branches, Cartouches, Leaves, an Urn and two Cupids, supporting the Mantling, with these Arms carved, as born by an Eagle.

Vert, three Eagles displayed in Fefs Or, impaled with Vert, an Eagle displayed Argent. The Inscription is:

In Memory of Richard Wynne, Esq; Citizen and Merchant 1688, and his Wife Joyce, Daughter of Anthony Biddulph.

ON the North Side of the Church, a handsome white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the Corinthian Order; on which lie two Cherubs weeping. With this Inscription:

Near this Place lies the Body of Benjamin Harvey, Esq; late Major to the Yellow Regiment of Trained Bands; who by his last Will gave the white Marble Font to this Parish-Church, which was set up by Joseph Rand, his Executor. He died Dec. 14, 1684, aged 44 Years.

ARMS: Or, on a Chevron, between three Leopards Faces, Gules, as many Trefoils slipped Argent.

FLAT Stones in the Body of the Church, over Ralph Hutchinson, Esq; 1701.

Thomas Hartley, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, 1683. And Mary his Wife, 1700.

### CHARITIES.

THE Bequests and charitable Gifts to this Parish, amount to about 20 l. per Annum. Of which a Register is kept. A Particular follows.

#### DONORS.

William Peel, of St. Mary Savoy, Gent. bequeathed Anno 1623, an Annuity of 20 l. for the Use of the Poor of the Parish.

Gilbert Keat, of London, Esq; by Will dated 1657, gave, to put out two young Men Apprentices, 40 l.

AND so from four Years to four Years, giving Security to the Parish.

Susan Ibel, by Will dated 16 Jac. I. gave 40 l. being her Gift, and of her deceased Husband's, Thomas Roberts, for three Chaldrons and four Sacks of Seacoal, among the honest poor People; to each one Sack of Seacoal, as far as the same will extend.

THE Church-wardens, with the Consent of the Executors, paid the said 40 l. into the Hands of the Mystery of Tallow-chandlers, who covenanted with the said Parish, to deliver to them the said Coals.

Richard Wynne, Esq; Anno 1677, gave 20 l. for ever, to be distributed to Eight poor People of the said Parish, at 2 s. 6 d. a-piece. And the said 20 l. is to be put forth at Interest.

Thomas Savage, Citizen and Goldsmith, by Will dated 1611, gave a Messuage call'd The George at Holbourn-Bridge, with four other Messuages, for the Use and Benefit of the Poor. Which Premises, many Years before the Reign of King Edward VI, belonged to the Parish; but taken away in that King's Reign, by the Statute about Superstitious Uses. And 8 Jac I. the Title being in Suit between the Parish, and one Robert Pepper, it was awarded, that Pepper and his Son should convey the said Premises to the said Parish in Fee; which was done, but upon Condition, that the said Parish, or their Trustees, should grant a Lease back to Pepper, for 150 Years, at 5 l. per Annum Rent. (And the said Savage, the Donor, purchased the Fee of the Premises.)

THE Company of Embroiderers pay yearly for Bread, 1 l. 6 s. being the Gift of Mr. Londson.

THERE was a Parsonage-House belonging to this Living, before the great Fire, but burnt down then. The Ground is leased out at 4 l. per Annum, for 41 Years; and the Premises rebuilt into two Houses.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of Eaton College, and in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately. Value per Act of Parliament, 170 l. and rated in the King's Books 16 l. 8 s. 1 d. and the Parish of St. Olave at 7 l. 7 s. 11 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Richard Sear, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Smith.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock; here is an Organ, as before said, which plays only on Sundays, excepting the 29th of May, and the Day on which the Company of Barber-Surgeons elect a Master, Wardens, &c. Here are only two Bells. A Sermon is preached in this Church on the 3d Thursday in August, being the Election Day before mentioned; and the Company allows 10 s. to the Rector for the Use of the Pulpit, when they chuse any other Person to preach; they give also to the Reader on that Day 4 s. to the Clerk 3 s. and to the Sexton 1 s. 6 d. and they are all handsomely entertain'd at the Company's Feast.

THE Vestry is General.

The WARD-OFFICERS are,

1 Common-Council-Man, who is the same that serves for St. Olave's.

2 Constables for four Years, and one for two Years, alternately.

2 Inquests.

2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of Great Wood-street, Maidenhead-court; Part of Coach-and-four-horses-yard; Part of Crooked-frying-pan-alley; Part of Strait-frying-pan-alley, [on Sufferance] Part of Silver-street, Winston's-court; Part of Little Wood-street, Addle-street, Little Love-lane; Part of Great Love-lane, and Coach-and-six-horses-yard.

NUMBER of Houses 112.

THIS Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united by Act of Parliament to St. Olave's Silver-street; of which see more in the next Chapter on Aldersgate Ward.

THEN



Plasterers-hall. THEN is *Adle-street*; the Reason of which Name is unknown; only, that in old Evidences it is written *King-Adel-street*; and so called from King *Adelstane* the Saxon. At this Time it is replenished with good Buildings on both Sides, among which is the Plasterers-Hall, handsome, but small; it was formerly the Pinners-Hall; but that Company decaying, and not being worth a Pin, saith *Stow*, it came to the Plasterers.

Brewers-hall.

Not far from that, is the Brewers-Hall, a spacious and curious Building; with a graceful Appearance at the Entrance, of Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan* Order; and Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves, &c. the Walls are Brick, the Window-Cases, &c. Stone.

From the West End of *Adle-street*, *Little Wood-street* runs down to *Cripplegate*; and somewhat East of the End of this Street, and facing *London-wall*, is the Carriers-Hall.

Carriers-hall.

Now on the West Side of *Wood-street* is *Huggen-lane*, which is but narrow, on Account of some Encroachments to *Gutter-lane*.

### The PARISH of St. MICHAEL WOOD- STREET.

THIS Church of *St. Michael*, with the Addition of *Wood-street*, from its Situation on the West Side of that Street, hath been sometimes called *St. Michael in Hogge-lane*, or *Huggen-lane*, of one *Hugan*, that of old Time dwelt in that Lane, and was call'd *Hugan in the Lane*, which Lane runs down by the South Side of this Church; and it is at this Day call'd *Huggen-lane*.

*Richard de Basingstoke*, in 33 *Edw. III.* 1359, by his last Will and Testament, gave all his Tenements in the Parish of *St. Laurence Jewry*, to the Rector of this Church, and four of the Parishioners, to find two Chaplains to say Mass daily in this Church for the Souls of himself and Relations, &c. out of which, they were to pay them for so doing, eight Marks each *per Annum*; which Chaplains, after the Death of his Executors, were to be presented from Time to Time by the Rector of this Church for the Time being, and four Parishioners, who were to have half a Mark yearly for their Pains, and with the Overplus of the Rent of the said Tenements, were to keep the Chantry (which he had here) in good Repair.

In the 16th of *Richard II.* *Joh. Ive*, Parson of this Church, *Joh. Forster*, Goldsmith, and *Peter Fikeldon*, Taylor, gave two Messuages and Shops, with Sollars, Cellars, &c. in this Parish and Street, and in *Ladle* (or *Lad*) Lane, to the Reparations of this Church and Chancel, and other Works of Charity.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Cost of the Parishioners, in the Year 1620.

BUT being burnt down in the late dreadful Fire, in 1666, is rebuilt, and made the Parochial Church for this and the Parish of *St. Mary Staining*, which is annexed to it.

THE Walls of the Structure are built of Stone, and of the *Ionick* Order; the Roof flat and quadrangular, covered with Lead; the Windows are only on the South Side and East End; the Floor is paved with Stone; that of the Chancel a Step higher than that of the rest of the Church; and here are three Isles.

THE Roof is adorned with Fret-Work and Crocket-Work, the Walls with Arches and Imposts; the Front towards *Wood-street*, with spacious Stone Pilasters, their Entablature and pitched Pediment of the *Ionick* Order. The

Church is wainscotted round eight Feet high, and pewed with Oak, of which also the Pulpit is made, being finned, and having Enrichments of Cherubims, Festoons, &c. The Altar-Piece is of the same Species of Timber, adorned with a single Cornice and Compass Pediment, where the King's Arms are carved; above which is a Triangular Pediment, with a *Glory*; and below all this, are the *Decalogue* between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*; the first done in Gold, on Black, the latter the contrary. These are placed between the Portraiture of *Moses* and *Aaron*, painted in their proper Habits; the latter holding an Incense-Pot.

THE Length of the Church within, is 63 Feet, Breadth 42, Altitude 31, and that of the Tower (wherein are two Bells) is about 90 Feet.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*William Bambrugh*, the Son of *Henry Bambrugh*, of *Skardborough*, 1392.

*William Turner*, Wax-Chandler, 1400.

*John Allen*, Timbermonger, 1441.

*John Peke*, Goldsmith, 1441.

*William Taverner*, Girdler, 1454.

*William Mancer*, Ironmonger, 1465.

*John Nash*, 1466.

*Robert Draper*, 1500.

*John Coraunt*.

*John Lambard*, Draper, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, who deceased 1554, and was Father to *William Lambard*, Esq; well known by sundry learned Books by him published.

*John Medley*, Chamberlain of LONDON.

*John Marsh*, Esq; Mercer, and Common-Serjeant of LONDON.

ON a comely small Monument, at the East End of the Choir, in the Wall, was this Inscription:

Here lyeth *John Blount*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, eldest Son of *W. Blount*, of *Mauggarefield*, in the County of *Glocester*, Esq; who had to Wife *Anne Layton*, of whom he had Issue six Sonnes and eight Daughters; and lived together Man and Wife 29 Yeeres, in worshipfull and good Reputation, and dyed at the Age of 63 Yeeres, the 1st Day of May, 1599.

ON a less Monument in the same Isle and Wall:

Here lyeth the Body of *Nicholas Warren*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, borne at *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, who had to Wife *Margaret Crome*, who lived together married 22 Yeeres and 11 Moneths. He dyed in Joy and Peace of a faithfull Confession, the 10th Day of April, 1614, being about the Age of 52 Yeeres.

JOB xvii. 1.

My Breath is corrupt, my Days are cut off, the Grave for me.

ON another:

The Body of *William Harvie*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Deputy to the Alderman



Alderman of *Creplegate Within*, was buried the 20th Day of *March*, Anno Domini 1597, of the Age of 58 Yeeres. *Maudlin*, his first Wife, by whom he had Issue foure Sonnes and one Daughter, was buried the 16th Day of *November*, 1581. *Margaret*, his second Wife, by whom he had Issue one Son, was buried the 14th of *January*, 1593. *Joan*, his third Wife, survived.

*Robert Harvie*, his eldest Sonne, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, was buried in his Father's Grave, the 9th of *November*, 1608, out of his House in the *Old Jewry*, being of the Age of 47 Yeeres, 5 Moneths, and 10 Days; when he had served his Prince, Comptroller of the Custom-House, and Warden of the Grocers. Hee had to Wife *Sarah Audley*, of whom hee had Issue three Sonnes and three Daughters, &c.

HERE was also Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument, with this Inscription:

Here lyes her Type, who was of late  
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,  
*Spain's* Foile, Faith's Shield, and Queen of  
(State,

Of Arms, of Learning, Fate and Chance.  
In brief, of Women ne'er was seen,  
So great a Prince, so good a Queen.

Sith Vertue her Immortal made,  
Death (envying all that cannot dye)  
Her earthly Parts did so invade,  
As in it wrackt Self-Majesty.  
But so her Spirits inspir'd her Parts,  
That she still lives in Loyal Hearts.

THERE is also, but without any outward Monument, the Head of *James*, the fourth King of the *Scots* of that Name, slain at *Flodden-field*, and buried here by this Occasion. After the Battle, the Body of that King being found, was closed in Lead, and conveyed from thence to LONDON, and so to the Monastery of *Sheen* in *Surrey*, where it remained for a Time. But after the Dissolution of that House, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, being lodged, and keeping House there; *Stow* says, he was shewed the same Body, so wrapped in Lead; which Body was thrown into a Waste-Room amongst old Timber, Lead, and other Rubbish. Since which Time, Workmen there (for their foolish Pleasure) hewed off his Head. And *Lancelot Young*, Master-Glasier to Queen *Elizabeth*, smelling a sweet Savor to come from thence; and seeing the same dried from Moisture, and yet the Form remaining, with the Hair of the Head and Beard red, brought it to LONDON, to his House in *Wood-street*, where (for a Time) he kept it for the Sweetness: But in the End, caused the Sexton of that Church to bury it amongst other Bones taken out of their Charnel, &c.

BUT Mr. *Speed* relates, that (for all *John Stow's* fair Tale) *Lesley*, Bishop of *Ross*, says, this was the Head of the Laird *Bonehard*; and that King *James* was seen alive that Night the Battle happened, at *Kelso*, whence he passed to *Jerusalem*, and there ended his Days.

*John Johnston*, in his Historical Inscriptions of the *Scottish* Kings, makes the Place of this King's Burial uncertain: But from *Lib. Monasterii de Walley*, in *Com. Lanc.* it appears, that he was interred among the *Carthusians*, in the Priory of *Sheen*, at *Richmond*, from the Testimony of one who saw his Sepulchre there the same Year of his Death. And *Wever* says, this was, no doubt, the Place of his Burial (notwithstanding what the *Scottish* Authors say.)

VOL. I.

THERE are these Monuments in *St. Michael's Wood-street* Church, since the Fire:

Against the North Wall, two Monuments for the *Harveys*.

*William Harvey*, second Son of *Robert Harvey*, and *Sarah Audley*, his Wife. He fined for Alderman and Sheriff; had Issue three Sons, *Robert*, *Hugh*, and *Benjamin*, departed An. 1677. Also *Hugh*, his second Son, 1679.

OTHER antient Monuments of the *Harveys*, set up for *William Harvey*, and *Robert*, and their Wives, still remain, or are renewed since the firing of this Church.

## CHARITIES.

LEGACIES of Charity left to this Parish, and still enjoyed by it, are these:

DONORS.	Gifts		
	l.	s.	d.
The Lady <i>Read</i> , yearly	00	08	00
Mr. <i>Hill</i> , yearly	00	05	00
Both paid by the Goldsmiths Company.			
Mr. <i>Longworth Crofs</i> gave for } 20 Years, Anno 1704, about ex- } piring	02	00	00
Mr. <i>Bowman</i> , paid by Mr. <i>Dawson</i> , yearly	01	00	00

THERE are also belonging to this Parish of *St. Michael Wood-street*, Ground-Rents of three Houses in *Lad-lane*, leased to Mr. *Dyos*, at 22 l. 4s. yearly, for 61 Years. More Ground-Rent of two Houses in *Hugen-lane*, leased to Mr. *Flemming*, at 14 l. yearly, for 61 Years. These Ground-Rents were given to the Parish by some Aldermen of LONDON, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* The Deeds so defaced by Time, that the particular Uses cannot be read, to which they are assigned. But Custom hath carried it for the Maintenance of the Poor, and discharging other Incidents.

No Parsonage-House before the Fire, nor Glebe belonging to the Minister of this Parish; yet it is found, by the Register of the Parochial Visitation, Anno 1636, that then there was a Parsonage-House of 7 l. per Ann.

THE Living is a Rectory; the King presents for *St. Mary Staining*, once in every three Voidances, and the Parish of *St. Michael* chuse their Minister twice. The Value per Act of Parliament is 100 l. per Ann. *St. Mary's* is rated in the King's Books at 5 l. 6s. 8d.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *John Abbot*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Wills*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ, two Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are,	are,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-
4 Overseers.	Man.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Great Wood-street*, *Goldsmith-street*; Part of *Fryar-alley*; Part of *Maiden-lane*; Part of *Lad-lane*, *Flying-horse-court*; Part of *Hugen-alley*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Paul's-court*, and *Shovel-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 93.

7 K

MENTION



MENTION is made in divers Records, of a House in *Wood-street*, then called *Black-hall*; but no Man, at this Day, call tell in what Part.

IN the Time of King *Richard II*, Sir *Henry Percy*, the Son and Heir of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, had a House in *Wood-street* in *London*, (whether this *Black-hall* or no, it is hard to trace) wherein he treated King *Richard*, the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Duke of *York*, the Earl Marshal, and his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, with others at Supper.

ON the North Side of this *St. Michael's Church*, is *Maiden-lane*, now so called; but (of old Time) *Ingene-lane*, or *Inglane*. In this Lane, the *Waxchandlers-hall*. *Waxchandlers* have their Common Hall on the South Side thereof, which is a handsome, tho' not spacious Building: And on the North Side, at *Stayning-lane* End, the *Haberdashers-hall*. *Haberdashers* have their Hall. It is a good Brick Building, particularly that Room called the Hall, is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainscotted about 12 Feet high, and the Screen at the West End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are several Coats of Arms, as the King's, those of LONDON, this Company's, and others. The Company of the *Haberdashers*, or *Hurrers*, of old Time so called, were incorporated a Brotherhood of *St. Catharine*, the 26th of *Henry VI*, and so confirmed by *Henry VII*, the 17th of his Reign; the *Cappers* and *Hat-makers*, or *Hurrers*, being one Company of *Haberdashers*.

DOWN lower, in *Wood-street*, is *Silver-street*, in which are divers good Houses.

AND, on the North Side thereof, is *Monks-well-street*, so called from a Well at the North End thereof; where the Abbot of *Garendon* had an House or Cell, called *St. James in the Wall*, by *Cripplegate*, and certain Monks of their House, were the Chaplains there. Wherefore the Well (belonging to that Cell or Hermitage) was called *Monks-well*, and the Street, from the Well, *Monks-well-street*.

IN this Street, on the West Side, is the *Barber-Surgeons-hall*. *Barber-Surgeons-Hall*, a magnificent Building, consisting of a spacious Hall, a Court-Room, a Theatre, Library, and other commodious Offices. The grand Entrance, from *Monks-well-street*, is enriched with the Company's Arms, Cartouches, large Fruit, &c. The Court-Room is adorned with a Fret-work Ceiling, and the Pictures of King *Henry VIII*, and the Court of Assistants, in one fine Piece; the Pictures of *K. Charles II*, *Sir Charles Scarborough*, and Alderman *Arris*, who gave the Muscle-Lecture, *Dr. Grew*, Reader of Anatomy, and *Mr. Lisle*, Barber to King *Charles II*. The Theatre contains four Degrees of Cedar Seats, one above another in elliptical Form, adorned with the Figures of the Seven Liberal Sciences, the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the Skeleton of an Ostrich, put up by *Dr. Hobbes* 1682, with a Bust of *K. Charles I*; two human Skins on wooden Frames, of a Man and a Woman, in Imitation of *Adam* and *Eve*, put up in 1645; a Mummy's Skull, given by *Mr. Loveday* 1655; the Skeleton of *Etherton*, with Copper Joints, (he was executed) given by *Mr. Knowles* in 1693; the Figure of a Man flea'd, where all the Muscles appear in due Place and Proportion, done after the Life; the Skeletons of *Cambery Bess* and *Country Tom*, (as they there call them) 1638; and three other Skeletons of human Bodies. The Roof of this Theatre is an elliptical Cupola. Here is also a Library, which is open on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*.

THERE are two publick and two private Lectures annually in this Theatre, upon the Bodies of executed Malefactors.

THE East Side of this Street, down against *London-wall*, and the South Side thereof to *Cripplegate*, are of *Cripplegate Ward*, as is afore shewed.

IN this Street, by the Corner of *Monks-well-street*, is the *Bowyers Hall*.

ON the East Side of *Monks-well-street*, are Alms-houses, Twelve in Number, founded by *Sir Ambrose Nicholas*, Salter, Mayor, 1575. Wherein he placed twelve poor and aged People Rent-free, having each of them Seven Pence a Week, and once a Year, each of them five Sacks of Charcoal, and one Quarter of a Hundred of Faggots, of his Gift for ever.

ON the North Side of the Way, turning towards *Cripplegate*, and even upon, or close to *London-wall* as it were, are certain new erected Alms-houses, six in Number, of the Cost and Gift of *Mr. Robert Rogers*, Leather-seller; and very good Maintenance allowed, for ever, to such People as are appointed to dwell in them.

THEY stand in *Hart-street*, and are for six antient Couple, with a Room below, and another above, for each. The Founder, and the Qualifications of such as are admitted, will appear in the Inscription on the said House, viz.

THE Gift of *Robert Rogers*, Merchant-Adventurer, and free of the Leather-sellers Company. Who, among other good Deeds, gave 600 l. to build and lay out upon these Alms-houses, for the Relief of such six aged Couples, being Freemen and Freewomen, as have no Charge of Children. He died in the Year 1601. Erected Anno Dom. 1612.

IT is in the Disposal of the City. Each receive 4 l. a Year.

THEN in *Little Wood-street* were seven Chambers in an Alley on the West Side, founded for seven poor People, therein to dwell Rent-free; by *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Mayor, 1416.

THUS much for the Monuments of this Ward within the Walls.

### The PARISH of St. GILES CRIPPLE- GATE.

ST. Giles (to whom this Church, and one in the Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* call'd *St. Giles in the Fields* are dedicated) was born at *Athens* in *Greece*, of a Royal Progeny; his Father's Name was *Theodorus*, and his Mother *Pelagia*. He was of a singular Charity, and gave much to the Poor. After his Parents Death, who left him a plentiful Estate, he distributed his Patrimony among the Poor. He gave away the very Coat from his Back, to cover a poor sick Man, who, so soon as he put it on, was perfectly well. From his Infancy he was so addicted to Divine Learning, and to Charity, that he seemed to have care of nothing else.

HE went into *France* to *Cæsareus*, Bishop of *Arles* in *Provence*, where having staid about two Years with the Bishop, and having a Desire to live more solitary from the Pleasures of the World, and Concourse of People, he privily departed thence into a Wilderness, where he obscured himself in a horrid Cave, unto which Place *Charles Martel*, King of *France* (as my Author calls him) following his Hounds in Hunting, pursuing an Hind, accidentally came; which Hind gave Milk to nourish this *Giles*, and flying from the Hounds for Succour to the Cave, the Hounds, by the Prayers of *Giles*, were not able to pursue her further than a Stone's Cast from the Cave, but there making a Stand, return'd howling



howling to the Hunters; which being reported to *Charles*, he, with his Retinue, came in Person to the Cave, where *Charles* finding this *Giles*, and wondering to see so grave and holy Man in such an uncouth Place, demanded of *Giles* what he was, and what he did there? who answered, That he hid himself there for Religion, and for Piety's sake. Upon which Answer and Conference with him, admiring his Sanctity, he took such an Affection to him, that this *Charles Martel* caused a Monastery to be erected in that Place, with much Intreaty for *Giles's* Consent; over which, not without great Importunity, he made this *Giles* the Governor, or Abbot, who was very unwilling to accept thereof. This was at the City of *Nismes*, near to *Roan*, says *Radulph Cestrensis* (*Lib. 5. Chap. 28.*) This Relation is also written by *Peter de Natalibus in Catal. Sanctorum*, and others.

BESIDES Theology, this *Giles* professed Physick, and wrote in Verse *de Paralyfi*. He died in his Abbey at *Nismes*, as some write, *Anno Christi* 700, and was afterwards canonized for a Saint.

THERE is a Church in *Rome* dedicated to *St. Giles*, which, on his Festival, is much frequented by Women for the Help of this Holy Abbot *Giles*. For they are confident, that *St. Giles* having been nourished by the Milk of an Hind, can help such as have Fevers, or which are in Danger of Child-Birth, or want Milk, or are Barren. So (*Mirabilia Romæ, Edit. 1618. P. 38.*)

HIS Festival is commonly celebrated *Sept. 1.* The Date of this Church's Foundation is very antient: It is said to be built by *Alfune*, Bishop of LONDON, about the Year of our Lord 1030, before the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and though it was demolished by Fire, in the Year 1545, yet it providentially had not the same Fate by the Flames in 1666, when many of its neighbour Churches suffered so much. The South Gallery was built at the Charge of *William Worral*, *Anno* 1682, and the Church was adorned and beautified at the latter End of the Year 1704, the new Altar-Piece, Pulpit and Pews (hereafter described) being then put up at the Parish Charge.

IT is built of old Stone, Boulder, and some Brick, finished over. The Church is spacious, and (within) pleasant. The Pillars, Arches, and Windows are *Gothick*, and the Columns supporting the Organ-Gallery are of the *Tuscan* Order.

THE Roof of the Church is flat; that Part over the Middle Isle is neatly cieled with Timber; that Part over the Altar is painted nebulous, and another Part between the two former is painted in Pannels, or Quadrangles, of white and veined Marble.

IT has handsome Bolection-Work Galleries on the North West and South Sides. It is well pewed with Oak, and wainscotted seven Feet high.

THE Pulpit is of fine Wainscot, neatly carved and finiered, adorned with an Entablature and Pediments, and having Enrichments of Vases, Cherubims, Palm-Branches, Fruit, &c. done in *Relievo*.

AND the Font stands at the West End of the Church, directly so from the Communion-Table; it is fine, blue, veined Marble, enriched with Cherubims, and has a Wainscot Cover, of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Columns and Entablature; which Font is placed in the Centre of a Quadrangle, formed by Rail and Baluster.

THE Altar-Piece is very ornamental, being as the Pews and Pulpit, of right Oak; it is finely carved, being adorned with six Pilasters and

Entablaments of the *Corinthian* Order. The Inter-columns, are the *Commandments* done in Gold Letters on Black; and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, are in Black, on Gold. Between the Arches of the Tables of the *Commandments*, and under the Cornice is a Pelican, with her Wings displayed, and feeding her Young with her own Blood: And above that is, *God spake these Words*. Over the *Lord's Prayer* are the Words, *When ye pray, say*; and over the other, *The Apostle's Creed*, in large Characters. And on Pediments over these, are *Moses* and *Aaron*; the first holding a Rod, the second an Incense-Pot.

AND on Acroters upon the Cornice, are seven Golden Candlesticks, with flaming Tapers; and in the Centre is a Book displayed, above which is a Cushion and Mitre, supported by two *Cupids*. Here is also painted a Crimson-Velvet Festoon Curtain, edged with Gold Fringe.

THE carved Work has curious Enrichments, and the Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is paved with fine polished Black and White Marble, fenced and adorned with Rail and Baluster; and on the Roof over this, is a very spacious *Glory*, gilt with Gold, whose Rays dart through the Clouds at a great Distance.

FRONTING Westward, between the Chancel and the Nave of the Church, are the King's Arms painted, within a carved Frame, having Enrichments gilt with Gold.

THE Dimensions of the Church are, Length 114 Feet, Breadth 63, Height 42, and the Altitude of the Steeple (consisting of a Tower and Turret) is 122 Feet, wherein are 10 Bells to ring in Peal.

#### INTERMENTS.

By the Mischance of firing this Church, *Anno* 1545, *Stow* says, the Monuments of the Dead were few; but he had read of the following Persons there buried, *viz.*

*Eleanor*, Wife to *John Writh*, Esq; Daughter to *Thomas Arnald*, Esq; Sister and Heir to *Richard Arnald*, Esq; *John* her Son and Heir, *Margaret Writh*, her Daughter. *John Brigget*, *Thomas Ruston*, Gent. *John Talbot*, Esq; and *Katharine*, his Wife. *Thomas Warfle*, and *Label*, his Wife. *Thomas Lucie*, Gent. 1447. *Ralph Rockford*, Knt. 1439. *Edmond Water*, Esq; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Richard Barnes*, Sister and Heir to *Richard Malgrave*, Esq; of *Essex*. *Richard Gowre*, Esq; *John Gowre*, Esq; *Francis Baromi*, of *Milain*, 1546. Sir *Henry Grey*, Knt. Son and Heir to *George Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, 1562. *Reginald Grey*, Earl of *Kent*. *Richard Choppin*, Tallow-Chandler, one of the Sheriffs, 1530. *John Hamber*, Esq; 1573. *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux*, King at Arms. *Thomas Busby*, Cooper, who gave the *Queen's Head* Tavern to the Relief of the Poor in this Parish, 1575. *John Whelar*, Goldsmith, 1575. *Richard Bolene*, 1583. *William Bolene*, 1575. *William Bolene*, Physician, 1587. *Robert Crawley*, Vicar and Preacher there. All these four under one old Stone in the Choir. The Learned *John Fox*, Writer of the *Acts* and Monuments of the *English Church*, 1587. The skillful *Robert Glover*, alias *Somerfet Herald*, 1588.

To which there were added, in an after Edition:

*Alice*, *William*, and *John*, Wife, and Sons of *Thomas Clarel*; and *Maud*, Daughter of *Thomas Clarel*; and *Margaret*, his Sister.

*Thomas Kyngston*; *Agnes*, Wife of *Robert*, Esq;

*Agnes*,



*Agnes*, Daughter to *Thomas Niter*, Gent. *William Attewel*. *Felice*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Gisors*, and Wife to *Thomas Travers*. *Thomas Travers*. *Thomas Mafon*, Esq; *Edmond Wartar*, Esq; *Joan*, Wife to *John Chamberlain*, Esq; Daughter to *Roger Lewknor*, Esq; *William Frere*.

*John Hamberger*, Esq;

*Hugh Moresbye*, Esq;

*Gilbert Prince*, Alderman of LONDON.

*Oliver Cherley*, Gentleman.

Sir *John Writhe*, or *Writhefley*, alias Garter, King at Arms.

*Joan*, Wife to *Thomas Writhefley*, Son to Sir *John Writhefley*, Garter, Daughter and Heir to *William Hall*, Esq; at the Steps before the High Altar.

*John Writhefley*, the younger Son to Sir *John Writhefley* and *Eleanor*.

*John Writhefley*, Son of *Thomas*.

*Agnes Arnold*, who was first married to *William Writhefley* Daughter of *Richard Warmfeld*.

*Barbara Hungerford*, Daughter of Sir *John Writhefley*, Wife to *Anthony Hungerford*, Son of Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, of *Downampney* in *Glocestershire*.

#### MONUMENTS.

ON an antient Marble Tomb on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inscription:

Johannis Hamberi, Armigeri caro hoc in Tumulo repulverescit, sicut & Janæ charissimæ Conjugis, qui dum vixit, Edwardo sexto, Mariæ & Elizabethæ Angliæ Regibus, in variis calculorum & rationum generibus, tam præstitorum & exterorum, quam Decimarum & Primitiarum, ratiocinator dignissimus extiterat. Obiit Autem Johannes 8 Calend. Aprilis, Anno Salutis a Christo, 1573. Quem Jana Secundo post Mense insequuta est, 16, Scilicet Calend. Junii. Quorum Spiritus ad Cælum reversi reassumptionem Carnis expectant.

ON another fair Marble Tomb close adjoining:

Francisco Barono, nobilissimo Mediolanensi, & Annæ Baptistæ Baroni Uxori, necnon & Filio; Quorum ossa hoc clauduntur Tumulo: Idem Baptistæ Baronus, Francisci Frater, ac Annæ Maritus, in eorum Memoriam hanc posuit Scriptorem. Obiit Franciscus Londinensis, 16 Die Aprilis, Anno Domini, MDXXXIII. Ætatis suæ XXXI. Anna vero & Filius, ultimo Die Octobris, MDXLVI.

ON a small Monument at the South Wall of the Chancel:

Hic jacet Henricus Giffard, Filius tertio-genitus Johannis Giffard, nuper de North Hall, in Comitatu Middleff. Armigeri. Qui cum Corporis Castitatem quadraginta trium Annorum calibatu comprobasset, Animam Sponso suo Jesu Christo piam Sanctamque tradidit, 15 Die Julii, Anno Domini 1602.

THE Body of Mr. *John Fox* the *English* Martyrologist lies buried here, and hath a very fair Marble Stone, as a Monument for him set up on

End on the South Wall of the Chancel, with this following Inscription:

Christo, S. S.

Johanni Foxo Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Martyrologo Fidelissimo, Antiquitatis Historica Indagatori sagacissimo, Evangelicæ Veritatis propugnatori acerrimo Thaumaturgo admirabili; qui Martyres Marianos, tanquam Phænices ex Cineribus redivivos præstitit. Patri suo omni Pietatis Officio imprimis colendo, Samuel Foxus, illius primogenitus hoc Monumentum posuit, non sine Lachrimis.

Obiit Die 18 Mensis April, An. Dom. 1587. jam Septuagenarius.

Vita Vitæ mortalis est, Spes Vitæ immortalis.

THIS Inscription is mostly in Mr. *Fuller's* Church History, who also remarks, That Mr. *Fox* was so large a Reliever of the Poor in his Life-time, that no wonder he left no Legacies at his Death.

THAT whereas there passeth a Tradition grounded on good Authority, That he foretold the Ruin of the *Invincible Armada* in 1588; the Story is true in itself, tho' he surviv'd not to see the Performance of his own Prediction.

ON a fair plated Stone on the Ground in the Chancel is this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of *Robert Crowley*, Clerk, late Vicar of this Parish, who departed this Life the 18th Day of June, An. Dom. 1588.

ON a Plate engraven on a Stone near to the other.

Sacra sub hoc Saxo

Tria Corpora mista quiescunt,

Gulielmi Bullen,

Medici, Fratrisque Richardi,

Ac Johannis Foxi

Qui tres mihi crede fuerunt

Doctrina clari,

Rari & Pietatis Alumni.

Gulielmus Bullen

Medicamina semper habebat,

Æque Pauperibus danda,

Ac locupletibus æque.

Sicque Richardus erat.

Benefacere & ipse paratus,

Omnibus ex æquo

Quibus ipse prodesse valebat.

At Foxus noster

per multas hos parasangas,

Vita præcurrit,

Studiisque accedimus omnes.

Extant quæ scripsit

Tormenta cruenta piorum,

Extant perdocte

Permulta volumina scripta,

Quæ scripsit Foxus

Nulli fuit ipse secundus.

Obiit An. Dom. 1587. April 16.

ON the same Stone.

Here lieth buried *William Bullen*, who died the 7th Day of January 1576.

THIS Man writ a Book of Surgery.

UNDER this Stone sleepeth the Body of *Richard Bullen*, a faithful Servant, and Preacher of *Jesus Christ*: And was buried the sixteenth Day of October, Anno Domini, 1563.



ON another plated Stone in the Chancel :

Here lyeth the Body of *Richard Westerne*, one of the Sonnes of *Richard Westerne*, of LONDON, Grocer, who being aged 25 Yeeres, deceased the 15th Day of *December*, Anno Domini, 1602.

Christus mihi vita, Mors mihi  
lucrum.

ON a fair Tomb on the South Isle of the Choir :

Heere lyeth buried Sir *Henry Grey*, Knt. Sonne and Heire to *George*, Lord *Grey*, of *Ruthen*, and Earle of *Kent* ; the which Sir *Henry Grey* departed this Life the 24th Day of *September*, in the Yeere of *Christ*, 1562.

ON a fair plated Stone in the same Isle.

Anna Thomæ Tumulo  
Jacet hoc uxorcula Strange,  
Quæ quia bella fuit,  
Placuitque marita marito.  
Marmore sic textit,  
Dulci devictus amore,

Obiit Anno Salutis, 1573. Ætatis suæ 19.  
Februarii vicesimo quarto.

ON a comely Monument in the South Wall of the Choir :

Tolerandum sperandum.

*Roberto Glovero*, alias *Somerfet*, *Feciali celeberrimo* : *Heraldicæ scientiæ*, & *veritatis antiquæ vindici acerrimo* : *Summam laudem* & *benevolentiam* ob *præclarum ingenium*, *peracre judicium* ; *ex multa veterum scriptorum* (*labore indefesso*) *perscrutatione* ; ob *morum facilitatem* ; *vitæque innocuæ sanctimoniam*, *apud omnes confecuto* ; *Avunculo chariss.* *Thomas Milles Nepos*, *amoris hoc monumentum mœrens posuit.*

*Robertus iste*, *natus Ashfordiæ Cantii emporio*, *parentibus ingenuis*, *liberaliter educatus*, *in multis apprime versatus*, *Heraldicæ unice peritissimus evalit.* *Fratrem unicum Gulielmum ex Thoma & Mildre da P. P. sorores autem 5 habuit.* *Ex Elizabetha Flower Coniuge*, 5. *tantum superstites reliquit liberos*, *filios scilicet 3. filiasq; 2.* *Tandem cum jam Patriæ orbiq; post varia exantlata studia acuminis*, *peritiæ*, & *diligentiæ stupendæ gustum insignem præbere*, atq; *Principi Sereniss. suis meritis gratissimus esse cepit*; 10 April. 1588. *ætate suæ 45. vitam ærumnosam cum morte pie & placide in uno Christo commutavit.* *Idque omnium cum doctissimorum*, *tum optimorum undique pro tanto literarum pietatis & virtutis alumno dolore ac gemitu*, utpote, *Quem fata tantum terris ostendisse videantur*, *nec amplius esse sinant.*

R. G. moriens ut vixerat, vixit  
ut moriturus.

*Roger Mason*, of this Parish, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, gave to the Poore of the Freedome of this Parish, 200 l. wherewith an yeerely Rent of 16 l. or thereabout, is purchased for ever ; to be bestowed on 10 Gownes of blacke Cloth, lined ; to be distributed yeerely upon 10 poore Men of the Freedome of this Parish, upon *All Saints Day*, at the Discretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens, for the Time being. He died the 3d Day of *September*, 1603. *Ætates suæ*, 37, leaving his Wife *Jane*, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, whereof one only now liveth, named *Katharine* ; which *Jane* truly paid the above-mentioned 200 l.

VOL. I.

and joined the Erection of this Monument, set up, *An. Domini* 1606, *May* the 8th Day ; *John Buckeridge*, Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar ; *Edward Sickling*, *Richard May*, *David Jones*, and *Roger Webbe*, then Church-Wardens.

ON another small Monument in the Wall of the South Isle is the following Inscription :

*William Day*, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, the Sonne of *Thomas Day*, of *Boseham* in *Suffex*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, gave to the Poore of this Parish 80 l. which was payed by his Brother *George Day* ; wherewith an yeerely Rent of 6 l. or thereabout, is purchased for ever, to be bestowed on 12 Coats of Greene Cloth, to be distributed yearly upon 12 poore Orphans, upon *All Saints Day* ; at the Discretion of the Vicar and Church-Wardens for the Time being. He lyeth buried in his Parish Church of *St. Michael* in *Cornhill*, and dyed the 22d Day of *September*, 1603. *Ætatis suæ* 32. Set up *Anno Domini*, 1606, *May* the 8th Day. *John Buckeridge*, Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar, and the foure remembred Church-Wardens.

ON a very fair Monument on the North Wall :

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Harvist*, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON, Alderman's Deputy of this Parish, and one of his Majesty's Gunners ; and *Anne* his beloved Wife. They were both very charitable Persons, as in giving Lands to this Parish perpetually, for the Reliefe of poore Widdows ; as also, Land to the Company whereof he was Free, for mending of the Highway between *Edgworth* and *Paddington*. He gave great Legacies to his poor Kindred ; and departed this Life the 14th Day of *March*, 1610. She departed this Life the 24th Day of *May*, *Anno Domini*, 1610, both expecting a glorious Resurrection in *Jesus Christ*.

ON a handsome Monument by the other :

A Remembrance of *Thomas Busbie*, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, who departed this Life in the Year 1575, and was buried the 11th Day of *July*.

This *Busbie*, willing to relieve the poore,  
With Fire, and with Bread,

Did give the House wherein he dwelt,  
Then called the *Queene's Head*.

Four full Loads of the best Charcoales

He would have bought each Yeere,  
And forty dozen of Wheaten Bread,

For poore Householdiers here.

To see these Things distributed,

This *Busbie* put in Trust

The Vicar and Church-Wardens,

Thinking them to be just.

God grant that poore Householdiers here,

May thankfull be for such ;

So God will move the Minds of more,

To do for them as much :

And let this good Example move

Such Men as God hath blest,

To doe the like before they goe,

With *Busbie* to their Rest.

Within this Chappel, *Busbie's* Bones,

In Dust a while must stay,

'Till he that made them, raise them up,

To live with *Christ* for aye.

7 L

ON



ON an engraven Plate fixed in the Wall :  
 A Remembrance of Master *Richard Roper*, &c.  
 If you on Earth that live, did know  
 What Rest the Dead possesse,  
 You would not wish to wander here,  
 In Vale of *Wretchednesse*.  
 Good *Helen*, Wife to me that was,  
 Prepare thyselfe with Speed,  
 That Thou and I, with this young Maid,  
 A Plant of both our Seed,  
 May rest in One, and rise in Three,  
 By Power of Godheads Might,  
 When we with Angels shall assemble,  
 To everlasting Light.

*Richard Roper* lived 70 Yeeres, and dyed the  
 28th Day of *September*, Anno Domini, 1578.

*Helen Roper* lived 65 Yeeres.

*Joan Roper* lived the Age of two Yeeres.

Within this Isle lyeth buried the Body of  
*Charles Langley*, some Time of this Parish, Ale-  
 Brewer, who was buried the 8th Day of *June*,  
 Anno Domini 1602, and did give bountifully to  
 the Poore of this Parish.

ON a handsome Monument in the Wall be-  
 neath the Choir :

If *Langley's* Life you list to know,  
 Read on, and take a View,  
 Of Faith and Hope I will not speake,  
 His Workes shall shew them true :  
 Who whilst he liv'd, with Counsell grave,  
 The better Sort did guide,  
 A Stay to Weake, a Staffe to Poore,  
 Without Back-bite or Pride :  
 And when he dyed, he gave his Mite,  
 All that did him befall,  
 For ever (once a Yeere) to cloath  
 St. *Giles* his Poore withall.  
 All Saints he pointed for the Day,  
 Gownes twenty ready made,  
 With twenty Shirts, and twenty Smocks,  
 As they may best be had.  
 A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,  
 That God may have his Praise,  
 And others might be won thereby,  
 To follow *Langley's* Wayes.  
 On Vicar and Church-Wardens then,  
 His Trust he hath repos'd,  
 As they will answer him one Day.  
 When all shall be disclos'd.  
 Thus being dead, yet still he lives,  
 Lives, never for to dye,  
 In Heaven's Blisse, in the World's Fame ;  
 And so I trust shall I.

*Lancelot Andrews*, Vicar.

*John Taylor*,

*William Hewet*,

*Edward Sickling*,

*Richard May*,

} Church-Wardens.

IN the Middle Isle is a very fair Table, with  
 a rich Coat of Arms, hanging on a Pillar, with  
 this Inscription :

The sacred Corps of *Sarah*, Wife of *Henry*  
*Goodericke*, Daughter of *William Bodenham*,  
 Knt. was interred at the South End of this Seat,  
 towards the Pulpit.

Buried the 6th of *June*, Anno 1616.

The Bearer's Sorrow, fable Lions show,  
 Like to that Lion which did overthrow  
 The Man of God ; and charg'd alike, do stand,  
 Grand Guardants here to check the upheav'd  
 Hand,

Unweeting Wights, or ignorant shall lay  
 Upon her hallow'd Corps, that here did pray,  
 A sacred Temple 'twas wherein did shine  
 Her Maker's Glory, human and divine.  
 Sweet Commerce, sanctify'd with Zeal, mov'd  
 there,  
 In Beauty's Fabric, its own proper Sphere,  
 For which it tow'rs above the Sight of Eye,  
 God's Temples must ly low, that tower so high.

UNDER it are two Hands joined, one out of  
 a Cloud, the other out of a Globe ; these Words ;  
 'Till then farewell.

ON a fair Stone in the South Isle :

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Ellen Moyns*,  
 who dyed the 29th of *April*, in the Year of our  
 Lord 1632.

Here also lyeth buried the Body of her Sister,  
 Mrs. *Frances Moyns*, who dyed the 17th of *June*,  
 in the same Year.

They were the Daughters of Sir *William*  
*Moyns*, of *Waldershaw*, in the County of *Kent*,  
 Bart. and of the Lady *Jane*, his Wife, the Daugh-  
 ter of *Roger Twisden*, of *Royden Hall*, in the  
 same County, Esq; They lived religious and vir-  
 tuous Lives, and in their Youths departed this  
 Life in the true Faith of *Jesus Christ*.

Here lyeth the Body of *Matthew Palmer*, Esq;  
 who dyed the 18th of *May*, 1605, together with  
*Anne*, his Wife, who dyed the last of *June*, 1630,  
 by whom he had four Sons and one Daughter,  
 viz. *Thomas Palmer*, his eldest Son, deceased  
 the 5th of *May*, 1631, and here also buried.  
*Elizabeth*, *Edward*, *Andrew*, and *Ralph* ; who,  
 when it so pleaseth God, desire this Place for  
 the Custody of their Bodies likewise, 'till their  
 assured and glorious Resurrection.

(To which lately is added as follows ;)

This is a very antient Family, and originally of  
*Wintborpe*, in *Lincolnshire*, bearing for their  
 Arms, *Argent*, three *Pilgrims Staves*, *Sable* ;  
 the Heads and Points, *Or*. For their Crest, be-  
 ing placed above an Helmet, *A Man's Arm*  
*couped*; the Sleeve, *Azure*, Cuff, *Argent*, and  
*Hand*, Proper ; holding a *Palmer's Staff*, *Sable*,  
 garnished, *Or*.

He whose Monument this is, was of *Cotes* in  
*Nottinghamshire*, and had an honourable Em-  
 ployment in the *Exchequer*. His Wife was *Anne*,  
 the Daughter of *Roger Raven*, Esq; whose Arms  
 were, *Argent*, a *Raven rising*, Proper ; by whom  
 he had Issue the Children above-mentioned.  
*Edward* lies here interred ; as also does *Matthew*  
*Palmer*, Esq; of the *Middle-Temple*, the Son of  
 that *Edward*. *Andrew Palmer*, Esq; (a Person  
 of approved Loyalty) of *Hertford*, was buried  
 here too ; who, by *Elizabeth*, Sister to *Baldwin*  
*Hamey*, M. D. left one Son, *Ralph Palmer*,  
 Esq; of *Little Chelsea*, in the County of *Mid-*  
*dlesex* ; who, by *Alice White*, (of the Family of  
 that Learned Prelate, Dr. *Francis White*, some  
 Time Lord Bishop of *Ely*) had Issue *Ralph Pal-*  
*mer*, Esq; of the *Middle-Temple*, who repaired  
 this Monument of his Ancestors, An. Dom. 1712,  
 having at that Time a Son born, *Ralph Palmer*,  
 by *Catharine*, sole Issue of Sir *John Ernle*, Knt.  
 (some Time Chancellor of the *Exchequer*) by his  
 second Lady *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Charles*, Lord  
*Seymour*. His youngest Son, *Ralph Palmer*, died  
 a Bachelor, and lies interred in a Porch of his  
 own erecting, at *Bromborn Church*, in the County  
 of *Hertford*.



P. M. S.

Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate Inclutus, Clarus, Illustris, hic Jacet; Henricus Stapletonus, e Diaceſi Eboracenſi, Agri Wighilnenſis olim Dominus, Ætatis ſuæ 56. ab incarnato Verbo 1630, decimo ſexto die Menſis Febr. vitam morte, mortem immortalī Gloria commutavit, atq; ſtipantē Amicorum ſyrmate collacrymantis Patriæ ferentium vices in hac Æde elatus de Andree Terra, mandatus eſt.

Maria, Johannis Foſteri, Equitis Aurati, mediorum Angliæ finium Borealiū Cuſtodis Filia, mæſtiſſima hoc funere Vidua, tanti Conjugii memor, Artemiſianæ Pietatis æmula; non magnificentiæ, hoc perpetuum tam meritorum ejus, quam ſuperſtitis Amoris ſui, monumentum Erigit, Conſecrat, Dicat.

By his Honourer and Kiſman *Robert Stapleton*.

There are 13 Eſcutcheons of Arms.

Likewiſe the famous Chronologer and Hiſtoriographer *John Speed*, lies buried here, and hath a Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription on the one Side for him, and on the other for his Wife,

Piæ Memoriz Chariſſimorum Parentum.

Johannis Speed, civis LONDON. Mercatorum ſciſſorum Fratris, ſervi fideliffimi Regiarum Majeſtatum, Eliz. Jacobi & Caroli nunc ſuperſtitis: Terrarum noſtrarum Geographi accurati, & fidi Antiquitatis Britannicæ Hiſtoriographi, Genealogiæ ſacræ elegantiffimi delineatoris, qui poſtquam Annos 77. ſuperaverat non tam morbo conſectus, quam mortalitatis tædio laſſatus, Corpore ſe levavit, Julii 28, 1629, & jucundiſſimo Redemptoris ſui deſiderio ſurſum elatus carnem hic in Cuſtodiam poſuit, denuo cum Chriſtus venerit recepturus.

ON the other Side of him.

Sufannæ ſuæ ſuaviſſimæ, quæ poſtquam duodecim illi filios, & ſex filias peperarat quinquaginta ſeptem annos junctis utriuſq; ſolatiis, cum illo vixerat; liberos gravi & frequenti hortamine, ad Dei cultum ſolicitaverat; Pietatis & Charitatis Opere quotidiano proluxerat, memori demum erudit ſuo exemplo. Quæ ſeptuagenaria placide in Chriſto obdormivit, & Fidei ſuæ mercedem habuit, Martii vigefimo octavo, Anno Domini M,DC,XXVIII.

Memoriz Sacrum.

Hic jacet Robertus Gage, Armiger, omnium Literarum homo; Vita integer, Morte Chriſtianus: Necdum mortuus. Nam in memoria æterna erit juſtus.

Solus Chriſtus

Mihi ſola Salus.

Anno Domini 1625.

ABOVE Mr. Fox's, on the South Side of the Choir, is a very ſpacious fine White Marble Monument, adorned with Entablature, a Pediment, the Figure of a young Woman riſing from a Black Coffin, with her Winding-Sheet about her (as an Emblem of the Reſurrection) and two Cherubs; one offering her a Crown, the other a Chaplet, with the following Inſcription, partly on the Side of the Coffin, the reſt under it:

To the Memory

Of *Conſtance Whitney*, eldeſt Daughter to Sir *Rob. Whitney*, of *Whitney*, the proper Poſſeſſion of

him and his Anceſtors, in *Herefordſhire*, for above 500 Yeeres paſt. Her Mother was the fourth Daughter of Sir *Tho. Lucy*, of *Charlecote* in *Warwickſhire*, by *Conſtance Kingſmell*, Daughter and Heire of *Richard Kingſmell*, Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady *Lucy*, her Grandmother, ſo bred her ſince ſhe was eight Yeeres old.

As ſhe excelled in all noble Qualities becoming a Virgin of ſo ſweet Proportion of Beauty, and Harmony of Parts, ſhe had all Sweetneſſe of Manners answerable:

A delightfull Sharpneſſe of Wit;

An offenceleſſe Modeſty of Converſation;

A ſingular Reſpect and Piety to her Parents; but Religious even to Example.

She departed this Life moſt Chriſtianly; at Seventeen, dying the Grief of all, but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loſs, ſave in her Expectation, ſhe ſhall not itay long after her, and the Comfort of knowing who ſhe is; and where, in the Reſurrection, to meet her.

HERE is no Date to this Monument, but it is probably very old, and is that, which from the Figure of the Lady riſing out of a Coffin, has occaſioned many fabulous Relations of a Woman buried here, who was afterwards, when the Sexton came to rob her Corpſe of a Ring, taken up alive, and became the Mother of ſeveral Children; beſides it is plain, not only from the Inſcription, but the Arms over it; that ſhe died a ſingle Woman.

THE Arms are: *Sable, a Croſs Chequy; Or and Gules, born in a Lozenge.*

AT the North Eaſt Angle of the Chancel, is a ſmall white Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Here lies *Margaret Lucy*, the ſecond Daughter of Sir *Thomas Lucy* of *Charlecote*, in the County of *Warwick*, (the Third by immediate Deſcent of the Name of *Thomas*) by *Alice*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Spenſer*, of *Clarendon*, in the ſame County, Eſq; and Cuſtos Brevium of the Court of Common-Pleas at *Weſtmiſter*; who departed this Life the 18th of *November*, 1634, and about the 19th Year of her Age.

For Diſcretion and Sweetneſs of Converſation; not many excelled, and for Piety and Patience in her Sickneſs and Death, few equalled her. Which is the Comfort of her neereſt Friends; to every of whom ſhe was dear, but eſpecially to her old Grandmother, the Lady *Conſtance Lucy*; under whoſe Government ſhe died. Who having long expected, every Day, to have gone before her, doth now truſt by Faith and Hope in the precious Blood of Chriſt Jeſus, ſhortly to follow after; and be made Partaker, together with her and others, of the unſpeakable and eternal Joys in his bleſſed Kingdom. To whom be all Honour, and Laud, and Praise, now and ever, *Amen*.

Piæ Memoriz Willielmi Staple, in Artibus Magiſtri; Viri admodum docti & religioſi. Qui obiit 3 Sept. 1650.

Quod cum cœlicolis habitas, Pars altera noſtri,  
Non dolet; hic tantum me ſupereſſe dolet.

Sara Uxor ejus mœſtiſſima poſuit.

ON the ſecond Pillar, North of the Middle Iſle, is a Monument for Mr. *Richard Smith*, a very learned Antiquarian: Who left a moſt noble Collection of choice Books and MSS. behind him.

Hrs



HIS Wife also hath this Inscription.

Neer this Place lyes interred Mrs. *Elizabeth Smith*, the Wife of Mr. *Richard Smith*, some Time Secondary of the *Poultry Compter*. By whom she had five Sons and three Daughters: whereof two only survived her. Her Life was pious and religious toward God, blameless toward Men, exceeding pitiful and charitable to the Poor and Distressed: Prudent and Provident in the ordering her Family. Having a great Care and tender Affection to her Husband, and to the Instruction of her Children, and Childrens Children, in the Fear of the Lord. She died the 25th of *May*, 1664. Aged 64.

Here also lye buried two of her Sons, *John Smith*, the eldest; beloved of all Men for his affable Deportment: Admired for his more than ordinary Gifts of Nature. He dyed (to the great Grief of his Parents and Friends) the 6th of *May*, 1655, aged 32 Years. And *Richard*, the younger, by him, in the 17th Year of his Age, the 10th of *August* 1653. In Commemoration of whom, their tender and loving Mother, willed this Monument to be erected. Which after her Death, was, by her Appointment, at her own pious Cost, (by her Friends) performed.

SOUTH Ile of the Chancel against the Wall.

In Memory of *Mary*, the Daughter of *Robert Compton*, of *Elvestoe*, in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; the pious, charitable, chaste, and most beloved Wife of Captain *John Pery*, of this Parish. She was born the 20th of *November*, 1651, died the 21st of *February* 1676; she had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*, both here buried in their Infancy. Whose Death she too much lamenting, hastened her own.

Here to the Word of God she did attend:  
Hence at the Call of God she shall ascend.  
Parents, take heed, whilst ye your Children love,  
You do not him forget, who is above, &c.

Neer this Pillar lyes interred the Body of *Edmund Harrison*, Esq; late of this Parish. Who (having lived about 40 Years a Batchelour) had to Wife *Jane*, the eldest Daughter of *Thomas Godfrey*, late of *Hodiford*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; by whom he had Issue twelve Sons and nine Daughters; of which, at the Time of his Death, were only living three Sons, *Godfrey*, *Edmund*, and *Peter*; and two Daughters, *Sarah* and *Jane*.

He was Embroiderer to three Kings, viz. King *James I.*, King *Charles I.*, and King *Charles II.* Left the Troubles of this World, the 9th of *January*, 1666, in the 77th Year of his Age, in a Christian Assurance of a Resurrection unto Life Eternal. To whose Memory, his eldest Son *Godfrey* erected this Monument.

Suis & sibi constans. Deo, Regi & Legi fidus obtemperator. Etate Civis & Prudentia vere venerandus: Prole multæ spei numerosa, ut conjugio fœlix, dives rem suis bene partam & liberam reliquit. Patriæ non minus indulgens, quam familiæ. Pater senio fessus & confectus tandem occubuit; ut resectus resurgat.

Ex Impensa *Johannis Harrison*, Armig. filius prædict. *Godfridi* defunct. decorat. 1705.

FLAT Stones for *Mary Norwich*, 1686. *Robert Pearson*, 1699. *Matthew Tyndal*, 1676. *Sarah Stevens*, 1698, and seven Sons; and *Joseph Stevens* her Husband, 1698, a Minister of the Gospel.

ON a spacious Marble Tomb-stone on the South Side, and near the East End of the Church in the Cemetery.

Here lyes interred the Body of *John Wythens*, Gent. of an antient Family in *Kent*, who was buried the 2d of *October* 1693. And *Elizabeth* his well-beloved Wife, who was buried *July* 6, 1701. They lived very happily together in this Parish 40 Years, having had nine Children.

Also the Body of *Tho. Wythens*, their Son.

Also of *William Rowe*, Son of *George Rowe*.

Within this Tomb's enclos'd the sacred Dust  
Of them, whose Souls now placed among the Just;  
Beloved by all while in this World they stay'd,  
Lamented more when in the Grave were laid.  
But now they're gone into those Joys above,  
To their Redeemer, and their God of Love.

ARMS in a Lozenge (as a Widow's) a Chevron embattell'd between three Martlets impaled with three Lions Rampant.

A Grave-stone at the West End of the Church in the Church-yard.

*Samuel Buckley*, ob. A. D. 1698. Ætat. 49.

Cui pudor & Justitiæ soror incorrupta Fides,  
pudaque veritas quando illum invenient parem.

ON a Stone in the Wall of the Vestry fronting Southward, this Inscription:

ON the well-disposed of Women, *Jone Wilson*, Wife of Dr. *John Wilson*, who left his Life, to those that loved it, the 16th of *July* 1624. She had Issue by him five Sons and four Daughters.

Reader, Do not with hasty Folly  
Presume to tread, this Ground is holy;  
Here underneath lies one so pure,  
*Rome's* Faction could not her allure;  
On her Redeemer's only Merit  
She did rely by him t'inherit.  
Long Sickness did her Body pine;  
At last drawn up, where she doth shine  
With her four little Saints, where now they sing  
Eternal Anthems unto Heaven's high King.

UNDER a Grave-stone at the South Side of the Chancel, lies *William Whitfield*, D. D. Vicar of this Parish, died the 10th of *March* 1716.

WE must here acquaint our Readers, that in the Chancel of this Church lies interred the Body of that Prince of our *English* Poets, Mr. *John Milton*; but, as the Author of his Life says, neither has, nor wants a Monument to perpetuate his Memory. He died of the Gout, A. D. 1674, in the 67th Year of his Age. Mr. *Dryden* has wrote the best Epitaph upon him.

Three Poets in three distant Ages born,  
*Greece*, *Italy*, and *England*, did adorn;  
The First in Loftiness of Thought surpass'd;  
The Next, in Majesty; in both the Last.  
The Force of Nature could no farther go;  
To make a Third, she join'd the former Two.

#### CHARITIES.

CHARITIES to the Poor in the Parish of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*.

Mr. *Thomas Busby*, Cooper, gave forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and four Loads of Charcoals,



to be distributed yearly, for ever, to the Poor of this Parish, in Manner following. The Week before *Alballontide*, one Load of Charcoal, and Ten Dozen of Bread. The Week before *Christmas*; the Week before the 25th Day of *January*; and the Week before *Easter*, the aforefaid Proportion of Bread and Coals.

Mr. *Blighton*, Butcher, gave Forty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, and two Loads of Charcoal, to be distributed at the same Time, and in the same Proportion.

Mr. *Charles Langley*, Brewer, gave twenty Gowns for Men and Women, to be distributed, and twenty Shirts for twenty other Men, and twenty Smocks for twenty other Women, yearly, for ever, on the Feast of *All Saints*: And a Remainder of Money, to be given amongst the poor People the same Day; and forty Shillings also, that Day, allowed for a Sermon.

Mr. *Roger Mason*, Vintner, gave two hundred Pounds in Money, with which Sum, ten Gowns are likewise to be provided for ten poor Men or Women, on the same Feast-Day of *All Saints*, for ever.

Mr. *William Day*, Vintner, gave fourscore Pounds; with the which Sum are to be provided twelve Coats, for twelve poor Mens Children, yearly, for ever, and to be distributed at the said Feast of *All Saints*.

Mrs. *Anne Harvist* gave four Tenements in *Monks-well-street*, near *Cripplegate*, amounting to the yearly Rent of twenty Pounds, to be distributed quarterly to twenty poor Widows, to each of them five Shillings the Quarter.

Mr. *Robert Smith* hath given four Bibles in Octavo, well buffed and bossed, to four poor Mens Children, such as can best deserve them by Reading, to be distributed yearly for ever, at *Easter*. And also two and fifty Dozen of Wheaten Bread, every Week one Dozen, for ever.

Mr. *Richard Handbury*, and Mr. *Richard Budd*, have given six new Books of Common Prayer, in Quarto, well buffed and bossed, to be given yearly, for ever, at *Easter*, to six poor Mens Children, such as can best deserve them by Reading. And also fifty two Dozen of Wheaten Bread, to be given every Week for ever.

Mr. *Roger Bellow*, Brewer, hath given the Lease of an House in *Moor-lane*, called *The Sign of the Cock*; the yearly Rent whereof is twenty Pounds. Out of which Sum, ten Pounds is yearly to be given to the Poor, at the Feast of *Christmas*. And the Remainder (except twenty Shillings, otherwise by his Will disposed of) is yearly to be reserved, for the purchasing of some Parcel of Land, towards the Relief of the Poor.

ADD hereunto these Gifts since.

*Margaret Astel* gave for ever, four copyhold Tenements, and a Piece of Ground lying at *Mile-end*, for the Cloathing of poor Girls at the Feast of *All Saints*, with Quoifs, Neckcloths, and Smocks, Hose and Shoes, Under Coats of green Cotton, and Upper Coats of grey Cloth, marked with M. A. on the Breast.

*Throckmorton Trotman* gave to this Parish as followeth:

To the Poor, at his Interment	05	00	0
And to the Poor, yearly, for ever	16	00	8
Also to maintain two Lecturers, } Weekly, for ever	40	00	0
And to the Clerk and Sexton, for } their Attendance, yearly, for ever	02	00	0
To buy Candles, for the Winter- } Season, yearly	04	00	0
Likewise to purchase a Piece of } Ground, to erect a Free-school } thereon	400	00	0
And for the Maintenance thereof, } yearly	80	00	0

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; the Value, with Perquisites, said to be worth about 450 l. per Annum; rated in the King's Books at 32 l. 5 s.

THE Vicar is the Rev. Dr. *William Nichols*; and the Lecturer is the Rev. Dr. *Robert Runney*.

PRAYERS are every Day about 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and at Eight in the Evening.

HERE is an Organ, which was new gilt at the Charge of the Parish, Anno Domini 1726: The Gift Sermons are at Six o'Clock every Sunday; and at Three o'Clock every Thursday; both left by Mr. *Throckmorton Trotman*, before nam'd, and payable by the Company of Haberdashiers: Six Sermons in *Lent*, and one upon *All Saints Day*.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council- Men.
2 Overseers.	16 Inquests:
4 Sidesmen.	4 Constables.
	4 Surveyors of the Highway.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Fewin-street*, *Crowders-well-alley*; *Round-court*, *Maidenhead-court*, *Red-cross-alley*; *three Pigeon-court*, *Goldsmith-alley*, *Bullhead-court*, *Redcrossstreet*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Paul's alley*; Part of *Barbican*, *Six Garden-court*, *Fox and Crown-court*, *Figtree-court*, *Boarshead-court*, *Plover-alley*, *Princes-street*, *Bridgwater-square*, *Threetun-court*, *Cradle-court*, *Skip-yard*; Part of *Golden-lane*, *Cockshead-court*, *Crown-court*, *Littleton-street*, *Bridgwater's-gardens*, *Catharine-wheel-court*, *Bell-alley*, *Sun-court*; *Black-raven-court*; Part of *White-cross-street*, *Cock-alley*; *Bowling-alley*, *Tyger-court*, *Beech-lane*, *King's-head-court*, *Diffell-court*, *White-rose-alley*; *Red-rose-alley*, *Angel-alley*, *King's-arms-yard*, *Threelleg-court*; Part of *Fore-street*, *Three-dagger-court*, *Red-hart-court*, *Brook's-rents*, *Red-bull-court*, *More-lane*, *Seven-star-court*, *Ram's-head-court*, *Gun-yard*, *Hartshorn-court*; *New-court*; *Mawle's-court*, *Plimton's-court*, the *Green-yard*; Part of *Little-morefields*, *Green-arbour-court*; *Angel-street*, *Butler's-alley*, *Five-bell-alley*, *Tenter-alley*, *White's-alley*, *Rope-makers-alley*, *Grape-street*, *Crosskey-court*, *Haberdashers-square*; *Hanover-court*, *Angel-court*, and *Flying-horse-court*.

NUMBER of Houses, 1800.

THIS Parish was much larger, but hath lately had another taken out of it, call'd *St. Luke*, in *Middlesex*, of which we shall speak in another Place.

THERE was in *Cripplegate Church*, of old Time, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our blessed Lady, or *Corpus Christi*, and *St. Giles*; founded by *John Bellancer*, in the Reign of King *Edward III*, the 35th Year of his Reign.

SOME small Distance from the East End of this Church was a Water-Conduit, brought in Pipes of Lead from *Highbury*, by *John Middleton*, one of the Executors to Sir *William Eastfield*. The Inhabitants adjoining castellated it at their own Costs and Charges, about the Year 1483.

AT a Common-Council afterwards held, it was agreed, That the Chamberlain should, at the Costs of the Chamber, cause the common Well and Spring at *St. Giles's*, to be cover'd with a House of Brick.



THERE was also a Bos of clear Water, in the Wall of the Church-Yard, made at the Charges of *Richard Whittington*, sometimes Mayor, and was like to that of *Billinggate*. The same was afterwards turned into a Pump, and so quite decayed.

THERE was also a Pool of clear Water, near the Parsonage on the West Side thereof; which was filled up in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard Stone; and Stairs of Stone to go down to the Spring, on the Bank of the Town-Ditch. And this was also done of the Goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

IN *Whitecross-street*, King *Henry V.* built one fair House; and founded there a Brotherhood of *St. Giles*, to be kept. Which House had some Time been an Hospital of the *French Order*, by the Name of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* The King having the Jurisdiction, and appointing a *Custos* thereof, for the Precinct of *St. Giles*, &c. Which Hospital being suppressed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for Relief of the Poor.

IN this Street was a White Cross, and near it was built an Arch of Stone, under which ran a Course of Water down to the Moor, called now *Moorfields*. Which being too narrow for the free Course of the Water, and so an Annoyance to the Inhabitants, the 12 Men presented it at an Inquisition of the King's Justices, 3 *Edw. I.* And they presented the Abbot of *Ramsay*, and the Prior of *St. Trinity*; whose Predecessors, six Years past, had built (as the Inquisition ran) a certain Stone Arch at White Cross, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*; beyond the Course of a certain Water coming down from *Smethfield del Barbican*, in that Ward, towards the Moor. Which Arch the aforesaid Abbot and Prior, and their Successors, ought to maintain and repair: And which was so strait, that the Water there could not have its full Course, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants. Hereupon it was commanded the Sheriffs, to distrain the said Abbot and Convent to mend the said Arch.

ONE Alley, of divers Tenements, over-against the North Wall of *St. Giles's Church-Yard*, was appointed to be Alms-Houses for the Poor, wherein they dwelt Rent-Free, and otherwise were relieved: But the said Brotherhood was suppressed by *Henry VIII.* Since which Time, Sir *John Gresham*, Mayor, purchased the Lands thereof, and gave it to the Maintenance of a Free-School; which he had founded at *Holt*, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*.

IN *Redcross-street*, on the West Side from *St. Giles's Church-Yard*, up to the Cross, were many good Houses, built outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large Plat of Ground, of old Time called the *Jews Garden*; as being the only Place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their Dead; 'till the Year 1177, the 24th of *Henry II.* that it was permitted them (after long Suit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have special Place assigned them in every Quarter where they dwelt.

*Tenementum & Terras, situat. in Parochia Sti. Botbi. extra Aldrichgate, int. Tenement. nuper Ricci. Odikam ex parte Australi, ac Gardinum vocat. Jewyn Garden ex parte orien.*

THE Plat Ground remained to the said *Jews*, 'till the Time of their final Banishment out of *England*, and was afterwards turned into fair Garden Plats, and Summer Houses for Pleasure.

IT is now called *Jewen-street*, being a continued Street of Houses on each Side of the Way, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. This Place, with the Appurtenances, was antiently

called *Leyrestowe*; which King *Edw. I.* granted to *William de Monte Forte*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, LONDON. Being a Place (as it is expressed in a Record) without *Cripplegate*, and the Suburbs of LONDON, called *Leyrestowe*: And which was the burying Place of the *Jews* of LONDON; which was valued at 40 s. per Annum.

ON the East Side of this *Redcross-street* is *Beech-lane*, perhaps so called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieutenant of the Tower of LONDON, put out of that Office in the 13th of *Edward III.* This Lane stretches from *Redcross-street* to *Whitecross-street*, and is replenished, not with Beech Trees, but with ordinary Houses of Brick and Timber; amongst which was (of old Time) a great House, belonging to the Abbot of *Ramsay*, for his Lodging, when he repaired to the City.

ON the North Side of this *Beech-lane*, towards *Whitecross-street*, the Drapers of LONDON built eight Alms-Houses of Brick and Timber, for eight poor Widows of their own Company, whom they placed there Rent-Free, according to the Gift of the Lady *Askew*, Widow to Sir *Christopher Askew*, some Time Draper, and Mayor, 1533.

THEN in *Golden-lane*, *Richard Gallard*, of *Islington*, Esq; Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, founded 13 Alms-Houses for so many poor People placed in them Rent-Free. He gave to the Poor of the same Alms-Houses, 2 d. a-piece, weekly; and a Load of Charcoal amongst them, yearly, for ever. He left Lands about *Islington*, to maintain his Foundation.

ON the West Side of *Redcross-street*, is a Street called *Barbican*; because, some Time, there stood on the North Side thereof a Burghkenning, or Watch Tower of the City; called in some Language, a *Barbican*, as a *Bikening* is called a *Beacon*. This Burghkenning, by the Name of the Manor of *Base-court*, was given by *Edward III.* to *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and was after that pertaining to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*.

THIS *Barbican*, and some Land about it, belonged to the Crown, in *Edward I's* Time. For in an Inquisition made 3 *Edward I.*, concerning Purprestures in the City, one *Thomas Juvenal*, about 12 Years before, appropriated to himself of the King's Soil, without *Le Barbeken*, a certain Place, containing 40 Feet in Length, and four Feet in Breadth, and inclosed the same Place with an Earth Wall: And *Nicholas Brabanzoun* then held it. Upon this Presentment made by the Jurats, the King's Justices commanded the Sheriffs of LONDON to summon him the said *Nicholas*; who said, That he had nothing to do with, nor laid any Claim to the said Purpresture; but that he was Tenant to *Thomas Fitz Simon de Burgh*. He, the said *Thomas*, came and prayed, that he might rent the same of the King, for 3 d. per Ann. which was granted, because the 12 sworn Men witnessed, that the said Inclosure was no Annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the King might recover the Arrearages of the said Purpresture, viz. 3 s. but no Forfeiture, because it was of the said *Thomas's* doing.

NEXT adjoining to this, was another great House, called *Garter-House*, or *Place*. Some Time built by Sir *Thomas Writhe*, or *Writheles*, Knt. alias *Garter*, Principal King of Arms, second Son of Sir *John Writhe*, Knt. alias *Garter*, and was Uncle to the first *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of *England*. He built this House, and in the Top thereof, a Chapel, which he dedicated by the Name of *St. Trinitatis in Alto*.



THUS much for that Part of *Cripplegate Ward* without the Wall, whereof more hereafter.

NOW we proceed to give an Account of the present State of this Ward.

THE Part of this Ward within the Wall, by which it is severed from that without, contains several Streets and Lanes, some in Whole, others in Part, *viz.* *Milk-street*, on both Sides, and the greater Part of *Honey-lane Market*; *Cateaton-street*, so far as to *St. Laurence's Church*, *Lad-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Love-lane*, *Addle-street*, *London-wall-street*, from *Little Wood-street* to beyond the Postern; *Philip-lane*, *Great Wood-street*; all about 70 Feet on the West Side, towards *Cheapside*; *Little Wood-street*, *Hart-street*, the South Side thereof; *Monkswell-street* the East Side, *Fell-street*, *Silver-street*; *Maiden-lane*, the East Part thereof; *Hugen-lane*, *Goldsmiths-street*, the Whole, except 25 Feet on the West Side; *Gutter-lane*, the West Side from *Maiden-lane*, to over-against the End of *Carey-street*, on the East Side of the Way only; and *Cheapside*, on the North Side, 170 Feet from the Corner of *Wood-street*, Eastward. In all which said Places are several Courts and Places of Note.

LIKEWISE the Places in this Ward, without the Wall, are *Fore-street*, and the Postern leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-street* in the *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-street*, the South Part to the Posts and Chain; *Whitcross-street*, the South Side, so far as the Posts and Chain; *Redcross-street*, about 450 Feet on both Sides; *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, the South Part to the Post and Chain; *Barbican*, the East Part thereof, on both Sides, for about 450 Feet from the Corner of *Golden-lane*; *Fewen-street*, the East Part thereof, and on both Sides to *Redcross-street*, for about 450 Feet, *Brackley-street*, *Bridgewater-street*, and *Letton-street*; all of them built in the Place where *Bridgewater House* stood before, let to be thus built into Tenements.

AND of these Places in Order; and first, for those within the Wall:

*Milk-street* comes out of *Cheapside*, and falls into *Lad-lane*; this Street is well built and inhabited by Wholesale Traders; and that Part that lies open to *Honey-lane Market* is the best.

Here in this Street, towards *Cheapside*, stood the Parish Church of *St. Magdalen's*, *Milk-street*. It was destroyed in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt; but the Parish is united to *St. Laurence Jewry*, and the Ground converted into the Market.

THE Courts and Alleys in this Street are, *Castle-tavern-court*, so called from the Castle Tavern therein seated. It hath a narrow Passage into *Wood-street*. *Feathers-court*, long and open, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Robin-hood-alley*, has a Passage into *Honey-lane Market*. *Crown-court*, but small. *Mumford's-court*, a large Place, well built, with a Free-Stone Pavement. About the Middle is a Passage into *Castle-court*, or *Alley*; which is likewise long, falling into *St. Laurence-lane*, and well inhabited. *Clement-court*, a handsome open Place, with good Houses, and has a Passage up Steps into *Fryars-court*, which leads into *Wood-street*.

*Cateaton-street*, has but a small Part in this Ward, *viz.* from the Corner of *Aldermanbury* to *St. Laurence Jewry Church*; the rest is in *Cheap Ward*, and is a Street of good Trade.

*Lad-lane* lies betwixt *Wood-street* in the West, and *Milk-street* and *Aldermanbury* in the East. It is likewise a Street of good Trade, and well inhabited. Here is the *Swan Inn with two*

*Necks*; which is large, and of a considerable Trade for Northern Carriers. More towards *Wood-street*, are two small Courts, or Alleys, but without Name.

*Aldermanbury*, an handsome Street, graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited by Merchants Wholesale Dealers, &c.

IN this Street are these Courts, *viz.* *Fountain-court*, on the East Side, a large square Place, well inhabited and built; has a Passage into *St. Laurence Church-alley*, which leads into *Cateaton-street*; as also to *Guildhall-court*, or *Yard*. This Court was built out of a large House, formerly the Seat of Sir *Erasmus de la Fontaine*, Knt. deceased.

*Dyer's-court*, large, and well inhabited by Persons of Repute, having an open Entrance for Coach or Cart. *Carpenter's-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well inhabited.

*St. Mary Aldermanbury Church*, a large Building, with a good Front; adjoining to which is a neat Church-Yard, adorned with Trees, within Side of the Wall, and a handsome Pair of Iron-Grates; on the Top of which is a small Image of the Blessed Virgin, gilt with Gold.

NEAR unto this Church, on the South Side, is a handsome Conduit, built Tower-wise; and on the North Side is *Hadley's-court*, but small, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Church-alley* has a Passage into *Basinghall-street*, by the Church. *Axe Inn* has a good Trade. *George Inn* is large, chiefly for Stabling and Coaches. *Miller's-court*, indifferent large, but with a narrow Passage.

*Love-lane* comes out of *Aldermanbury*, and falls into *Wood-street*, by *St. Alban's Wood-street Church*, where it divides, and one Part incompasses the Church, except the Front in *Wood-street*. In this Lane is *Berry-court*, which is handsome, and well built.

*Addle-street*, which also lies betwixt *Aldermanbury* and *Wood-street*, is yet much inhabited by Joiners, for the making of Bed-steds, Chests of Drawers, Scrutores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares. Here is the *Plasterers Hall*, a handsome Building. Not far from this Hall, and on the same Side of the Way, is *Brewers Hall*, which is a large and handsome Building, with a graceful Entrance into a large Court; the Pavement of Free-Stone, cloistered, and the Building over it sustained by handsome Pillars.

*London-wall* is a long Street, coming out of *Little Wood-street*, by *Cripplegate*, and runs Eastward as far as *Winchester-street*, but goes no further in this Ward, than the *Checquer Inn*, which is a little beyond *Coleman-street*. This Street is but of little Trade, and chiefly for Curriers, and the Buildings old and ordinary; the North Side having only the City Wall, which gives a Passage into *Moorfields*, and the Parts adjacent by *Moorgate*, and two Posterns, on each Side of the Gate one. The Places of Name in that Part of this Street within this Ward, are *Checquer Inn*, *Fox and Goose Inn*, *Catharine Wheel Inn*; all three of small Account, only for Stablings.

*St. Alphage Church*, very old, seated over-against *London-wall*, and in the Street, at the upper End of *Aldermanbury*, called *Giltspur-street*. This Church was not burnt in the late Fire of LONDON.

NEAR to this Church, somewhat more Westward over-against *London-wall*, is seated *Sion College*, a handsome Building, erected for the Clergy of this City and Liberties, where there is a considerable Library of excellent Books for their Use, and a long Library Room to keep them in, one Story high. Having underneath it



20 Rooms or Chambers, for so many poor People; of which, ten within the College are for so many Men; and ten without, which have their Doors in *Philip-lane*, for so many poor Women. But of this College, Notice hath been taken already.

MORE Westward of this College, is *Philip-lane*, which goes from *London-wall*, and falls into *Addle-street*, a Place indifferently built and inhabited. In this Place is *Sion-court*, indifferent large, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Burge-court* hath a Passage into *Wood-street*; the middle Part is open, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Cook's-court*, but small, also with a Free-stone Pavement. *Hand-alley*, small and narrow. *Carriers-court*, seated in *London-wall-street*, Westwards of *Sion-College*, a Place but ordinary. At the upper end of which, is *Carriers-Hall*, an indifferent good Building, with a handsome Entrance to it, with Free-stone.

*Hart-street*, adjoining to *Cripplegate*, falls into *Monks-well-street*, a Place but of mean Account. The North Side of this Street, as also the West Side of *Monks-well-street*, belongs to *Farringdon Ward* within. On the North Side of *Hart-street*, are the City Alms-houses, for six poor Women. On the South Side is *Bowyers-court*, which is but small; and here was, formerly, *Bowyers-Hall*.

*Monks-well*, or *Mugwell-street*, is a Place of no Trade, but indifferently well built, and inhabited by private House-keepers. The Courts and Places of Name, are *Lamb's-chapel-court*, somewhat large, and *Lamb's-alley*, narrow and ordinary; *Gilbert's-court*, small and mean; *Dobin's-court*, but ordinary; *Windsor-court*, the same; *Winchester-court*, a large open Place, well built.

*Lamb's-chapel*. - *Lamb's-chapel*, at the North West Corner of *Monks-well-street*, is so call'd being founded by one *Lamb* a Clothworker.

IN this Chapel, the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers have four Sermons preached to them, upon four principal Festivals in the Year, viz. upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, March 25. on the Feast of St. John Baptist, June 24; on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, September 29; and on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, Decemb. 21. Upon which Days, the Master, Wardens, and Livery of the Company, meet at some convenient Place, near unto the Chapel, whence they go in their Gowns and Hoods to the Chapel, and hear the Sermon: After which, they relieve twelve poor Men, and as many Women, with 12 d. a-piece in Money; and once a Year, viz. at *Michaelmas*, to each of them a Frieze Gown, a Lockram Shift, and a good Pair of Winter Shoes, fit for their wearing.

THIS Chapel is now commonly called *Lamb's-Chapel*, and the Inhabitants of the Tenements belonging to the said Chapel, till the Year 1660, stood in Competition with the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Olave's *Silver-street*, who would have had those Inhabitants to have been of their Parish, which indeed they are, as may appear by this following Deed.

A very antient DEED to prove *Lamb's-chapel* to have antiently been in the Parish of St. Olave *Silver-street*.

KNOW all Men present and to come, That I Laurence de Frowick, have granted and demised, and by this present Charter of mine, have confirmed unto Richard of Clarkenwell, Chaplain, all that Land of mine, with the Houses, Buildings, and Appurtenances, which I have in London, in *Monks-well-street*, in the Parish of St. Olave's, lying between that Land which William Throtegos held of me, towards the South, and

the Land of the Fryars of the *New Hostell*, towards the North, and which extendeth itself in Length from the King's Highway, even unto the Wall of the City, towards the West, &c. he paying me twenty Shillings a Year, &c. and giving unto the Church of St. Olave's, aforesaid, one Wax Candle, of a Pound Weight, at the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, yearly. And unto the Chapel (*de inclusorio*) in the Close or Cloister within *Cripplegate*, at the upper End of *Muckwell-street*, towards the North, one other Wax Taper, of three Quarters Weight; upon the Feast of St. James, yearly, &c.

Witness, Nicholas Bat, then Mayor of London.

John of Northampton; and Richard Pycard, then Sheriffs, &c. Anno 1253.

#### NOTES upon this Deed.

Out of this so antient a Deed, may we observe,

I. THAT by the bounding of the Land, between the Street and the City Wall, towards the West, that this is the Ground which is now *Lamb's-chapel-yard*.

II. BY the assigning the latter Candle to be paid to the Chapel on St. James's Day, that it was meant to this *Lamb's-chapel*, which was antiently call'd, *The Chapel of St. James in the Wall*; upon whose Festival this Chapel seems to have been dedicated. And, to honour the Solemnity of which, Frowick, the Gentleman, directed this Candle to be yearly paid:

THE Original of this Deed in Latin, was in the Hands of that most learned Antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, Kt.

UPON the 8th of July, 1625. I Arthur Jackson, Rector of St. Michael Hogen-lane Wood-street, was chosen by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, to be Minister of this Church or Chapel of St. James in the Wall, commonly call'd *Lamb's-chapel*. This J. Bagford transcribed out of the Register-Book of the Parish-Church or Chapel of St. James in the Wall, with this that follows:

#### MARRIAGES.

August 18, 1586, (being the first Register). Nicholas Bestney, of Gray's-Inn in Holbourn, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; and Bridget Mitchel, sole Daughter and Heir of John Mitchel, of Warham, in the County of Sussex.

THE 28th of July, 1608, Henry Hudson, of the Inner Temple, London, Gent. and Sibyll Bestney, &c.

THUS far these Marriages were taken out of several Paper Registers, by me Arthur Jackson. And then from this Mr. Jackson's Register-Book, were enter'd the Marriages in that Chapel celebrated, unto the Year 1632, and no further.

BURIALS enter'd in the same Register.

1592. Eleanor Bestney, Daughter of Nicholas Bestney, and Bridget his Wife.

1604. May 29, Catharine Bestney, Daughter of Nicholas Bestney, Esq; and Bridget his Wife; Aug. 29, Ursula Bestney, Daughter of the said Nicholas and Bridget, &c.

1632. March 22, Mrs. Bridget Bestney; Widow, late Wife of Nicholas Bestney, Esq;

THE next is *Fell-street*, seated betwixt *Monks-well-street* and *Little Wood-street*, a Place of no great



great Account, and but narrow. Here is *Fell-court*, square and well built, but hath a narrow Passage into it; *Black-horse* and *Hare-Inn*, only for Stabling

*Silver-street* goes from *Little Wood-street* unto *Noble-street*, a handsome broad Street, with well built Houses, supposed to be so called from the Silversmiths, then there dwelling; which are now removed into *Foster-lane*, and other Places.

IN this Street are these Places; *Winton-court*, handsome, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Red-lyon-court*, indifferent good and large; over-against which, is a large Presbyterian Meeting-House, being a very good Building, in a Yard.

*Westmoreland-court*, an open large Place, but ordinarily built; and fronts *Noble-street*.

*Wood-street*, of which there is the Great and the Little; *Great Wood-street* beginning on the South, at *Cheapside*, and falling into *Little Wood-street*, runs up to *Cripplegate*. Both Streets in this Ward, except a small Part next to *Cheapside*, as already taken Notice of. *Great Wood-street* is a Street well built and inhabited, and was formerly noted for good Cakes there made, which were wont to be bought here for Weddings, Christenings, and Twelfth-Nights; tho' now there is but one Pastry-Cook's Shop left in the whole Street.

ON the East Side of *Great Wood-street*, is one of the Prisons belonging to the Sheriffs, and called *Wood-street-compter*.

THE Officers of this Compter at present are:

*Francis Cooper*, Esq; Secondary.

*Mr. Myers*, and *Mr. Dann*, Prothonotaries of both Compters.

Clerk of the Papers.

*Mr. William Brotherton*.

Four Clerks Sitters.

*Mr. George Grew*.

*Mr. Edm. Newton*.

*Mr. Thomas Shephard*.

*Mr. Calvert*.

Keeper.

*Mr. Thomas Rigby*.

NEAR *Wood-street* Compter is *Lad-lane*, which falleth into *Cateaton-street*, betwixt *Aldermanbury*, on the North Side, and *Milk-street* on the South.

IN *Wood-street*, are a great many Courts, Alleys, and Places of Name. We shall begin with that Part next *Cheapside*.

*Cross-keys-Inn*, large, and of a good Trade. *Goldsmiths-street*, handsome, and falls into *Foster-lane*; hath some Part in the Ward of *Farringdon Within*, where it is mentioned. *Paul's Alley*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*Fryras-alley*, or court, but ordinary, hath a Passage into *Clement's-court*, which leads into *Milk-street*. *Shovel-alley*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement.

*St. Michael Wood-street* Church, seated at the Corner of *Huggen-lane*, against *Lad-lane*, a handsome Free-stone Building, since its being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, and built again. To which Church, is now united the Parish of *St. Mary Staining*, having lost its Church by that Fire.

*Huggen-lane*; this Lane comes out of *Wood-street*, by the South Side of *St. Michael's* Church, where it is broad, well built, and inhabited. But further, where it runneth into *Gutter-lane*, thro' the Encroachments of Buildings, it becomes very narrow, and but ordinary.

OTHER Courts and Places in *Wood-street*; *Castle-Inn*, very large, and of a great Resort and

Trade. *Coach-and-horses-Inn*, or *Yard*, large, but taken up for Livery-Stables and Coaches. *Maidenhead-court*, a handsome square open Place, with good Buildings, having a wide Entrance for Cart or Coach, with a Gate to shut up at Nights. Nigh to this Court, is a large Yard for Livery-Horses. *Paved-alley*, long and ordinary, runs up into *Staining-street*, by the Church-yard Wall of *Staining Church*; and thence into *Lilly-pot-lane*, which leads into *Noble-street*.

ON the East Side of the Street, is *St. Alban's Wood-street* Church, fronting the Street; but all the Body of it is in *Love-lane*, which encompasses the other three Sides; and on the North Side is the Church-yard. It was burnt in the Fire of LONDON, and now rebuilt very handsome of Free-stone, and a very graceful Entrance to it.

TO this Church, is now united the Parish of *St. Olave's Silver-street*, burnt, but not rebuilt.

*Frying-pan-alley*, but indifferent, and hath a turning Passage into *Paved-alley*. *Bell-Inn*, large, and well resorted to. *Clerks-hall*, a tolerable good Building. *Livery-stable-yard*, a handsome Place, well built, but small for that Use. *Bird's*, or *Burges-court*, indifferent good, the Middle being more open, with a Free-stone Pavement, and hath a Passage into *Philip-lane*.

IN *Little Wood-street*, in an Alley, are seven Rooms, for so many poor People to live Rent-free; the Gift of *Henry Barton*, Skinner, and Mayor, 1516.

*Maiden-lane*, a Street well inhabited and built, it comes out of *Woodstreet*, and falls into *Foster-lane*; but the Part in this Ward, goeth but to *Staining-lane*. Here is *Haberdashers-Hall*, a large and well-built House, with a good Court before the Hall, and a Free-stone Pavement. In this Hall the present Lord Mayor, *Sir William Billers*, keeps his Mayoralty.

*Flying-horse-court*, which is but ordinary, is in this Street; and *Mutton-court*, likewise narrow and mean.

*Gutter-lane* hath some Part in this Ward.

*Cripplegate* Ward without the Wall.

THIS is a large Tract of Ground, containing several Streets, and all crowded with Courts and Alleys; the Chief are *Fore-street*, the *Postern-street*, *Back-street* in *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-street*, *White-cross-street*, *Red-cross-street*, *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, and *Jewen-street*; of these in Order.

*Fore-street*, broad, and well inhabited, runs from the North End of *St. Giles's Cripplegate* Church to *Moor-lane*, Eastward, and then falls into *Postern-street*, which leads to *Little Moorfields*, against *New Bethlem*; and about the Middle of this Street is a Passage through *Cripplegate*, in which is a short Street well built and inhabited, where is *White Horse Inn*, good.

IN this Street are a great many Courts and Alleys, which shall be taken Notice of, beginning next to *St. Giles's* Church.

*St. Giles's Cripplegate* Church, seated opposite to *Redcross-street*, and in *Fore-street*. The Church is large, as indeed it ought to be, belonging to so large and populous a Parish; with a spacious Church-Yard adjoining to it. It has a handsome Towered Steeple, with Spires at each Corner, and a Lanthorn in the Middle, with a good Ring of Bells.

IN the Church-Yard is a very handsome Parsonage-House, which was first built at the Charge of the Parish, for *Dr. Fowler*, Bishop of *Glocester*, then Vicar.

SOME small Distance from this Church, Eastward, and opposite to *Cripplegate*, was a Water Conduit.

Wood-street  
Compter.



*Little Cock-alley*, ordinary. *Great Cock-alley*, or *Yard*, a large Place, indifferent Building, and has a Passage into *Whitcrosse-street*. *Grasshopper-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *White Hart Inn*, good, chiefly for Livery Stables. Adjoining to this Inn is the *Crown Tavern*, of good Resort and Trade. *Three Dagger-court*, both ordinary and meanly inhabited. *Black-horse-alley*, long, but mean. *Unicorn-alley*, long and ordinary. Betwixt this and *Black-horse-alley*, is an ordinary Court, only for the Parish Alms-People. *Red-hart-court*, handsome, with new built Houses, and a Free-Stone Pavement; well inhabited. *Day's-court*, indifferent good: Opposite to this Court, are two long Carpenters, or Timber-Yards. *Founder's-court*, but ordinary. *Red-bull-court*, good. *Aldermanbury-postern*, a handsome short Street, well built and inhabited, has a Passage through *London-wall*, over-against *Aldermanbury*, and therefore so called.

THE *Postern-street* begins at the Corner of *Moor-lane*, and runs into *Little Moorfields*; a Place well built and inhabited, and of some Trade. *Maul's-court*, a handsome neat Place, with Garden-Plats before the Houses. The *Postern*, a well built and inhabited Street, has a Passage into *London-wall-street*. Here is *Lorimers Hall*. *Lorimers-hall*, a neat Building, adjoining to *London-wall*. This Hall is let to the Glasiers, and for a Meeting-House.

THE *Green-yard*, which is large, and made Use of by the City as a Pound, for such Cars and Coaches, whose Drivers commit any Offence in the Streets, contrary to Rules or Orders to be observed by them. *Cradle-court*, indifferent good, nigh to which is a Carpenter's Yard. *Moor-court*, small and ordinary.

*Little Moorfields*, or the *Back-street*, now so called, to distinguish it from the new double Row of Houses, now finished, which is called the *Fore-street*; which said new Row of Buildings is in *Coleman-street Ward*, are good, and well inhabited. Out of this *Back-street*, are several Courts and Alleys, viz. *Crown-court*, long, and indifferent. *Hind-alley*, likewise long and good. *Half-moon-alley*, long and narrow, and but indifferently built and inhabited, as are most of these Alleys. At the Upper-end it divides itself into two Parts, one of which falls into *Vine-court*, and the other into *Angel-alley*, and thence into *Moor-lane*. *Angel-alley* is long and good, and at the upper End falls into *Moor-lane*, and has a Passage into *Half-moon-alley*. *Hartshorn-alley*, likewise long and mean, runs into *Moor-lane*. *Butler's-alley*, long and narrow, but indifferent, also falls into *Moor-lane*, where it is broadest. And about the upper End, on the South Side, is *Oystershell-court*, which is good. *Gun-alley*, narrow but well built, at the upper End falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, and so into *Moor-lane*. *White's-alley*, a handsome open Place, well built; some of the Houses having Gardens to them. *Rope-makers-court*, broad, with several Garden Houses, which are well built and inhabited. This Alley falls into *Butler's-alley*, which, with several Turnings, falls into *Grub-street*.

*Moor-lane*, for the Generality, but meanly built and inhabited, especially the upper End, which is narrow, and leads into a Place called *Back-alley*, mean; having a Passage upon Suffrance into *Ropemakers-alley*; likewise another Passage into *Butler's-alley*, and so into *Grub-street*. *Rams-head-court*, but ordinary, taken up by Carmen, for Stabling for their Horses. *Sugar-loaf-court*, long and ordinary, has a Passage into *Gun-alley*, and so into *Little Moorfields*. *Seven-star-court*, mean. *Sugar-loaf-alley*, small and ordinary. *Butler's-alley* leads into *Moor-fields*, already treated of. *Car-yard*, a large

Place for Stabling. *Cock-alley*, small and mean. *Vine-court*, and *Maidenhead-court*, both which are lately built, with good Houses, having each a Passage into *Little Moorfields*, through *Half-moon-alley*.

*Grub-street*, long, coming out of *Fore-street*, and running Northward into *Chiswel-street*, but some small Part, viz. from *Sun-alley* to *Chiswel-street*, is not in the Ward, but in the Liberty of *Finsbury*. This Street, taking in the Whole, is but indifferent, as to its Houses and Inhabitants, and sufficiently pestered with Courts and Alleys, the Names of which are as follow:

*Lund's-alley*, long and ordinary, falls into *Moor-lane*. *Honeysuckle-court*, good, with new built Houses. *Flower-de-lis-court*, small and ordinary. *Little Bell-alley*, but mean. *Flying-horse-court*, long, but ordinarily built. *George Inn*, for Livery Horses. *Nag's-head Inn*, lately rebuilt, and fitted up handsome, with good Stables, both for Livery Horses, and a Horse-Courser; being built out of a Place called *Soldiers-court*, which was before old and decayed.

OVER-AGAINST the Pump is a Court without a Name. *Oakley-court*, large and open, the greatest Part, at present, unbuilt, and lying West. *Butler's-alley*, narrow and ordinary, giving a Passage into *Moor-lane*, where it is broad. *Cross-keys-court*, indifferent large, and old built, leads into *Half-moon-alley*, and so into *Whitcrosse-street*. *Maidenhead-court*, handsome, and indifferent well built and inhabited. *Great Bell-alley*, small, but indifferent good.

*Haberdashers-square*, genteel, with new well built Houses; the Court is square, and inclosed in with Pallisade Pales, except a handsome Passage to the Houses round about, and in the Middle a Dial. This Court was made out of two old ones, viz. *Paviors-court* and *Robin Hood-court*. *Sun-alley*, but small.

*Whitcrosse-street*, a Place well built and inhabited; it begins in *Fore-street*, and runs Northward into *Old-street*, which is of a great Length. But the Part within the Ward goes but a little beyond *Beech-lane*, where the City Posts are set up, as they are in *Grub-street*, and in *Golden-lane*, being the Circuits of the Freedom.

IN this Street are these Courts and Alleys, viz. *Cross-keys Inn*, large, and of an indifferent Trade, with some private Houses in it. *Cock-alley* leads into *Redcrosse-street*, as also into *Fore-street*; where it is mentioned under the Name of *Great Cock-alley*. *Three Leg-court*, or *Yard*, being long and open, with good Houses. *King's Arms-yard*, large, with ordinary old Buildings, chiefly for Carmen. *Peacock-brewhouse*, a handsome convenient Building, and of a considerable Trade. *King's-head-court*, well built, with a Free Stone Pavement. *Cross-keys-court*, large, and falls into *Grub-street*, where it is spoken of. *Half-moon-alley*, but ordinary, falls into *Cross-keys-court*, and thence into *Grub-street*, by a Passage newly made by the Consent of the Landlords. This Alley also falls into *Horsehoe-alley*, which is very mean. *Bowling-alley*, an open Place, containing some Courts within it; as *George-yard*, &c. which is but mean; and this Alley, by a Passage, falls into *Cradle-court*, seated in *Red-crosse-street*. *Anabaptist-court*, long, but ordinary. *Castle-Court*, a pretty Yard, but small. *Red Rose-court*, small and ordinary. *Fern's-yard*, a Place only for refining of Lead.

*Beech-lane*, comes out of *White-crosse-street*, and falls into *Redcrosse-street*, over-against *Barbican*; a Place of slender Account, as to Trade or Resort, and but indifferent as to its Inhabitants.

*Ship-yard*, but ordinary, having a long Passage into a small Court. *Glovers-hall-court*, a large Place. *King's-head-court*, large, and well built, hath



hath a Passage into *Red-lion-court*, lying in the Manor of *Finsbury*.

*Golden-lane*, of no great Account, either for Buildings or Inhabitants. It comes out of *Red-crofs-street*, and runs up into *Old-street*; but the Part in this Ward, goeth no further than *Angel-alley*, which is by the City Posts.

THE Courts and Alleys in this Lane, are *Jacob's Well-alley*, very mean. *Cock's-head-court*, large, and well built; hath a Door and Passage, by Sufferance, into the *Red-crofs Alehouse* in *Barbican*. *Black-raven-court*, handsome, but small. *Crown-court* an open Place. *Sun-court*, long and in some Places broad; it runs in *Red-lion-market*, which is in the Lordship. Near to this Place is the *Sun Brewhouse*; as also *Three Arrows Brew-house*, both of good Trade. *Dixon's-Rents*, small and ordinary. *Vine-court*, indifferent.

*Litton-street*, being made out of *Bridgewater House* and Garden; which said Street runs into *Brackley-street*, and thence into *Bridgewater-street*; all built out of *Bridgewater House* and Ground. *Bell-alley*, very ordinary.

*Barbican*, a broad Street, well inhabited by Tradesmen, especially Salesmen for Apparel both new and old; it comes out of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Long-lane*, and falls into *Red-crofs-street*, but the Part in this Ward, goeth but to the City Posts. And fronting *Red-crofs-street*, is the Watch-house, where formerly stood a Watch-Tower, called *Burghkenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, for the Security of the City in those Parts.

IN this Street are these Places of Name; *Garter-court*, large, containing two Courts, and both so called, which are good. *Bridgewater-square*, an open Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. The Middle is neatly inclosed with Palisado Pales, and set round with Trees, which renders the Place very delightful. At the North West Corner is a Passage into *Bridgewater-street*, and in the South East Corner of the Square, is another Passage into *Charles-street*; and from thence into *Brackley-street*; out of which Place, is a Passage through *Litton-street* into *Golden-lane*. And on the East Side of *Charles-street* is a short Street, which has the Name of *Silver-street*; being a Place of no great Account; and where this Square is, stood the House of the Earl of *Bridgewater*.

*Three Pigeons-court*, both small and ordinary. *Plough-alley*, long and mean. *Blue Boars-head-court*, also long and ordinary. *Fox and Crown-court*, long and mean. *Fig-tree-court*, good, and well inhabited. *Play-house-yard*, long, with old Buildings; so called, for that here was a Play-house in former Days.

*Red-crofs-street*, wide, well built and inhabited; it comes out of *Barbican*, and runs up to *Cripplegate Church*.

IN this Street, on the East Side is a large and handsome House, belonging to Mr. *Calvert*, the Brewer. Somewhat higher is the *Frame-work-Knitters*, or *Stocking-Weavers-Hall*, but is seated Backwards, and hath no Front to the Street. In this Hall is the Portrait of the Author of this Ingenious Art, pointing towards one of those Iron Frames, and discoursing to a Woman who is knitting with Needles and her Fingers. These Words are on the Picture, viz. *In the Year MDLXXXIX, the ingenious William Lee, Master of Arts of St. John's College, Cambridge, devised this profitable Art for Stockings (but being despised went to France) yet of Iron to himself, but to us and others of Gold; in Memory of whom this is here painted.*

ADJOINING to this Hall is a magnificent Building, erected in the Year 1727, for a publick

Library for the Dissenting Clergy of LONDON, and was the Gift of the late Dr. *Williams* of *Hoxton*. Close to this on the North Side is a Charity School, which has this Inscription on the Front of it.

*This Schoole and Dwelling-House were erected by voluntary Subscriptions for the Educating and Cloathing of an hundred Poor Boys of this Parish, the Ground was purchased by a Legacy of Mr. Thomas Moore, Merchant, Anno Domini 1709.*

IN this Street are the several Courts and Alleys hereafter-mentioned. *Three Herring-court*, large, but ordinary. *Red-lion* and *Axe-Inn*, but indifferent. *Three Falcon-court*, good, and well built, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Cradle-court*, large, and falls into the *Bowling-alley* in *White-crofs-street*. *Paul's-alley*, long, with some handsome Houses fit for good Inhabitants, and runs into *Aldersgate-street*, by the *Half-moon Tavern*. The *Crown Brewhouse*, of a considerable Trade. *Bear and Ragged-staff-alley*, ordinary. *Frying-pan-alley*, very mean. *Ship-yard*, but ordinary.

*Jewen-street*, comes out of *Red-crofs-street*, and falls into *Aldersgate-street*, a Place well built and inhabited, and of some Trade for *Button-mould-makers*.

IN this Street are these Places; *Crowder's-well-alley*, long, running into *Aldersgate-street*, through an Inn-Yard. It has good Buildings, which are well inhabited. This Place is of some Note for its Well, which gives Name to the Alley. The Water of this Well is esteemed very good for sore Eyes, to wash them with; and is said to be also very good to drink for several Distempers. And, some say, it is very good for Men in Drink to take of this Water, for it will allay the Fumes, and bring them to be sober.

HERE is likewise a new Building in this Street, called *Redcrofs-square*. *Bull-head-court*, a handsome Place, with good Buildings, and well inhabited; behind this is a Place new built, called *Nixon's-square*, and by some, *Charles's-square*. *Three-pidgeon-court*, square and good. *Cock-pit-court*, but ordinary, and leads into *Horn-alley*; but this is in *Aldersgate-street* Ward. *Lauderdale-court*, a large Place, well built and inhabited, being built out of the Garden belonging to *Lauderdale House*, seated in *Aldersgate-street*. And on the East Side of the Entrance into this Court, going up Steps, is *Goldsmiths-court*, which is but ordinary.

THERE are to watch at *Cripplegate*, and at several other Stands, in divers Places of this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle, and 40 Watchmen, within the Walls; and one Constable, a Beadle, and 90 Watchmen, in several Places without the Walls; being for the whole Ward, 130.

THE Jurymen returned by the Wardmote Inquest, are to serve in the several Courts in *Guildhall*, in the Month of *March*.

THIS Ward has an Alderman and his Deputy; within the Gate are eight Common-Council-Men, nine Constables, 12 Scavengers, 15 Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. Without the Gate are also a Deputy, four Common-Council-Men, four Constables, four Scavengers, 17 Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed in LONDON, to the Fifteen, at 40 l. and in the *Exchequer*, at 39 l. 10 s.

The Alderman of this Ward, is Sir *John Williams*.



## C H A P. VII.

## ALDERSGATE WARD.

*Aldersgate Ward.*

THE next is *Aldersgate Ward*, which takes its Name from that North Gate of the City: This Ward also consists of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without: And first, to speak of that Part within the Gate. The East Part thereof joins unto the West Part of *Cripplegate Ward*, in *Engain-lane*, or *Maiden-lane*. It begins on the North Side of that Lane, at *Staining-lane End*, and runs up that Lane from *Haberdashers Hall*, to where *St. Mary Staining Church* stood; and by thence East, winding almost to *Wood-street*, and West through *Oat-lane*, and then by the South Side of *Bacon-house* to *Noble-street*, and back again by *Lillypot-lane*, (which is also of that Ward) to *Maiden-lane*; so on that North Side, West to where *St. John Zachary's Church* stood, and to *Foster-lane*.

Now on the South Side of *Engain-lane*, or *Maiden-lane*, is the West Side of *Gutter-lane*, to *Carey-lane*; and *Carey-lane* itself (which is of this Ward) and back again into *Engain-lane*, by the North Side of *Goldsmiths Hall*, to *Foster-lane*; and this is the East Wing of this Ward. Then is *Foster-lane*, almost wholly in this Ward, and begins in the South toward *Cheapside*, on the East, by the North Side of *St. Foster's Church*; and runs down North West by the West End of *Maiden-lane*, by *Lillypot-lane* and *Oat-lane*, to *Noble-street*; and through that by *Shelly-House*, (of old Time so called, as belonging to the *Shelleyes*.) For *Sir Thomas Shelly, Knt.* was Owner thereof in the 1st of *Henry IV.* It was afterwards called *Bacon-house*, because the same was new built by *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Then down on that Side, to where *St. Olave's Church* stood in *Silver-street*, which was by the North West End of *Noble-street*.

THEN again in *Foster-lane*, this Ward begins on the West Side thereof, over-against the South West Corner of *St. Foster's Church*, and runs down by where *St. Leonard's Church* stood, by *Pope-lane End*, and by *St. Anne's-lane End*; which Lane is also of this Ward.

THEN is the main Street of the Ward, which is called *St. Martin's*, and which includes *St. Martin* on the East Side thereof, and so down on both Sides to *Aldersgate*; and these are the Bounds of this Ward within the Wall and Gate.

OF the Gate we have already spoken in *Book I. Chap. IV.*

WITHOUT the Gate, the main Street, called *Aldersgate-street*, runs up North, on the East Side, to the West End of *Houndsditch*, or *Barbican-street*; a Part of which Street is also of this Ward. And on the West Side of *Long-lane*, a Part whereof is likewise of this Ward. Beyond which *Aldersgate-street*, is *Goswel-street* up to the Bars.

AND on this West Side of *Aldersgate-street*, by *St. Botolph's Church*, is *Little-Britain*, or *Briton-street*, as it was antiently called, which runs West to the Pump, and then North to the

Gate, which enters the Church-Yard, some Time pertaining to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, on the East Side: And on the West Side, towards *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, to two Posts there fixed; and these are the Bounds of this *Aldersgate Ward Without*.

THE Antiquities are these: First, in *Staining-lane*, of old Time so called, as may be supposed, of Painters-Stainers dwelling there.

ON the East Side thereof, adjoining to *Haberdashers Hall*, are 10 Alms-Houses, pertaining to the *Haberdashers*, wherein are placed 10 Alms-People of that Company; every one of them having 8d. a-piece, every Friday, for ever, by the Gift of *Thomas Huntlow*, *Haberdasher*, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1539.

And *Sir George Burton* gave them 10 l. a Year for ever.

### The PARISH of St. MARY STAINING.

THEN was the small Parish Church of *St. Mary*, called *Staining*, because it stood at the North End of *Staining-lane*.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Cost of the Parish, in the Year of our Lord 1630.

#### MONUMENTS.

THE following Monuments were in the said Church.

ON a handsome Table in the South Wall of the Chancel was this Inscription:

Here lyes the Body of *George Smithes*, Goldsmith, and Alderman of LONDON, who took to Wife, *Sarah*, the Daughter of *Anthony Wolhouse*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, by whom hee had Issue foure Sonnes and five Daughters. He departed this Life the 11th Day of July, Anno Domini 1615, being 52 Yeers of Age.

To whose Memory, *Sarah*, his Wife, being sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament, at her own proper Cost and Charges, caused this Monument to be erected.

THERE were also the Armorial Achievements of *Sir Arthur Savage*, Knt. and this Inscription:

IN the Vault underneath lyeth the Body of the Honourable *Sir Arthur Savage*, knighted at *Cadiz in Spain*, 1596, General of her Majesty's Forces in the Kingdom of *France*, at the Siege of



of *Amiens*, the 39th of *Queen Elizabeth*; Colonel, Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Counsellour of Estate in *Ireland*. He had Issue by his second Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Woolhouse*, of *Chapwel*, in the County of *Darby*, (Widow of *George Smithes*, Sheriff and Alderman of *LONDON*, 1611,) one onely Daughter, named *Jane*. He dyed the 13th of *March*, 1632.

BENEFACTORS.

LEGACIES to this Parish are these, payable yearly :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lady <i>Read</i> , and Mr. <i>Hill</i> , to be paid by the Goldsmiths, yearly,	3	00	15
Mr. <i>Lawne</i> , paid by <i>Christ's-Church</i> ,	3	01	04
Mrs. <i>Dean</i> ,	00	01	06

THIS Church being burnt in the dreadful Conflagration, *Anno Domini* 1666, and not rebuilt. This Parish is united, by Act of Parliament, to *St. Michael Wood-street*.

THERE was a Parsonage-House belonging to it, before the said Fire. One House is built on the Ground thereof, being leased out for 40 Years, to one *Taylor*, at 20 *s.* Ground-Rent.

AND no other Glebe appeared at the last Parochial-Visitation; though in the Parochial-Visitation, *Anno* 1626, there was 8 *l.* 10 *s.* Glebe, per *Ann.*

THE Vestry for this Parish is General.

<i>The PARISH-OFFICERS</i> <i>are,</i>	<i>The WARD-OFFICERS</i> <i>are,</i>
2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overseers.	1 Inquest.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN *Aldersgate Ward*.

*Oat-lane*; Part of *Noble-street*; Part of *Frying-pan-alley*, *Pump-court*, *Lillipot-lane*, and Part of *Staining-lane*.

IN *Farringdon Ward Within*.

PART of *Noble-street*.

IN *Cripplegate Ward*.

PART of *Staining-lane*, and Part of *Maiden-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 47.

THERE was a certain Tenement in the Parish of *St. Mary Staining-lane*, pertaining to King *Edward II.* situate in Breadth between the Land of *Robert Buriene*, on the South, and a Lane, which led from the said Church to *Wood-street*. This House the King granted formerly to *C. de Burgalia*; and afterwards, in the 14th. of his Reign, *An.* 1320, to *Ralph Basset de Draiton*.

The PARISH of  
St. JOHN ZACHARY.

THEN is *Engain-lane*, or *Maiden-lane*, and at the North West Corner thereof was the Parish-Church of *St. John Zachary*.

INTERMENTS.

THE Monuments in this Church were well preserved; of *Thomas Litchfield*, who founded a Chantry in 14 *Edward II.* Of Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1388, and Dame *Margery*, his Wife; of whose Goods the Church was made and new built, with a Tomb for them, and others of their Race, 1390.

This Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, was buried in *St. John Zachary's*, between the two South Pillars next the high Altar. His last Will was proved *December*, 1390, wherein he bequeathed certain Legacies, to his Sword-Bearer, &c. in these Words. *Item, Lego Armigero meo, bajulanti Gladium meum, Clerico meo de servientibus, Clavas bajulantibus, & ad Personam & Domum sive Hospitium meos attendant. sive spectantib. tempore Majoratus mei, xiii s. iv d.*

*Henry de Spondon*, Rector of the Church of *St. John Zachary, Lond.* by his Will made *December* 12, 1382, order'd that his Body should be buried in the Middle of the Church aforesaid, and a Marble Stone laid over his Grave, with his Image thereon of Brass, from the Breast upwards, and the following Inscription :

Hic jacet Henricus de Spondon, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ; qui plura bona contulit isti Ecclesiæ. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

*Drugo Barentine*, Mayor, 1398, he gave Lands to the Goldsmiths; he dwelled right against the Goldsmiths-Hall; between which Hall, and his Dwelling-House, he built a Gallery across the Street, whereby he might go from one to the other. He was buried in this Church, and *Christian* his Wife, 1427. *John Adis*, Goldsmith, 1400, and *Margaret* his Wife. *John Francis*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1400, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1450. *John Sutton*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1413. *Bartholomew Seman*, Gold-beater, Master of the King's Mints; within the Tower of *LONDON*, and the Town of *Calice*, 1430. *John Hewet*, Esq; 1500. *William Breakspeare*, Goldsmith, 1461. *Christopher Eliot*, Goldsmith, 1005. *Bartholomew Read*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1502, was buried in the Charter-house, and gave to this his Parish, 100 *l.* His Wife was buried here with a fair Monument, her Picture in Habit of a Widow. *Thomas Keyton*, Citizen and Lorimer, 1522. *William Potken*, Esq; 1537. *John Cornish*, with an Epitaph, 1470. *Robert Fenruther*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1512.

MONUMENTS.

THESE Words were engraven on an antient Plate in the Chancel :

Hereunder lieth buried Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Knt. some Time Lord Mayor of this City, and Dame *Margaret*, his Wife; of whose Goods this Church was made a Tomb for themselves, and



and for many other more. He died in *Anno Domini*, 1390.

ON a fair plated Stone in the South Isle of the Choir :

Hic jacet Johannes Adys, Civis & Aurifaber LONDON. & Margareta uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo die Februarii, 1461. Et Margareta, &c.

THE like Stone close by it :

Here lieth *John Hewet*, of LONDON, Esq; the which *John* deceased the first Day of *May*, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1500, and in the 15th Yeere of the Reign of King *Henry VII*, &c.

THE like Stone, and in the same Isle :

Here lieth the Body of *John Sutton*, Citizen, Goldsmith, and Alderman of LONDON, who died the 6th Day of *July*, 1450.

ON a small Plate, with his Arms, in the South Wall :

Here lieth buried before this Place, the Body of *John Strelly*, Esq; who deceased the 9th Day of *December*, 1595, being about 86 Yeeres of Age.

ON a comely Monument in the East End of the South Isle :

Here lieth buried, within this Isle, the Bodies of *John Greenwood*, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, who descended of a younger House of *Greenwood*, of *Greenwodley*, in *Yorkshire*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, by whom he had many Children ; but at the Time of their Death, left only one Sonne and a Daughter, *Robert* and *Joan* : Which *Robert*, after many Yeeres spent in this Parish, was laid by his Father and Mother, the 23d of *June*, 1585. In Memory of whom this Monument was erected by his Sister's Sonne, *Samuel Thompson*, the 6th of *September*, Anno 1602.

ON a fair Stone, within the Chancel Door :

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Randolph, Capellanus. Qui obiit 30 die Novembris, Anno Domini, 1459. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

ON a fair plated Stone, by the Communion-Table :

Hic jacet Joannes Fraunceis, Civis, & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior LONDON. Qui obiit 16 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Elizabeth. uxor dicti Joannis. Quæ obiit 11 Mensis Octobris, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, &c.

ON the like fair plated Stone, close by the other :

Hic jacet Drugo Barentine, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior LONDON. Qui obiit 15 die Mensis Decemb. An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Christiana, uxor dicti Drugonis. Quæ obiit 11 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, &c.

ADD the Monuments of these, and these Inscriptions, formerly belonging to this Church :

*John Sutton*, Goldsmith, and Alderman, aforementioned ; this engraven about his Monumental Stone ;

Quid tumulum cernis ? Cui non mortalia spernis ? Tali namq; domo clauditur omnis homo.

Quisquis eris qui transferis, sta, perlege, plora, Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es ; pro me precor, ora.

*Joanna*, Wife of *Thomas Thorp*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Prolocutoris Parliamenti tent. apud Reding, An. 31 Hen. VI. Ob. 23 Juu. 1453.

Here lieth *William Breakspear*, of LONDON, Merchant, with *Margaret*, his Daughter, late Wife of *John Sutton*, Goldsmith and Alderman.

The Common Weal well attendant, and *Thomas* [her Son, yet living under God's Tuition ; The tenth Day of *July* she made her Transmigration.

God asloyl her Soul, whose Sonys rest under this Stone,

She deceased in the Year of Grace of Christ's Incarnation,

A thousand, four hundred, threescore Years and one.]

*John Adys*, Goldsmith, and *Margaret* his Wife. *John* died 1470. *Margaret*, 1474. Their Issue was six Sons, and 10 Daughters.

————— & Catharina uxor ejus Maiorissa LONDON. & uxor Roberti Ottely nuper Maioris LONDON, ac nuper uxor ————— Quæ Catharina ob. 18 Apr. millesimo quadringentesimo.

*Christopher Eliot*, Goldsmith, upper Warden, and one of the Bridge-Masters, died 1509, and *Philip*, his Wife.

Pray for the Soul of the Right Worshipful *John Onely*, Esq; and *Elizabeth*, his Wife ; which *John* was one of the Under-Sheriffs of LONDON, dyed Nov. 22, 1537.

THE Coats are Baron and Femme, quarterly both. 1. Three Piles in Point. On a Canton Dexter, a Mullet. 2. Three Stirrops. 3. The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

Pray for the Soul of *Will. Patkyn*, Esq; who dyed 1537, An. 29. Hen. VIII.

*Richard Giffard*, and *Jane*, his Wife ; he dyed Master of the Company of Innholders, 7 Feb. 1540. Left Issue six Sons.

THE Innholders Arms impaled with his, a Chevron betwixt three Garbs.

*Richard Fuller*, and *Dionysia*, and *Isabella*, his Wives.

*Henry Lock*, Lorimer.

*Richard Sutton*, Apprentice unto *Richard Rynager*, Painter, died 1571.

ON a very handsome Monument in the East End in the Chancel, was this Inscription :

This Monument is erected to the Memory of Sir *James Pemberton*, Knt. who being Sheriffe of this City, at the Coming in of King *James*, entertained neere 40 E. les and Barons in his House, on the Day of the King's being proclaimed.



claimed. Afterwards, *Ann.* 1612, was elected Maior of this most Honourable Citie of LONDON. He erected a Free-Schoole in the Parish of *Eccleston*, in *Lancashire*, 16 Yeeres before his Death; and gave 50 *l.* by the Yeere, to the maintaining thereof for ever. Hee gave also 500 *l.* to *Christ's* Hospital, and 200 *l.* to the Company of Godsmiths; besides many liberal Gifts to the Poore of his Kindred, and many other most charitable Uses. He died the 8th Day of *September*, 1613, aged 68 Yeeres.

Marble nor Touch,  
Nor Alabaſter can  
Reveale the Worth of  
The long buried Man:  
For oft (we ſee) Mens Goods,  
When they are gone,  
Do pious Deeds, when  
They themſelves did none.  
Mine (while I liv'd) my  
Goodneſſe did expreſſe,  
'Tis not Inſcriptions make  
Then more or leſſe;  
In Chriſt I hope to riſe  
Amongſt the Juſt,  
Man is but Graſs, all muſt  
To Wormes and Duſt.

*Vertue* and *Death* being  
Both enamoured  
On worthy *Pemberton*,  
In Heat of Love;  
To be poſſeſt of  
That each coveted,  
Thus did they dialogue,  
And thus they ſtrove:

*Vertue.* **W**HAT *Vertue* challengeth,  
is but her Right.

*Death.* What *Death* layes claime to,  
Who can contradict?

*Vert.* *Vertue*, whoſe Power  
Exceeds all other Might.

*Death.* Where's *Vertue's* Power,  
When *Death* makes all ſubmit?

*Vert.* I gave him Life;  
And therefore he is mine.

*Death.* That Life he held  
No longer than I liſt.

*Vert.* I made him more than  
Mortall, meere Divine.

*Death.* How hapt he could not  
Then *Death's* Stroke reſiſt?

*Vert.* Becauſe (by Nature)  
All are borne to dye.

*Death.* Then thine owne Tongue  
Yeelds *Death* the Victory.

*Vert.* No, *Death*, thou art deceiv'd  
Thy envious Stroke  
Hath given him Life  
Immortal, 'gainſt thy Will:

*Death.* What Life can be, but  
Vanisheth as Smoake?

*Vert.* A Life that all thy Darts  
Can never kill.

*Death.* Have I not lock'd his  
Body in my Grave?

*Vert.* That was but Duſt, and  
That I pray thee keepe.

*Death.* That is as much  
As I deſire to have,  
His comely Shape in  
My eternal Sleepe.

*Vert.* But where's his honourable  
Life, Renowne, and Fame?

*Death.* They are but Breath,  
Them I reſigne to thee.

*Vert.* Them I moſt covet.

*Death.* I preferre my Claime,  
His Body mine.

*Vert.* Mine his Eternity.

And ſo they ceaſt,  
*Death* triumphs o'er his Grave,  
*Vertue* o'er that which  
*Death* can never have.

And as fair Trophees,  
Fit to beautifie  
His Hearſe, *Vertue* hangs  
Up theſe Ornaments:  
His Juſtice, Wiſdome,  
And Integrity,  
His Courage, dreadleſſe  
Of what e're Events,  
His upright Soole  
In that high Dignitie,  
Which *London* gives  
Her chiefeſt Presidents.  
Free from compare  
With ſuch as went before,  
Or ſhould ſucceed.  
It was his ſole Deſire  
Truth might report thoſe  
Actions leſſe or more,  
Which honeſt Thoughts  
Did in his Heart inſpire.  
His Care of Learning,  
And his liberal Minde  
Unto the Poore;  
Love to his Company,  
Kindred and Friends, to  
Whom he was moſt kinde,  
And whom he dealt with  
Truly bounteouſly.  
Theſe Graces better doe  
Become his Grave,  
Than waſteful Words  
Of fruitleſſe Flattery;  
And their due Merit  
(Doubtleſſe) he ſhall have,  
Among the Bleſſed  
In Eternity  
Whereto fair *Vertue* now  
Hath brought her Son,  
Worthily honour'd,  
Sir *James Pemberton*.

ON a handſome Monument, in the South Iſle,  
was this Inſcription:

Hereunder lyes interred the Body of *Philip Strelley*, late of LONDON, Goldſmith, who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, 40 *s.* a Year for ever, out of the Revenues of the Manour of *Ulkerthorpe*, lying in the Pariſh of South *Winfield*, in the County of *Derby*, to be paid to them by the Hands of the Warden and Renters of the Worſhipful Company of Goldſmiths, whom he left in Truſt, to ſee it and other Gifts diſpoſed, as may appear by his Will, dated *September* 6. *Anno Dom.* 1603. Though this Monument was erected but in the Year 1630.

In the Incloſure where the Church ſtood, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is an handſome Monument, with two half Figures, for Sir *James Drax*, and his Lady; but very much impaired, by being expoſed to the Weather. His ſaid Wife was named *Meliora*, Daughter to *John Horton*, of *Wolverſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; who brought him ſix Sons and four Daughters, viz. Sir *James*, *Henry*, *John*, *Samuel*, — and *Joſeph*; *Meliora*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Pelathia*. His ſecond Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of *Edward Campfield*, of *Hardington*, in the ſame County, Eſq; by whom he had four Sons. He died *March* the 8th, 1663.

Here



HERE likewise was buried *Henry Drax*, his second Son, Esq; who had two Wives. The first, the Lady *Francis Tufton*, Daughter of the Earl of *Thanet*; who died without Issue. His second, Lady *Dorothy Lovelace*, Daughter to the Lord *Lovelace*, of *Hurley*, in the County of *Berks*; by whom he had four Children. He deceased *An. 1682*.

Colonel *Henry Drax*, in his Last Will and Testament, gave the Poor of this Parish 20*l*. and his second Wife, the Lady *Dorothy Drax*, Sister to the Lord *Lovelace*, in her Life-time gave 20*l*. more, and 10*l*. more at her Death. The Interest of all which, to be given half-yearly to the Poor. In grateful Memory of which charitable Benefactors, the Parish set up a Plate of Brass.

THERE are some small Legacies belonging to this Parish, disposed of by the Minister and Church-wardens. The Donors Names are registered.

THERE was a Parsonage-House, which the Rector had free to himself, without paying any Ground-Rent.

IN the Visitation, *An. 1636*, was given in by Presentment, 20*l*. Glebe, *per Ann.*

THIS Church of *St. John Zachary* being consumed in the Fire of LONDON, the Parish is united to that of *St. Anne's within Aldersgate*.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,      The WARD-OFFICERS are,

2 Church-wardens.	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overseers for the Poor.	1 Constable.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Huggen's-alley*; Part of *Foster-lane*; Part of *Bell-court*, *Three-crown-court*; Part of *St. Ann's-lane*; Part of *Noble-street*; Part of *Maiden-lane*, *Mutton-court*; Part of *Staining-lane*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Carey-lane*, except two Houses.

NUMBER of Houses 89, besides two Halls.

Goldsmiths-Hall.

ON the East Side of this *Foster-lane*, at the End of *Maiden-lane*, is the Goldsmiths Hall, which, since the Fire of LONDON, is made a stately Structure of Brick and Stone, having in it several spacious Apartments and a noble Hall well finished and wainscotted: This Hall has, of late Years, been more used than any other for the Lord Mayors to keep their Mayoralties in; but *Stow* saith, in his Time, It was neat but not large, and "therefore to say, continues he, that *Bartholomew Read*, Goldsmith, Mayor in the "Year 1502, kept such a Feast in this Hall, as "some have fabuled, is far incredible, and altogether impossible, considering the Smallness of "the Hall, and Number of the Guests; which, "as they say, were more than 100 Persons of great "Estate. For the Messes and Dishes of Meats "to them served, the pale Park in the same "Hall, furnished with fruitful Trees, Beasts of "Venery, and other Circumstances of that pretended Feast well weighed, *Westminster-hall* "would hardly have sufficed. And therefore I "will overpass it, and note somewhat of principal Goldsmiths.

"First, I read, that *Leafstane*, Goldsmith, "was Provost of this City, in the Reign of *Henry I*. Also, that *Henry Fitz Alewin*, *Fitz*

*Leafstane*, Goldsmith, was Mayor of LONDON in *Richard I*, and continued Mayor 24 Years. Also, that *Gregory Rockly*, chief Saymaker of all the King's Mints within England, (and therefore, by my Conjecture, a Goldsmith) was Mayor in *3 Edward I*, and continued Mayor seven Years together. Then *William Farrington*, Goldsmith, Alderman of *Farringdon Ward*, one of the Sheriffs, 1281, *9 Edward I*, who was a Goldsmith, as appears on Record; as shall be shewed in *Farringdon Ward*. Then *Nicholas Farrington* his Son, Goldsmith, Alderman of *Farringdon Ward*, four Times Mayor in the Reign of *Edward II*.

## The PARISH of

## St. OLAVE in SILVER-STREET.

THEN at the North End of *Noble-street* was the small Parish-Church of *St. Olave in Silver-street*.

THIS Church being greatly decayed and perished was, in the Year of our Lord 1609, new built, and enlarged in the Breadth, seven Feet and above. In the Year of our Lord 1619, it was again repaired and beautified: And in the Year 1632, enriched with a very handsome Gallery, with this Inscription in the several Parts or Panes thus:

Deo Patri Filio Spiritui Sancto  
Trino & uni Gloria in Aeternum.

*Richardus Turner*, & *Johannes Morrel* hanc Porticum suis sumptibus erexerunt.

It was without any notable Monuments, but these following.

## MONUMENTS.

ON a fair plated Stone in the Chancel was this Inscription:

Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *John Darcy*, second Son to *John Lord Darcy*, of *Ebie*, who died in *Anno 1593*, aged 33 Years.

ON another Stone near to it:

Here lieth *Griffilde Windfore*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Windfore*, and Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Sir Thomas Rivet*, Knt. who departed this Life the seven and twentieth Day of *June*, and in the Year of our Lord God 1600.

A Remembrance of Master *John Banester*, Chirurgion, and Licentiate in Physicke.

Great Men that ne'er did  
Good in all their Days,  
But at the very instant  
Of their Death,  
Finde yet no meane  
Commenders of their Praise,  
Although it lasts no  
longer than a Breath.  
Shall then good Men,  
Though lesser in Degree,  
Finde none to give  
Them Right and Equity?



If one shall say, the great  
Man's Life was such,  
So good, so full.  
Of Hospitality:  
When God doth know,  
He nec'r did half so much,  
Though thus he must  
Be grac'd with Flattery:  
Shall mean Men then who  
Such Works truly did,  
Be nothing spoken of?  
Oh! God forbid.

Not then, as equalling  
With any Great,  
My fatherly good  
Friend, *John Banester*:  
No more but Truth of  
Thee let me repeate,  
A Sonnes Love-teares,  
Thy Body to interre.  
That such as knew thee  
Better farre than I,  
May say, Thy Virtues  
Did not with thee dyc.

Thy Skill and Practice,  
That itself commends,  
Some of the best have  
Truly found the same;  
Nor partially employed  
To wealthy Friends,  
But even the poorest Wretch,  
The Sick and Lane  
Felt of the best. Some  
Difference there might be:  
The Rich payd somewhat,  
Poore Men had it free.

Thy Care and Cost layd out  
For common Good,  
In greater Measure  
Than came in againe:  
But that Heaven's Blessing  
With thy Bounty stood,  
Hardly had stretcht  
So many to sustaine.  
But it is true: The  
Liberal Heart God loves,  
And from him still all  
Cause of Lacke removes.

Thy weekly Charity  
Given to the Poore  
In Bread, beside, in  
Money from thy Purse:  
Even in the hardest Yeeres  
Dealt at thy Doore,  
When some repin'd that  
Every Day did worse;  
Makes poor Men say,  
Our good Reliefe is gone,  
Let them goe to thy  
Find-faults, and have none,

Poor maymed Soldiers  
Sore-sick hearted Men,  
That under Miseries  
Hard Crouch did bow,  
Were freely cur'd, methinkes  
They cry: Lord, When,  
Where shall we finde  
Our good Physician no  
I doubt not, but some  
Others will as much:  
Yet (in these Dayes) we  
Find not many such.

Sleepe then thou happy  
Soule, in endlesse rest,

All good Mens Groanes  
Be powred on thy Grave:  
Live thou in *Abraham's*  
Bosome with the blest;  
Where Faith and Workes  
Due Recompence shall have.  
My Sight growes dimme,  
Sighing my Heart makes fore,  
Tears blot my Paper,  
I can write no more.

### CHARITIES.

THE Charities that have been given to this  
Parish, are these:

#### DONORS.

*Roger James*, Brewer, in Trust and Confidence  
reposed in him by *Jerome Lambrose*, Testator,  
purchased a Messuage for 58*l.* (whereof 8*l.* was  
the proper Money of the said Parish.) And he  
the said *James*, in 32 *Eliz.* did grant and enfeoffe  
unto severall of the most substantial Inhabitants  
of the said Parish, the said Messuage, with the  
Appurtenances, to and for the Use of the Poor,  
Lame, and Impotent, of the Parish.

*Bernard Hyde*, Esq; by his Last Will, appoint-  
ed the Company of Salters, to pay to the Church-  
wardens, 5*l.* 10*s.* every tenth Year; to be di-  
stributed to 18 poor Widows.

THERE was a Parsonage-House, burnt down,  
rebuilt, and leased out. In the Year 1636, and  
before, there was a Parsonage-House and Glebe,  
that went at 15*l.* per Annum.

THE Vestry is General.

<i>The</i> PARISH-OFFICERS <i>are,</i>	<i>The</i> WARD-OFFICERS <i>are,</i>
2 Church-Wardens.	1 Common-Coun- cil-Man.
2 Overseers.	1 Constable for two Years, and two Years without any Constable, during which Time the Constables of <i>St. Alban</i> <i>Woodstreet</i> officiate.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Silver-street*, *Winston's-court*, *Bar-*  
*house-yard*, *Red-lion-court*; Part of *Mugwell-*  
*street*, *Winchester-court*, *Hart-street*, *Lamb's-*  
*chapel-court*, *Lamb's-chapel-alley*, *Gilbert's-court*,  
*Dobey's-court*, *Windsor-court*, *Westmorland-court*;  
Part of *Noble-street*, *Fitch's-court*, *Hoyle's-court*,  
*Silver-street*, *Church-ground*, *Meeting-house-*  
*yard*,

NUMBER of Houses are 147.

## The PARISH of St. LEONARD FOSTER- LANE.

ON the West Side of *Foster-lane* was the  
small Parish-Church of *St. Leonard's*, for  
the Inhabitants of *St. Martin Le-grand*.

THIS Church was repaired and enlarged about  
the Year 1631. By whom, and the Expences,  
the Table following will explain.



Incurvate Domino in decore Sanctitatis, *Psal.*  
xxix. 2.

Domine, dilexi decorem Domus tuæ, *Psal.*  
xxvi. 8.

Hæc Dei Domus auctior est facta, & augustior,  
opere & impensis Parochianorum Sti. Leonardi  
Foster-lane, LONDON. Guardianis Ecclesiæ  
tunc temporis, existentibus, Francisco Ash, Cive  
& Aurifabro, una cum Richardo Stephano, Mar-  
tinienfi, 1631.

Unus huic Operi suppetias facit majores, Jo-  
hannes Trot, Civis & Mercator, pro singulari  
fuit in Ecclesiam amore hanc imprimis, quia  
Patria.

A very fair Window at the upper End of the  
Chancel, 1533.

THE Charge of this amounting to the Sum of  
500*l.* and upwards.

THIS Church being burnt down in the Fire  
of LONDON, the Parish was united to *Christ  
Church*; to be mentioned hereafter.

#### MONUMENTS.

WITHOUT the Church, at the East, was an  
engraven Stone for *John Broke-it-well*, an espe-  
cial Re-edifier, or new Builder thereof.

In the Choir, graven in Brass, *Robert Purfet*,  
Grocer, 1507.

*Robert Trappes*, Goldsmith, 1526, with this  
Epitaph.

When the Bels be merrily rooung,  
And the Masse devoutly sung:  
And then the Meate merrily eaten,  
Then shall *Robert Trappes* his Wifes and  
Children be forgotten.

ON a Stone, at the Entrance into the Choir:

Sub hoc Marmore requiescit corpus Humfred.  
Barret, filius Johannis Barret, Generosi. Qui  
obiit Anno Domini 1501.

*Live to dye.*

All Flesh is Grass, and needs must fade  
To Earth againe, whereof 'twas made.

ON a handsome Monument in the North  
Wall of the Chancel:

Felici, piæ, & munificentissimæ feminæ, Jodo-  
cæ Frankland viduatæ, filiæ Roberti & Joannæ  
Trappes, Londinienfium. Gratitude hoc offi-  
cii & pietatis Monumentum, adoptione filii Prin-  
cipalis & Scholares Collegii de Brasenose apud  
Oxonienfes exhibuere.

#### CHARITIES.

THESE Charities and Bequests belong to St.  
*Leonard Foster-lane*.

DONORS.	Gifts		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir John T. for Bread to the Poor, per Ann.	10	01	08
Mr. Jennings	02	08	00
Lady Read	00	02	06
— Cheney, Esq;	00	06	00

THERE was a Vicarage-House before the  
Fire; but the Ground neither built on, nor

leased out, being before over a Passage, and Part  
of the Church.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	For the Liberty of St. Martin's Le Grand,
are,	
2 Church-wardens.	2 Constables.
	2 Headboroughs.
	15 Inquests, or Jury- men.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN the Liberty of St. Martin's Le-grand.

PART of St. Martin's Le-grand; Part of  
*Dean's-court*; Part of *Blowbladder-street*; *George-street*, *Mouldmakers-row*, *New-rents*,  
*Round-court*, *Christopher's-alley*, *Cock-alley*, and  
*St. John's-alley*.

WITHIN the Freedom.

PART of *Forster-lane*; Part of *Six-bell-court*,  
*Half-moon-alley*, and *Swan-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 165.

### The PARISH of St. ANNE Within ALDERS- GATE.

THEN is St. Anne's-lane, formerly called  
*Pope-lane*, from one *Pope*, who was Owner  
thereof; on the North Side of which is St. Anne's  
Church, once called St. Anne in the Willows;  
upon what Occasion, *Stow* says, he knows not;  
but, some have said, from Willows growing  
thereabouts, but even in his Time there was no  
void Place for Willows to grow, more than in  
the Church-Yard.

St. Anne, to whose Memory this Church is  
dedicated, was Mother of the Virgin Mary. She  
was Daughter of *Matthan*, a Priest of *Bethle-  
hem*, of the Tribe of *Aaron*. She was married  
to *Joachim*, and after 20 or 22 Years Barrenness,  
bore Mary the 8th of September, in the 739th  
Year of Rome. Some great Authors are of Op-  
inion, that St. Anne had three Daughters by  
*Joachim*; others, with *Gerson*, say, that she had  
them by three several Husbands: This Opinion  
they confirm by St. John, xix. 25. mention-  
ing, that the Mother of Jesus, her Sister Mary,  
Wife of *Cleophas*, and Mary Magdalen, stood  
near the Cross; yet *Baronius*, and other modern  
Authors assert, that these pretended Daughters  
were Anne's Sisters; saying, that she did not  
marry after she bore the Virgin Mary; and an-  
swer the Words of St. John thus, That in Scrip-  
ture near Kinsfolks are often termed Brothers  
and Sisters.

*Haræus*, in *vitis Sanctorum*, tells us, That  
Anne, the Mother of the blessed Virgin Mary,  
was the Daughter of *Gazirus*, of the Tribe of  
*Juda*, and born in the Town of *Bethlehem*; that  
she was the Wife of *Joachim*, who was of the  
same Tribe, and a *Galilean* of the Town of *Na-  
zareth*; that she died on the 7th Kal. of August,  
(on which Day her Festival is celebrated) and was  
buried in *Bethlehem*, in the Sepulchre of her Fa-  
ther.

BUT after all these, *Bayle* says, this Anne is  
no where spoken of in the Scriptures, nor in  
the Writings of the three first Centuries, and  
that



that St. *Epiphanius* is the first who mentions her.

St. Anne's  
within Alder-  
gate.

THERE is a constant received Tradition in the Parish; that St. *Anne* and St. *Agnes* were Sisters, who first built this Church at their own Charge, whence it was denominated St. *Anne* and *Agnes within Aldersgate*.

WHEN the old Church was first founded is uncertain; but we read of it in about 1400; and *Stow* saith it was burnt accidentally by Fire in the Year 1548, as far as it was combustible. It was beautifully repaired in 1624, but being again burnt in the dreadful Fire of 1666, was re-erected and finished in the Year 1680, and stands in a Church-yard planted with Lime Trees, that flourish there; so that, *Strype* says, as it was formerly called St. *Anne in the Willows*, it may now be named St. *Anne in the Limes*. It was beautified and repaired Anno Domini 1703.

To this Parish, by Act of Parliament, 22, 23 Carol. II. was united that of St. *John Zachary*, already taken Notice of.

THE Church is square, and the Roof is supported by four handsome Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, which are posited in a Geometrical Square from each other.

THE Ornament of the Roof consists of four Arches of Fret-work, with Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Cherubims, &c. at the four Angles the Roof is lower, and consists of four Quadrangles, within each of which is a Circle formed by a Circumference of very rich Fret-work.

THE Church is well wainscotted round with right *Norway* Oak, eight Feet and a half high. There is also a good Gallery at the West End, with a beautiful Font, having Piedroits and Panels of Bolection Work.

ALSO a handsome Pulpit finely carved. The Altar-piece is likewise of fine Wainscot, consisting of two fluted Pilasters, with their Architrave, Frieze and Cornice; between the Pilasters are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and without the Pilasters are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* done in Black upon Gold; and to the North and South thereof are large Cartouches, and other Enrichments of Leaves, Flowers, &c. carved. Under the *Commandments* are Palm-Branches, and between the Arches of the Tables is a spacious gilt Seraphim, and a Facio-piece, whereon is the Word *GOD* done in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *English*; and above this, upon the Cornice, is the King's Arms, with Supporters well carved within a Scrole Pediment, and two Lamps having gilt Tapers. It is inclosed with handsome strong Rail and Ballister, and within that well paved with Black and White Marble.

THE Church is 53 Feet Square, the Altitude about 35 Feet, and that of the Tower to the Top of the Turret about 84 Feet.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*Thomas Bekhemton*, Clerk of the Pipe, who was buried there, 1429. *Ralph Caldwell*, Gentleman of *Gray's-Inn*, 1527. *John Lord Sheffield*, *John Herenden*, Mercer, Esq; 1572.

ON a Table in the North Isle of the Chancel were these Verses :

Qu an tris di c vul fra  
: : : : :  
os guis ti ro um nere vit  
: : : : :  
H San Chris mi t mu la

Corda, manus, oculos,  
Aures, animosque levemus,  
Et Domino, voces, sua sunt,  
Et ei sua, demus.

Quos amor æterno vivos  
In fœdere junxit,  
Concordes tumulto mors  
Sic conjunxit in uno.  
Non fors unanimes; nec  
Mors disjungit amantes;  
Sed post facta vides  
Inviolata manent.

ON a handsome small Monument, in the North Side of the Choir, is this Inscription :

Here lieth buried the Body of *Edward Herenden*, Esq; Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and *Millescent*, his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Samond*, of *Ansley Woodhouse*, in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq; who had Issue then living, *Edmund*, *Henry*, and *Seymore*, their Sonnes; *Frances*, *Martha*, *Magdalene*, and *Judith*, their Daughters; which *Edward Herenden* was Sonne and Heyre of *Richard Herenden*, of *West Farleige*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; Ann. 1572.

Memorare novissima; & in  
æternum non peccabis!  
*Eccles. 7.*

ON a smaller Monument, by the other :

Here lieth the Bodies of *Edmund Herenden*, Gentleman, Sonne and Heyre of *Edward Herenden*, Esq; whose Monument next adjoineth; which *Edmund* had to his first Wife, *Helen*, Daughter of *William Dunkeyn*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON; and he had Issue by her nine Sonnes and four Daughters. Hee had to his second Wife, *Helen*, Daughter of *John Bird*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. Obiit 10 Aprilis, 1590.

ON a plated Stone, under the Communion-Table :

Here under this Stone lieth the Body of *Stephen Brakynbury*, Gent. Usher to King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; and *Joan*, his Wife; which *Stephen* died the 2d Day of *February*, An. 1563, and *Joan* died, &c.

Orate devote pro anima Magistri Joannis Pemberton, utriusque Juris Baccalarii, quond. Residentiarii Ecclesiæ Cathedralis de Rippon, Eboracensis Diocesis, hujusq; alius Ecclesiæ Rectoris: Qui obiit 12 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, &c.

*William Gregory*, Skinner, Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1451, was there buried, and founded a Chauntry.

IN the Chancel :

Here lyeth the Body of *Francis Spenser*, eldest Son of *Richard Spenser*, Esq; who departed this Life the 20th of *June*, 1629.

Mortis memor sis. Me ridebat Horula Natum,  
Renatum, Mortuum.

Late MONUMENTS.

IN the late built Church, is one flat Stone in the Chancel, laid over *Peter Heiwood*, that deceased Nov. 2, 1701, younger Son of *Peter Heiwood*, one of the Counsellours of *Jamaica*, by *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *John Muddeford*, Knt. and Bart, Great Grandson to *Peter Heiwood*, in the County-Palatine of *Lancaster*; who apprehended *Guy Faux*, with his dark Lanthorn. And for



for his zealous Prosecution of Papists, as Justice of Peace was stabbed in *Westminster-hall*, by *John James*, a *Dominican Fryar*, *An. Dom. 1640.*

Reader, if not a Papist bred,  
Upon such Althes gently tread.

UPON a Grave-Stone, in the North Isle of the Chancel, this Inscription for Mr. *Moore*, late Minister there :

In Expectation of a joyful Resurrection, here lies all that was mortal of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Morer*, Rector of this Church for near 20 Years. He was a tender and loving Husband, a kind and indulgent Father, a sincere and hearty Friend, a learned Divine, a constant Preacher, a thorough honest Man, and a true Christian ; who after a religious Life spent in the Performance of his Duty, resigned his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer ; and hastened to the Reward of his Labours, *Dec. 22, 1715*, aged 64.

*Let me dye the Death of the Righteous, and let my last End be like his.*

UNDER a Grave-Stone, on the South Side of the Pulpit, lies *John Loveday*. Ob. February 26, 1693, aged 43.

OTHER Grave-Stones upon Mr. *Stephen Hamms*, Haberdasher of LONDON, October 18, 1690, aged 69 ; and *Thomasin*, his Wife, May 25, 1596 ; and Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, Merchant, and Citizen of LONDON, an antient and worthy Inhabitant of this Parish, February 5, 1705, aged 59.

Also *Anne*, the Relict of the said *Thomas Gouge*, and Daughter of the abovesaid *Stephen Hamms*, died 30 July, 1709, aged 59.

IN the Middle Isle, a Stone upon *Thomas Huckel*, Son of *Thomas Huckel*, of this Parish, Novemb. 19, 1714, and *Elizabeth Huckel*, being young Children.

BEQUESTS to the Parish of St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, are these :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Yearly, from the Company of Ironmongers	3	00	04
From the Company of Goldsmiths, being the Gift of the Lady <i>Read</i> and Mrs. <i>Hill</i>	3	00	15
The Gift of Mr. <i>Peacock</i>	02	12	00
The Gift of Mr. <i>Cheyney</i>	00	06	00

BENEFITS to the Rector ; two little Houses in St. *Anne's-lane* ; the Rent reserved is 10 *l. per Ann.* all heretofore leased out.

IN the Visitation, *An. 1636*, there was presented a Parsonage-House, let for 14 *l. per Ann.* and Glebe, 8 *l. 8 d. per Ann.*

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, and the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who present alternately : The Tythes are about 140 *l. per Ann.* as rated in the King's Books.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Butler*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Bunn*.

PRAYERS every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Holidays* ; no Organ, one Bell. Here is a Gift Sermon by Mr. *Minge*, a worthy Member of the Cordwainers Company, to be preached every New-Year's Day for ever, by the Rector for the Time being, the Company in Trust for the same.

The same worthy Member of the Cordwainers Company (among other his Bequests in Trust with them) ordered that 12 *s.* should be distributed to 12 poor Widows, or Housholders of the Parish of St. *Anne's*, on every New-Year's Day for ever ; also 10 *s.* to the Rector, for his Sermon, 5 *s.* to the Reader, 2 *s. 6 d.* to the Clerk, and 1 *s.* to the Sexton of that Parish, for their Service.

THE Affairs of this Parish are managed by a Select Number of the Inhabitants, chosen annually, except in weighty Matters, and then the Church-Wardens by their Advice, call a General Vestry.

<i>The PARISH-OFFICERS</i> <i>are</i>	<i>The WARD-OFFICERS</i> <i>are</i>
2 Church-wardens,	1 Common-Council-Man.
2 Overseers for the Poor.	1 Constable.
	2 Inquests.
	1 Scavenger.

By the Subscribers of the united Parishes, and several other Persons belonging to a Society, and by the Collections at the Church, 30 Boys and 20 Girls, are taught and clothed, and put out Apprentices.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of St. *Anne's-lane* ; Part of *Bell-court* ; Part of *Dean's-court* ; Part of *Angel-street* ; Part of *Bull-and-mouth-street* ; Part of St. *Martin's Le-grand*, *King's-head-court*, *Four-dove-court* ; Part of *Noble-street*, *Church-alley*, *Dolphin-court*, *Donne's-alley*, *Comb's-ally*, and Part of *Lillypot-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses in this Parish are 146, besides the Gate.

## St. MARTIN's Le GRAND

THEN in St. *Martin's-lane*, was (of old Time) a fair and large College, of a Dean and Secular Canons, or Priests ; which have had great Privilege, both of Sanctuary and otherwise, and was called St. *Martin's Le-graund*, founded by *Ingelricus*, and *Edwardus*, his Brother, in the Year of *Christ*, 1056, and confirmed by *William the Conqueror*, as appears by his Charter, dated 1068.

THAT Endowment this House enjoyed, with all the Lands the Founders gave, was confirmed to it by *William the Conqueror* ; who, also gave all the Moor Land without *Cripplegate* ; and freed this Church, and the Canons, from all Disturbance and Exaction of any Bishops, Archdeacons, or their Ministers, and from all Regal Services. And granted them *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Theam*, with all those antient Liberties, in the fullest Manner that any Church in *England* had. That Charter bears Date 1068, the 2d of his Reign, confirmed by *John* and *Peter*, Cardinals of *Rome*, and Legates of Pope *Alexander*.

IN former Times, the Deans and Canons of St. *Martin's* were great Men. One *William Mulse*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* was Dean of St. *Martin's*, who was chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels. Then *William Dighton*, a Prebendary of St. *Martin's*, was Clerk of the Privy-Seal. *Peter de Savoy* was Dean in the Reign of *Edward I.*

AMONG other Franchises, antiently granted by the Kings of the Realm to the City of LONDON, one was, That all Inquisitions to be taken



taken by Justices and Ministers of the King, of the Citizens of LONDON, should be taken at St. Martin's le Grand, or at the Guild Hall of the said City, and not elsewhere, except Inquisitions of the Justice in Eyre, at the Tower of LONDON, Act of Parliament 37 Henry VIII. Cap. 5.

THE 22d of Edw. I. 1293, when the Custos and Sheriffs had removed a Cause from the Court Christian, about a Will, to their Court of Hustings, that King appointed Gilbert de Thornton, his Chief Justice, and others, to come at a certain Day, for that Purpose appointed, unto St. Martin's the Great, LONDON; and there diligently to examine that Record and Process, in the Presence of the aforesaid Custos and Sheriffs. And signifying withal that he had likewise commanded the said Custos and Sheriffs, on a certain Day, which they, the Judges, should certify them of, to bring before them that Record and Process, with all Things pertaining to it, at St. Martin's the Great, LONDON.

ANTIENLY, the Kings of England have sometimes lodged here. A Writ of King Edw. I. was dated hence. *Thomas de Clirowe de Bleckweth Captus & detent. in Prisons North. pro Transgr. Forrest. habet Literas Rogero de Clifford Justic. Forrest. citra Trentam, quod ponatur per Ballium. Dat. apud S. Martinum Magnum, LONDON. 20 Die Octobris.*

Rex (Edw. I.) granted the Deanary of St. Martin's the Great, LONDON, Galfrido de Newband, by the Resignation of Lodowick de Sabaudia, 20 Jan. 8. Edw. I.

THIS Church of St. Martin's, antiently was free from Episcopal Visitation; nay, and from Papal Exactions: And peculiarly belonged to the King, as appears by the Record. *Eccl'ia S. Martin's le Grand, LONDON. Libera ab Inspectione Epali; spectat Regi; & de Jurisdictione papali ib'm amovend. Pro qua Rex appellat Papam diste Exactionis. Exiguntur ab Eccl'ia Newport Comitatus. S. . . . . que Pars ejusdem Decanatus, &c.* And King Henry III. brought the Pope into Suit, for taking some Payments from the Church of Newport, that belonged to his Deanary.

IN the Bishop of LONDON's Register of old Wills, it is stiled a Parish.

Arthur Capel, late of the Parish of St. Martin's le Grand. The Administration of his Goods granted to his Brother William Capel, Anno 1542.

Nicholas Young, of the said Parish of St. Martin's le Grand, Anno 1542.

THIS College claimed great Privileges of Sanctuary, and otherwise, as appeareth in a Book written by a Notary of that House, about the Year 1442, the 19th of Henry VI. wherein, amongst other Things is set down and declared; That on the 1st of September, in the Year aforesaid, a Soldier, Prisoner in Newgate, as he was led by an Officer towards the Guildhall of LONDON, there came out of Panyer-alley five of his Fellowship, and took him from the Officer; brought him into Sanctuary at the West Door of St. Martin's Church, and took Girth of that Place. But the same Day Philip Malpas, and Robert Marshall, then Sheriffs of LONDON, with many others entered the said Church, and forcibly took out with them the said five Men, thither fled, led them fetter'd to the Compter, and from thence, chained by the Necks to Newgate. Of which violent-taking the Dean and Chapter in large manner complained to the King; and required him, as their Patron, to defend their Privileges, like as his Predecessors had done, &c. All which Complaint and Suit, the Citizens by their Counsel, Markham, Serjeant at Law, John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City, and others, learnedly answered; offering to prove,

that the said Place of St. Martin had no such Immunity or Liberty as was pretended: Namely, Carpenter offered to lose his Place, if that Church had more Immunity than the least Church in LONDON. Notwithstanding, after long debating of this Controversy, by the King's Commandment and Assent of his Council in the Star-Chamber, the Chancellor and Treasurer sent a Writ unto the Sheriffs of LONDON, charging them to bring the said five Persons, with the Cause of their taking and with-holding, afore the King in his Chancery, on the Vigil of Allhallows. On which Day, the said Sheriffs, with the Recorder, and Counsel of the City, brought and delivered them accordingly, afore the said Lords; whereas the Chancellor, after he had declared the King's Commandment, sent them to St. Martin's, there to abide freely, as in a Place having Franchises, &c.

THUS much out of that Book is noted, concerning the Privileges of that Place, challenged in those Days: Since which Time, to wit, in the Year 1457, the 36th of the said Henry VI. an Ordinance was made by the King and his Council, concerning the said Sanctuary Men in St. Martin's le Grand; whereof the Articles are set down in the Book of K. within the Chamber of the Guildhall, in the Leaf 299, and is in the English then used, as it stands in the Record.

Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ; Dominus Hyberniæ: Omnibus ad quos presentes Literæ perveniunt, Salutem. Inspeximus Tenorem quendam Ordinationis, Concessionis, & stabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctuaria Libere Capelle nostre, St. Martini infra Civitatem nostram LONDON. observandum & custodiendum, coram nobis, & Concilio nostro, 5 Die Februarii ultimo præterito, apud Westmon. in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & stabilitorum, nobis in Cancellar. nostram de mandato nostro missum factum, in hæc Verba.

THE fifth of Fevever, the Yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Henry VI, thirty-fifth: At Westminster, in the Sterre-Chamber, our said Sovereigne Lord, calling to high Remembrance, the good and blessed entent that his full noble Progenitors have at all Times had, to the Honour, Worship, Conservation and Wele of the Free Chapel of St. Martin's, within the City of LONDON; of the which, the King our Sovereign Lord, is Founder and Patron: Desiring to do all that may serve to the Ease and restful Roule of the same; and Conservation of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges and Liberties, as appertain to the said Chapel and Place; willing, that hereafter none occasion be yeven to the Breach or hurting them: Remembring also, the great Complaints, Grudging, and Displeasure, that his Subjects have taken, and specially the Citizens and Commonalty of the said City of LONDON; of the demeaning of misruled Persons coming and abiding in the said Place, under Umbre and Colour of the Sanctuary there: the which have, at divers Times, issued out of the Sanctuary and committed many Ryots, Robberies, Manslaughters, and other Mischiefs; were through the said Sanctuary hath been greatly dislaundered, and (over that) great Inconvenience like to ensue.

AFTER great Deliberation and Communication had, as well with Doctors of Divinity, as of Law, Civil and Canonically; called also thereto the Judges of this our Land, and their Advices had in that Behalfe; other Men also of great Wisedome and Experience, for the Weale and Conservation of the said Sanctuary, and to eschew the said Misgovernance and Mischiefe, called also before our said Sovereigne Lord and his



his Councill, the Maior and the Aldermen of the said City, and Master *Richard Carewre*, Dean of the said Place of St. Martin's: Our Sovereigne Lord (by the Advice of his Councill abovesaid) ordained, granted, and established certain Articles under-written, to bee kept and observed within the said Sanctuary, from this Time forth, without any Interruption of them: Willing and ordaining, that the said Deane that now is, promit by his Oath the Observance of the same, for the Time that hee shall bee Deane there. And that every Deane after him, in his Admission to the said Deanery, be sworne to keepe the said Articles in semblable wise, and make them to bee kept within the said Sanctuary: The which Articles beene such as follow:

1. *First*, That every Person *Fugitive* coming unto the said Sanctuary for Tuition, and challenge to enjoy the Immunities and Privileges thereof; at his Entrie, as soone as hee commodiously and reasonably may; shall now present himselfe unto the said Deane, his Commissarie, or Depute in that Behalfe; and before him declare the Cause of the Feare moving him to come to the said Sanctuary; be it for Treason, Felony furnished upon him, or for other Causes. And that the said Declaration and Cause bee registered in the common Register, ordained therefore in the said Sanctuary, and the Name of the said Fugitive.

2. *Item*, That hee at his first Entree, present and deliver unto the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, all Manner of Weapon and Armour that hee bringeth with him, as well invasive as defensive; and that he be not suffered to weare or use any such Weapon or Armour, or it to have in his keeping within the Sanctuary in any wise, except a reasonable Knife, to kerve withall his Meate; and that the said Knife be pointlesse.

3. *Item*, That every erraunt and open Theefe, Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriously noised by the common Fame of the People; or if the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, be credibly informed, or due Proove be yoven or made, that he is such one, repairing to the said Sanctuary, to the Intent that he shall not (under Colour of the said Sanctuary) intend to doe further Mischiefe; finde sufficient Seurte to bee made unto the King, as well by his own Obligation; as by the Obligations of other, of his good Bearing, for the Time of his Abode within the said Sanctuary, and for a quarter of a Yeere after his departing out of the same. And that hee bee kept in Ward into the Time hee have found and made the said Seurte: And if it so bee, that it be complained or shewed unto the King's Highnessee, that the said Seurte bee not sufficient, that then, at the Commandment of the said Councill, (if it bee thought necessary) the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall take other and better Seurte; or else commit them to Ward, unto the Time better Seurte bee found. Foreseene alway, that if the said Fugitive will depart out of the said Sanctuary, that hee may so doe when hee will.

4. *Item*, That all the Out-gates, as well Posternes, Doores, as all other Issues outward whatsoever they be, of the said Sanctuary, bee surely closed and shut nightly at Nine of the Clocke. And so remaine shut from the same Houre, unto Sixe of the Clocke in the Morning, from the Feast of *Alballowes*, unto the Feast of *Candlemasse*. And the Remanent of the Yeere, nightly, from the said Houre of Nine, unto Foure of the Clocke in the Morning, or unto the Time the first Masse beginneth within the said Place. And that all those that been fled to the

said Sanctuary, for Treason or Felony, be within the Closure on Night's Time.

5. *Item*, If any such Theefe, Murderer, or Felon, resort to the said Sanctuary for Tuition of the same, with any manner Robbery, or stolen Goods, if the Party robbed make fresh Sute therefore, and prove by open Evidence, that the same Felon hath brought into the said Sanctuary the said Goods so stolen thence, the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall put in true Devoire, withouten any Dissimulation, Fraud, or Malengyne, to make full Restitution unto the Party so grieved, of the said stolen Goods, if they can bee had: And semblably, if any Fugitive come to the said Sanctuary with other Mens Goods, Merchandize, or Things, intending there to live with the same, and the Owner of the said Goods, Merchandize, or Things, make Proove that they be his, and verifie that they bee brought into the said Sanctuary, the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall put him in full Devoire, to make Restitution to the Party so proving that the same Goods, Merchandizes, or Things were his. And no Fugitive; nor none dwelling within the said Sanctuary, shall receive, conceale, nor buy any such Goods; but that they bee brought to the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, to the Intent that the Owners may have the sooner Knowledge of them. And if the said Goods, so stolne and brought to the said Sanctuary, be concealed from the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, and bought by any Dwelling in the said Sanctuary; that then the Buyer (abiding there) make Restitution or Satisfaction to the Party grieved, proving the said Goods so stolne to bee his, and so sold in the same Sanctuary.

6. *Item*, If any Person having Tuition of the said Sanctuary, from thence issue out by Day or by Night, and commit or do any Robbery, Murder, Treason, or Felony, or Battery so done (withouten forth) commit the same Misdoer to Ward, there to remaine as long as he will abide in the Sanctuary. And if so bee hee will depart from thence, he shall depart at an Hour to be assigned unto him by Day, betwixt Sunne and Sunne.

7. *Item*, That subtle Pickers of Locks, Counterfeitours of Keys, Contrivers, of Seals, Forgers of false Evidences, Workers of counterfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches, Rings, Cups, Spoons silvered, and Plates of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the common Hurt of the People, be not suffered in the said Sanctuary. And if any, being within the said Sanctuary, be holden suspect of the Things abovesaid, let him be committed to Ward, till he find sufficient Surety, as in the third Article abovesaid.

8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strumpets, and Bawdes, be not suspected in the Sanctuary: And if they claime the Tuition of the said Sanctuary, that they bee set in open Ward on Day times, till Shame cause them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

9. *Item*, That deceitfull Games, as Playes at Hazzard, the Dice, the Guck, the Kayelles, the Cloysh, and other such unlesfull and reproveable Games bee not used, supported nor cherished within the said Sanctuary.

10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within the said Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other) keepe holy the *Sundayes*, and other great Festival Dayes, without Breach, or exercising of their Craft, in such wise as done the Inhabitants of the said City of LONDON. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to Ward, till they finde sufficient Surety, as in the third Article abovesaid, to use their Crafts in Manner and Forme as doe the Inhabitants of the said City,



City, and according to the Ordinances of the same City.

11. *Item*, That every Person coming to the said Sanctuary for Immunity and Tuition of the same, that hee, at his Admission to the said Sanctuary, be sworne on a Booke, to obey, keepe, and observe the Articles abovesaid, and every each of them, with their Pains and Rules appertaining to the same. And the King, by the Advice abovesaid, would, granted and ordained, that this Act be exemplified under his Great Seale, and be enrolled in his Chancellery; to the Intent, that the Ordinance abovesaid remaine of Record, and that his Subjects may have Knowledge thereof.

*Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requisitionem dilecti & fidelis nostri, Galfridi Boleyn, Majoris Civitatis nostræ LONDON. & Aldermannorum ejusdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præsentem: In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teste Meipso apud Westmon. 24 die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri 36.*

Examinatur per Johannem Fanckes, } Clericos.  
& Thomam Ive. }

FROM these Regulations and Articles aforementioned, this St. Martin's appears to have been a Sanctuary for great Disorders, and a Shelter for the loosest sort of People; Rogues and Ruffians, Thieves, Felons, and Murtherers. From hence used to rush violent Persons, Committers of Riots, Robberies, and Manslaughters: Hither they brought in their Preys and stolen Goods, and concealed them here, and shared or sold them to those that dwelt here. Here were also harboured Picklocks, Counterfeiters of Keys and Seals, Forgers of false Evidences, such as made counterfeit Chains, Beads, Ouches, Plate, Copper gilt for Gold; nay, common Strumpets and Bawds, Gamesters, and Players at Hazard and Dice, and other unlawful Games. And lastly, Prophaners of Sundays, and other Festival Days, exercising their Crafts thereon.

AND again, to this Licentiousness was this Sanctuary grown in these Times, that in Henry VII. his Reign, one coming hither for Sanctuary, the Sheriffs took him thence by Violence, and brought him away. But observe what followed: The Abbot of Westminster, (to whom this College now belonged) exhibited a Bill to the King against these Sheriffs, for arresting and drawing out with Force, a privileged Person, out of the Sanctuary of St. Martin's, belonging to the said Abbey. Which Matter was heard in the Court or Star-Chamber, before the Lords, and others of the King's Council, and Hody and Newton, Chief Justices. Which Justices determined, that by Law, the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary: And the Sheriffs were grievously fined by particular Name. Which Sentence the Lord Dyer saw, as he reported under his own Hand. (And the Lord Coke saw in M. S. not printed) upon a Reference to him and Justice Southcote, out of the Star-Chamber, Trin. 11 Eliz. concerning the Sanctuary of Westminster, for Hampton and Whitacres being in for Debt.

CONCERNING the Patron, Privilege, and exempt Jurisdiction of this Church, we may understand by an Inquisition of the King's Justices, at the Tower, in the Reign of King Edward II. when the Jury made this Presentment of it: That the Church of Great St. Martin's, LONDON, was in the Donation of the King; and that Richard de Ellefeld then held it, and was Dean there; they knew not by what Warrant,

therefore the Sheriff was commanded to cause him to appear; who came, and said, That he held the foresaid Church of St. Martin's, as a Free Chapel of the Lord the King, by the Donation and Concession of him, the present King; exempted from all ordinary Jurisdiction, and free by the Letters of the same King, which he produced, in these Words, *Edwardus Dei gratia*, &c. and by that Warrant he held that Church.

BEFORE this Church there was a Solar, that is, a large airy Room, or Chamber, somewhat like the Galleries in some great Houses, being Places of Entertainment and Pleasure. This Solar was towards the Street, and had a Jetty outwards, which was so low that it annoyed the People passing along. It was presented at the aforesaid Inquisition, in these Words: "That the Dean and Canons of St. Martin's the Great, held a certain Solar against the said Church, containing in Length 29 Feet, and in Breadth 11 Feet; Cujus Gertificium est nimis bassum de tribus pedibus, i. e. Whose Jetty was too low by three Feet. The Sheriff was commanded to summon them. Afterwards the Dean and Canons appeared by their Attorney, and yielded to take away what was an Annoyance by the View of the Jury. And therefore it was commanded the Sheriff to throw down whatsoever was an Annoyance: But the Dean was not fined, because it was not his proper Deed.

ANTIENTLY when this College flourished, a Curfew Bell was rung here; as was at Bow, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and Barking. It was a great Bell to be heard at a Distance, to give the Citizens Warning of the Time of Night; and to keep within Doors. King Edward I. in his Reign, in Orders sent to the City for keeping the Peace, against many Mischiefs and Murders, Robberies, and beating down of People by certain Hectors, walking armed in the Streets a-Nights, commanded, that henceforth none should be so hardy to be found wandering in the Streets, after Curfew Bell sounded at St. Martin's Le Grand.

THIS College was surrendered to King Edward VI. the 2d. of his Reign, in the Year of Christ, 1548; and the same Year, the College-Church was pulled down, many Houses built, highly prized, and let to Strangers born; and such others as claimed Benefit of the Privileges granted to the Canons, serving God Day and Night; (for so are the Words in the Charter of William the Conqueror) which may hardly be wrested to Artificers, Buyers and Sellers, otherwise than is mentioned in the 21st of St. Matthew's Gospel.

IN the East Part, where the College Church stood, was afterwards a large Tavern built: And down to the West, and so throughout the whole Precinct of that College, it was new built upon.

*The following is the Charter granted by William the Conqueror, concerning the antient Privileges of St. Martin's Le Grand.*

*Willimus Conquestor per chartam suam corroborat & confirmat, Deo & Ecclesiæ beati Martini infra muros LONDON. sitæ; quod sit Quæta ab omni exactione & inquietudine Episcoporum, Archidiaconorum, &c. Et Possessiones suas ab omni regali Jurisdictione Liberas, & ab exercitus Expeditione, Pontis Restauratione, munitione & Castelli auxilio, Quætas habeat; Secum Sacam, & Toll, & Team, & Infangthesse, Blodwite, Mundbrice, Burghbrice, Meskenning, Seawing, Alcesting, Faithsorne, Fleamina, Firmithe, Wergeldtheofe, Uthleap, Forfeng, Fyhteng, Firdwyte,*



wyte, Firthwit, Weardwite, Hengwite, Hamfokne, Forsteal, & si quas alias Libertates, & consuetudines aliquas Ecclesiarum Regni mei Angliæ meliores habeat. Si quis vero hoc in aliud quam concessimus, transferre præsumperit, cum Juda proditore Dei luat pœnas. Dat. Anno Domini 1068, Annoq; Regni mei secundo, Die natalis Domini. Et postmodum in Die Pentecostes confirmat. quando Matilda Coniunx mea in Basilica Sancti Petri Westminsterii, in Regiam divino natu est consecrata.

Subscript. per ipsum Regem, Reginam,  
\* Richardum Filium Regis, Ambos  
Archiepiscopos, & diversos alios.

\*This, perhaps,  
should have  
been Robertum.

THIS Deanary, together with the Sanctuary and Privileges, was, after, put to the Abbey of St. Peter's in Westminster; as appeareth by what follows:

A DECLARATION of William, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter of Westminster, concerning his Title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of St. Martin's le Grand, in LONDON; with the Precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the same.

FIRST, the said Abbot saith, That the Free Chapel of St. Martin's le Grand in LONDON, and the Precincts of St. Martin's aforesaid, is a Place privileged; and was founded and endowed long Time before the Conquest, as well of Possessions as of Immunities, Franchises, and Liberties. And corroborate and enlarged by King William the Conqueror, like as it appeareth, as well by the Charter of the said King William the Conqueror, as by divers other Charters, Writings, and Records.

Item, The said King William the Conqueror, granted by his Charter to the same Place of St. Martin's, divers Liberties and Franchises, by special and general Words; as well in the Latin Tongue, as Saxon. And over that, granted to the said Place of St. Martin's, all other Liberties, Immunities, and Customs, which any Church of this Realm best had. Which Grant importeth, and includeth in itself, as great Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities, as Westminster, Beverlay, or any other Place privileged, hath within this Realm. And also the said Words in Saxon, importeth such Sentence. That the said Place should be franchised, privileged, and have Tuition and Immunities of all those Persons, which for Treason, Felonies, Trespasses, or any other Cause, should flee to the same, or abide therein. Which Franchises, Privilege, Tuition, and Immunities, the said Place hath always peaceably had and enjoyed, from the said Conqueror's Days, unto this present Time.

Item, The said Franchises, Immunities, and Privileges of St. Martin's, have been corroborate, confirmed, allowed, and enlarged, by King Henry I. King Stephen, Henry II. King John, King Henry III. King Edward II. King Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. Henry VI. and in all other Kings Times since the Conquest. As by divers Charters, and Allowances before Justices of Oyer and Determiner, Writings and Records, more plainly at large is shewed, and may appear.

Item, It appeareth by divers Returns made by the Sheriffs of LONDON, as well in the King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and all other the King's Courts, that the said Place of St. Martin's is a Place privileged and Sanctuary. As by the same Returns, remaining of Record, more plainly may appear.

Item, The said Abbot saith, That the Precinct, Circuit, and Bounds, of the Privilege

and Sanctuary aforesaid, be and extend, as hereafter followeth.

Imprimis, Beginning at a Wall lying directly against a Post that standeth in the Middle of one Roger Wright's, a Grocer's House, which standeth on the East Side of the South Gate of St. Martin's: And from the Wall in the said Grocer's House, with the Half Deal of the Street, unto the Channel of the same Side that House standeth upon, Sanctuary. And so forth from the East, Westward, unto the Middle of St. Martin's-lane, next to the Chapel of St. Martin's, against the Tenement of the Bull's-head; which Tenement lieth at the South End of the said Lane, on the West Part.

Item, Half Part of the Street of St. Martin's-lane Sanctuary, from the South unto the North, as far forth, as the Houses appertaining to the Bull-head do extend Northwards.

Item, From the said Place of the Bull's-head, then the whole Lane of St. Martin's, Sanctuary on both Sides, unto a Post or Stoop that standeth on the North Side, or End of the two Tenements, standing by the great Gate next going into the Dean's-court.

Item, From the said St. Martin's-lane, at the aforesaid Bull's-head, turning by a Wall that divideth the said Tenement of the Bull's-head, and St. Martin's Ground. Which Wall turneth and extendeth from the East Westwards, unto a back Wall that closeth in St. Martin's Ground of the West Side; all within the said Wall, Sanctuary.

Item, Along by the same back Wall that closeth in the West Part of St. Martin's Ground, from the South End of the said Wall into the North, unto a Wall that divideth my Lord of Northumberland's Ground, and St. Martin's Ground from the South End; all within the aforesaid Walls, Sanctuary. And so forth, from the South Side, into the North of my Lord of Northumberland's Ground, Sanctuary. Along by a back Wall of the Grey Friars; which back Wall closeth in my Lord of Northumberland's Ground of the West Part, unto the North Part of Angel-alley, abutting Northwards, upon the South Side of Robert Bowman's House, into the Street-wards. And so Sanctuary still, from the said back Wall of Grey-Friars, along by the Angel-alley, and by the South Part of the said Robert Bowman's House, from the West unto the East, until you come to a Post or Stoop standing on the North Part of the two Tenements next lying on the North Side of a great Gate entering into the Dean's-court.

Item, From the aforesaid Wall, along from the North, Southward unto Hugh Payne's Dwelling-House; and from thence, by the North Side of the said Hugh Payne's Garden, Sanctuary still; from the West unto the East Part thereof.

Item, Again from the North Side of the above rehearsed Hugh Payne's Garden, Southward, unto the Dean's Garden, Sanctuary.

Item, Along by the Wall on the North Side of the Dean's Garden, from the West into the East thereof, Sanctuary.

Item, From the North unto the South of the aforesaid Dean's Garden, with St. Leonard's Church, Sanctuary, as by a Wall it there sheweth.

Item, From the East End of St. Leonard's Church, Westward of the South of St. Martin's, unto the Bell-alley, Sanctuary; as appeareth also by another Wall there.

Item, From the Bell-alley, Southward, unto the Wall spoken of at the Beginning, which is within the Grocer's House, against the Post that standeth within the Middle of the same House. And so forth directly again, unto the Channel of the High Street, that lieth before the South



South Gate of *St. Martin's* ; all within the Bounds rehearsed, Sanctuary.

*Item*, By a Statute made in the ——— Year of King *Edward III.* it is affirmed, The said Place of *St. Martin's* to be a Place franchised and privileged, having Tuition and Immunity, in Manner and Form as is above rehearsed. And in special, and for them that come in thither for Debt, Treason, and Felony. In Proof whereof the Judge that sitteth there for the King, as in a Place, not of the City, but by Privilege separate, (the Mayor not called thereto, as he is to the Deliverance of *Newgate*, and other such Acts in the City) to have Knowledge there in a Case of Treason or Felony, hath ever, from Time that no Mind is, sitten in the Gate of the said Sanctuary. And the Person appeached, or indicted of Treason and Felony, hath been kept by the Officers on the further Side of the Street afore him ; to the Intent that he come not of the other Side of the Channel, towards the Sanctuary there, to claim the Liberty and Franchises of the same.

*Item*, Whereas divers Kings of this Land, for Causes such as moved them, have seized into their Hands the Franchises and Liberties that the City of LONDON had ; by reason whereof they were not suffered to use or enjoy the said Franchises, for as long as it hath liked unto the said Kings. Yet the said Chappel of *St. Martin's le Grand*, in the said City of LONDON, with the Precinct of the same, at the said Times of such seizing of the aforesaid Franchises, was afore and since always a Place privileged ; without any Disturbance, diminishing, or taking away by the said Kings, or by their Ministers. And peaceably used and enjoyed their Franchises, Liberties, and Immunities, within the Sanctuary and Precinct of *St. Martin's*, as in a Place excepted and privileged, and no Ways pertaining unto the said City ; no Parcel thereof, though it be within the said City.

AND moreover, The said Abbot saith, That the said Church, or Chappel of *St. Martin's*, within the said Sanctuary and Precinct of the same ; were of late, by the late King of famous Memory, King *Henry VII.* lawfully annexed and given to the said Monastery of *St. Peter of Westminster* ; at which Time and Times, without Mind of Man before that, the said Chappel and Precinct, Circuit and Bounds of the said Sanctuary, comprized within the Limits above rehearsed, were used, allowed, and taken ; and yet be as Sanctuary.

THUS far the Abbot of *Westminster's* Declaration, at which Time (as it appears) there fell out so much Contestation concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the Matter was fain to be tried by antient sworn Men deposed in Court, as Witnesses. What follows of their Depositions came to Mr. *Strype's* Hand, the rest (and the Beginning) were lost.

*Item*, The said *Henry Williamson* deposed for the claimed Bounds, and also for the Privilege of Sanctuary-Men, in the Half-Street and Lane next to *St. Martin's* ; and for the setting up of the Gallows on *Evil-May-Day* ; and for the removing thereof, as others therein before have deposed.

*Item*, *Ralph Twyn* deposed, all wholly the claimed Bounds to be Sanctuary ; and also the setting up of the Gallows, and removing of the same ; and the Pavement to be done by the Abbot. And that he knew one *Bland* privileged both for Treason and Murder, even used to walk in the Street, claimed as Sanctuary, without any Disturbance.

*Item*, *William Bayley* deposed all the claimed Bounds, and also the sitting of the Justices in the South Gate : And that he heard the Justices say, that half the Street against the said Gate was Sanctuary : And that there were Persons therein arraigned, and others therein deposed : And that he knew the said *Bland* privileged for Treason and Felony, to dwell in *Angel-alley* : And that the Abbot ought to make the Pavement, as others have deposed there.

*Item*, *John Smith*, Clerk, deposed for all the claimed Bounds, and further saith, that he knew *Dr. Morton*, and also the Cardinal *Morton*, to lie there ; one in *Roger Wright's* House, and the other in *Angel-alley*, they both being privileged for Treason : And also he supposeth both *Angel-alley*, and *Bland-alley*, to be holden of *St. Martin's* by certain Rent, as Parcel of the Earl of *Northumberland's* Tenements : And also for the Pavement, as others before have deposed.

THERE was a memorable Cause tried about the Liberties, between this Collegiate Church of *St. Martin's*, and the City of LONDON, in the 27th of *Henry VIII.* which probably the former Declaration of the Abbot of *Westminster* refers to. The City then, by her Recorder and Council, penned and exhibited these ensuing Articles against the Sanctuary of *St. Martin's*.

ARTICLES declaring for the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON ; That the Enclosure and Chyrch of *Seynt Martine's le Grande*, the Messuages, Houses, and Lane of *Seint Martine's* aforesayd, be of, and in the Liberty and Jurisdiction of the said City ; and that there be, nor by any lawful Meane have been, any such Privileges and Immunity, the which may, or ought to defend al Manner of enorm Enemies of GOD, the Chyrch, the King, and the Realm, unpunished, as it hath been of long wrongfully accustomed. And especially to disherit our most dread Sovereign Lord, and his said City and Chamber of LONDON, of such Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties, and free Customs, as of long Time before the Foundation, and at the Foundation of the said Chyrch, and ever after, peaceably and quietly had used ; and approved by divers Records, by Authority of Parliament, Letters Patents, and otherwise, as followeth :

First, They seyen, that the City of LONDON is, and since the Tyme of Remembrance of Man, hath been the chief City of this Realm, and above al other Cities and Towns of the same, as wel in Honours, Liberties, and free Customs highly endowed ; and the which famous City, in the Time of *Seint Edward*, King and Confessor, and long Time before, always hath been of itself one hoole County, and one hoole Jurisdiction and Liberty, by the said Citizens, and their Predecessors, of the King and his Progenitors holden at Farm.

AND the same Citizens then, and by al the Time aforesaid, by reason of their seid Jurisdiction and Liberties, among others, have had Liberties and free Customs, to elect and make of themselves, yeerely, certain principal Officers in the said City, which faithfully shudde answer the King's Terme : And immediately under him, the People of the said City, and others repairing to the same in Peace, Unity, and Justice, shudde govern after their old Laws and Customs : And also, to substitute under them other Under-Officers and Ministers, to help for the Sustentation and Execution of the Premises, &c.



AND before this, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was this great Cause in Dispute, between the City and *St. Martin's*, before several Commissioners appointed to hear it. Then the Citizens pleaded, That *William the Conqueror*, before the Foundation of the aforesaid Church, by Authority of his Parliament, and by two Charters, which the Mayor and Citizens then produced, he demised to the Citizens of LONDON, all the said City and Sheriffrick of LONDON, with all Appendages, &c. And so pleading, *inter alia*, concluded thus: *All and singular which the same Mayor and Citizens are ready to make good, as well for the said Lord the King, as for themselves.*

It seems that there hath been some later Differences about a new Door into the Liberties of the Freedom; whereupon a Court being called December 20, 1625, this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified.

It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman of the Inquest, with others of the same Inquest, shall view the South Gate and Entry leading from *Bladder-street* into this Liberty: And also a Door made by *Thomas Rodes* in the East Side of the same Entry; and make their Reports under their Hands in Writing, on Monday next after *Epiphany*.

According to the Direction of the Order aforesaid, we whose Names are underwritten, being all of the Enquest sworn for this Yeere, having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find, and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a Linnen Draper, dwelling in a House next adjoining to the said Entry, on the East Side thereof, (in Part of which House *Roger Wright* did dwell) hath of late, without the Privy or Knowledge of the Inhabitants of this Liberty, taken downe, or caused to be taken downe and carried away, a Pair of strong, sufficient, and serviceable Gates, in the Night-Time; which were, and Time out of Mind have bin, the common South Gate of this Liberty. And instead thereof, hath set up a new Gate of Deale, opening all one Way, *viz.* towards the West Side; whereas the former Paire of Gates or Leaves did fall open, the one towards the East Side, and the other towards the West Side of the said Entry. Also the said *Thomas Rodes* hath broken down the Partition Wall on the East Side of the said Entry; against which, one Lease of the said old Gate did fall open, as aforesaid: And hath there made a new Doore (where never any was before, in the Memory of Man) of almost an Ell in Breadth, out of the Shop, into the said Entry or common Passage into this Liberty. Whereby a free and open Passage is made out of the City of LONDON, the Shop of the said *Rodes*, into this Liberty; to the great Prejudice of the Lords of the same Liberty, and to the great Hinderance and Damage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names; dated the 9th of *Jan. Ann. Dom. 1625.*

*Matthew Jumper,*  
*William Hewes,*  
*William Hewes,*  
*Richard Mattock,*  
*Anthony Johnson,*  
*Timothy Smart,*

*Edward Napper,*  
*Thomas Speare,*  
*Henry Knevet.*  
*William Hunt,*  
*Philip Richard,*  
*William Purse.*

THE Liberties of this Place, after the Dissolution of the College, remained, and were preserved very cautiously from Time to Time. And to know how the Government, Privileges, and State of it stood in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, these Matters following may explain in some Measure.

BECAUSE of the Liberty enjoyed by such as lived within these Bounds, many Foreigners,

*English* and others, Tradesmen and Artificers, planted themselves here, *Ann. 1585.* A Survey was taken of all the Strangers, being *French, Germans, Dutch, and Scots*, inhabiting here; and their Occupations. Many of them were Cordwainers, that is, Shoemakers, (which Trade still continues there) Taylors, (hence the Tally-men who sold Shreds of Cloth; and Button-makers, and Button-mould-makers, that remained there even until the great Fire). Here inhabited also Strangers, Goldsmiths, Pursemakers, Linnen-Drapers, some Stationers, some Merchants, and Silk-Weavers. Here lived also two Silk-Twisters, who *Mr. Strype* supposes were the first Silk-Throw in LONDON, and to have brought that Trade into *England*; wherefore he sets down their Names; one was *John James*, born under the Dominion of *King Philip*, and made Denizen the 19th of *December*, in the 10th Year of *Queen Elizabeth*. The other was *Anthony Emerick*, born also under the Obedience of *King Philip*, and made Denizen the 1st of *January, Ann. 17. Regina Elizabethæ.*

THERE were upon that Survey aforesaid, found to be of Householders, (Denizens, as well as others) their Wives, Children, and Servants, 161 in Number. Which nevertheless was less by half than was some Years before; for in 1569, their Number was 269.

THERE was a Constable and a Headborough for this Liberty: But divers Things here wanted providing for; in respect whereof, they that lived out of the Liberty, were in better Condition. Sundry of the Inhabitants refused to watch and ward, when upon Occasion they were required, as good Subjects and honest Neighbours, so to do. They refused to contribute to such Taxes and Payments as were set upon them for her Majesty's Service, with the rest of their Neighbours. Several visited with the Sicknesse, would not obey the Orders appointed in that Behalf; that is, they would not keep their Doors and Windows shut, nor keep themselves within their Houses; but walked forth, and struck out the *Red Cross* set upon their Doors, and threatened to Mischief such as should come to set any such Crosses there! And some repaired to the Court with their Wares, a Thing dangerous to the Queen and Nobility. There was no Prison in the said Liberty to commit such as should be troublesome and offensive, but the Gatehouse in *Westminster*; which was in another Shire, and out of the Liberty. And so they that were thus committed, commonly brought their Actions against those that committed them, and put them to great Trouble.

HENCE in the Year 1593, the Officers and Inhabitants petitioned the Lord-Treasurer to grant them such good Ordinances for the Redress of the said Disorders, and sufficient Authority for Execution of the same, for the good Government of the said Liberty, and Conservation of the People in Peace; as to his Lordship's discreet Wisdom should be thought meet: And that they might have a Prison and Execution of Justice within the Precinct of the Liberty: And that he would send his Letters to the Constable and Headborough, to find out a convenient Place for such Purpose; and to assess all the Inhabitants of the Liberty to the Charge thereof. The Lord-Treasurer recommended this Matter to Sergeant *Owen*, and *Mr. Lewis*, two Lawyers; who gave their Judgments, that for all Matters for the Service of the Queen, the Inhabitants were compelled to perform the same. But for other Matters, they must make some By-Laws and Orders among themselves, to bind themselves to Performance. And that such disordered Persons, whose Houses were limited within the College, might be



be punished by Imprisonment; and in that contagious Time, very convenient to be executed.

THE Inhabitants also complained at this Time, that the Mayor's Officers entered into their Liberty at their Pleasure, and searched and viewed all the Wares of the Shoemakers, according to a Statute lately made; not calling the Officer of the Liberty, or making him privy thereto. To this the Judgment of the aforesaid Lawyers was, That the Searcher might enter into the Liberty, and search alone. But, for that the Benefit of the Forfeitures were given to the Liberty, they thought it convenient that the Lord Mayor's Officer should be with them: Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleased the Treasurer to write to the Lord Mayor in that Behalf.

THIS Place, though in the Heart of the City of LONDON, is still in the Liberty of *Westminster*, and is governed, and votes for Parliament Men accordingly; and Persons unfree may here follow their Professions and Trades.

LOWER down, on the West Side of *St. Martin's-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Anne*, almost by *Aldersgate*, was one great House, commonly called *Northumberland-house*; it belonged to *Henry Percy*. King *Henry IV.* in the 7th of his Reign, gave this House, with the Tenements thereunto appertaining, to *Queen Jane*, his Wife, and then it was called her Wardrobe. It was afterwards a Printing-House, but now a Tavern.

Cooks Hall.

Now without *Aldersgate*, on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, is *Cooks Hall*; it stands against the End of *Little-britain*. From thence, along to *Barbican*, are many good Houses on the West Side, also to *Long-lane*, and so to *Goswell-street*.

## The PARISH of St. BOTOLPH Without ALDERSGATE.

IN *Britain-street*, now called *Little-Britain*, which took that Name from the Dukes of *Britain* lodging there, is the handsome Parish Church of *St. Botolph*; in which Church was some Time a Brotherhood of *St. Fabian* and *Sebastian*, founded in the Year 1377; the gift of *Edward III.* and confirmed by *Henry IV.* in the 6th of his Reign. Then *Henry VI.* in the 24th of his Reign, to the Honour of the Trinity, gave Licence to *Dame Joan Asley*, some Time his Nurse, to *Richard Carwood*, and *Thomas Smith*, to found the same a Fraternity, perpetually to have a Master and two *Custodes*, with Brothers and Sisters, &c. This Brotherhood was endowed with Lands, more than 30 l. by the Year, and was suppressed by *Edward VI.*

THIS Brotherhood consisted of a Messuage, House and Tenement, called *Trinity-hall*, otherwise, *The Common Hall of the Fraternity*, or *Guild of the Holy Trinity*, founded in the Church of *St. Botolph Aldersgate*, and also eight Messuages and Tenements, commonly called, *The Trinity*, also situate beneath *Trinity-hall*. They were in the Tenure of *Alexander Chapman*, and coming into King *Edward's* Hands by an Act of Parliament, he granted them to *William Harris*, alias *Somers*, in his second Year.

IN *Trinity-hall* Chapel:

Orate pro bono statu Rogeri Russel, Civis & Salter. LONDON. & Annæ Uxoris ejus.

Pray for the Soul of *Nic. Achele*, &c.

IN the Windows there, stood divers Coats of *Cavendish*, *Smith*, *William Purchase*, Mayor of LONDON, *Agard*, *Gatton*, &c.

THE Steeple of this Church of *St. Botolph*, being very much decayed and perished, was, so far as they found it needful, pulled down, and rebuilt with *Portland Stone*, beautified with new Battlements and a Turret: Some Part of the Church repaired, and many of the Pews new made. As also a new Clock and Dial (at the Cost and Charge of the Parishioners) in the Year 1627. The Charge of all amounting to 415 l.

THIS Church escaped the Fury of the Flames in 1666, though not entirely, for a small Part of it was burnt.

IT is a *Gothick* Building, with Galleries on the North and West Sides; also good Oak Pews, and a Pulpit carved of the same Species of Timber.

THERE is little Ornament; the Altar-Piece is old Painting, with Columns of the *Composite* Order, between which are the *Commandments*, adorned with three Cherubims; over which is a *Glory*, with the sacred Word *GOD* done in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *English*, and the Portraits of *Moses* on the one Side, and *Aaron* on the other Side of the *Commandments*; which Altar-Piece is rendered more ornamental by the many fine old Monuments situated near it; and the King's Arms are at the East End of the South Isle.

THE Church is in Length (*i. e.* that Part paved and the Chancel) 78 Feet, Breadth 51, Height about 25, and that of the Steeple about 65 Feet, in which are six Bells, one of which is the Saint's Bell.

### INTERMENTS.

THERE lie buried here, *John de Bath*, Weaver, 1390.

*Philip de Vine*, Capper, 1396.

*Benet Gerard*, 1403.

*Thomas Bilfington* founded a Chantry there; and gave to that Church an House called the *Helmet* upon *Cornhill*.

*John Bradmore*, Chirurgeon, *Margaret* and *Katharine*, his Wives, 1411.

*John Mitchel*, Serjeant at Arms, 1415.

*Allen Bret*, Carpenter, 1425.

*Alyn Johnson*, Citizen and Coppersmith, by his Will dated *June 16*, 1498, gives his Messuage, with the Garden, &c. in the Parish of *St. Bot. Alrichgate*, to the Parson of the Parish, and his Successors for ever: Upon Condition that he and his Successors, and the Warden of the Ornaments of the Church, keep yearly an Obit or Anniversary, on the Day he departed out of the World, for his Soul, for the Soul of his Fader and Moder, &c.

*Robert Malton*, 1426.

*John Trigilion*, Brewer, 1417.

*John Mason*, Brewer, 1431.

*Rob. Carwood*, Clerk of the Pipe in the King's Exchequer, 1466.

*Rich. Emmesey*, *John Walpole*.

*John Hartshorne*, Esq; Servant to the King, 1400, and others of that Family, great Benefactors to that Church.

*W. Marrow*,







ON another :

Hic jacet Petrus Swift, de LONDON. Generosus. Dum vixit Auditor Eccles. Cathedralis D. Pauli LONDON. Qui obiit 2 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1562. Cujus, &c.

ON a small Monument on a Pillar in the Isle :

Pars Terrestris.

Joannis Coston, Registrarii sedis Archiepiscopalis Cantuar. Principalis, Almæq; Curia Cant. de Arcubus LONDON. Procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta octo annos cum multa pietate & probitate sub Polo prætergressus, 3 Julii, 1614, animam efflavit. Relictis Simone & Anna, filio & filia unicis in sacros cineres redact. sub pedibus, diem novum expectat.

Heere lyeth Robert Greene, Gentleman, who departed this World on *Thursday* the 12th of *November*, and was buried in this Church, upon *Saturday* the 14th Day of the same Moneth, 1590.

ON an antient Tomb at the East End of the Chancel :

Hereunder this Tombe lyeth the Body of Dame Anne Pakington, Widdow, late Wife of Sir John Pakington, Knt. late Chirographer in the Court of Common-Pleas ; which Dame Anne deceased the 22d Day of *August*, in the Yeere of our Lord God, 1563.

At the same End :

Johannes Sotherton, Baro Scaccarii, sincera fretus in Deum pietate, studiosa in Principem fidelitate, spectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingressus octogessimus, placide in Christo obdormivit, 26 Octob. Anno Domini, 1605, & una cum duabus conjugibus. Franciscus & Maria castiss. feminis hic sepultus.

Francisca, filia & hæres Johannis Smith, de Cromer, Norf. Per quam habuit unum filium Christopherum. Obiit Octob. 1563.

Maria filia Edovardi Woton, Medicinæ Doctoris, per quam habuit alterum filium Johannem, & unicam filiam Mariam. Obiit 10 Junii.

Johan. primogenitus Franciscæ, unigenitus, Mariæ privignus, non ingratus Christopherus Sotherton posuit.

An. Dom. 1604. Martii 31 Obiit.

Michael Crud, Divini Verbi Concionator, atque hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor fidelis, post vitam pie gestam, tam in partibus transmarinis, quam in natali solo, in Anno ætatis suæ quinquagesimo, pacifice dormivit in Christo, atque juxta tumulatur, impensis Margaretæ ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in fœlicem Mariti memoriam curavit.

D. O. M.

Gulielmo Mill, Armigero, fide, charitate, & in arduis constantia celeberrimo, Marito charissimo conjunx amantissima, in honoris perpetui tesseram, Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens posuit. Ob. 1608. Ætat. 70.

Gulielmus iste Croydoniæ (Surriæ Comitatus emporio) natus, Gulielmi Mill, & Hawisæ Harwell, secundo genitus, ex antiqua Millorum de Horfcombe (Agri Governiensis) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, Graienfis Hospitii Alumnus, in literis fœliciter versatus, Consilii Sanctioris in Camera quam Stellarum dictitant

VOL. I.

Amanuensis prius per annos quinquaginta, deinde Clericus, & Actuarius summus, viginti plus minus ibidem suis meritis evasit. Fratres duos Nicolaum & Johannem inuuptos, Elizabetham, Franciscam, Milicentiam, Margaretam, atque Annam, uterinas, & Margaretam sororem habuit. Margaretam, Thomæ Greeke, Fiscii Regii Baronis, filiam, (Gulielmi Butleri viduam) in uxorem grandævus duxit. Tandem Londini in Carthusianis 16 die Julii, Anno Verbi incarnati, 1608. Ætatis suæ 71. (nulla suscepta prole) vitam ærumnosam ut Christo viveret, pie sed placide commutavit.

Non temere ferimur,  
Nec nos Fortuna gubernat,  
Sed, Deus, es vitæ  
Dux, es & ipse Via.

Fraternæ Pietatis Symbolum.

Johannes Mill, Gulielmi Patris Armigeri, de Croydon, filius secundo genitus, vita integerrima defunctus hic cælebs requiescit, corpore autem sub Marmore istic pulverescente; Animus in Cælis secundam per Christum Jesum repurgatæ carnis assumptionem expectat. Obiit 27 die Mensis Augusti, An. Domini, 1595. Ætatis suæ 57. Gulielmo Fratre primævo atque unico (sanctioris in Camera Stellata Consilii Clerico) supersite.

ON a Pyramid erected against a Pillar :

What Epitaph  
Shall we afford this Shrine ?  
Words cannot Grace  
This Pyramid of thine :  
Thy sweet Perfections,  
All summ'd up, were such,  
As Heavens (I thinke)  
For Faith did thinke too much.  
Religious Zeale  
Did thy pure Heart command,  
Pity thine Eye,  
And Charity thy Hand.  
These Graces, joyn'd  
With more of like Degree,  
Make each Man's Word  
An Epitaph for thee.  
Calme was thy Death,  
Well-ordered was thy Life,  
A carefull Mother,  
And a loving Wife.  
Aske any, How  
These Vertues in thee grew ?  
Thou wast a *Spencer*,  
And a *Mountague*.

Katharina Mountague obiit 7 die Decembris, Anno Domini, 1612.

ON a fair Tomb of White Stone in the Chancel :

Mortua Tamworthi  
Spectas monumenta, viator ?  
Quin potius vivus,  
Disce, quis ille fuit.  
Si proavos quæras  
Generoso sanguine ductus,  
Usque per innumeros  
Invenietur Avos.  
Si mores, dicam mores ?  
Nec amantior æqui,  
Nec Patriæ quisquam,  
Nec probitatis erat.  
Si quæ conditio,  
(Si quid sit laudis in illa)  
Vita sub illustri  
Principe clara fuit.



Et si Principibus  
 Laus est placuisse probatis,  
 Laudibus hæc pars est  
 Annumeranda suis.  
 Jam volucris sua lustra  
 Novem transegerat ætas,  
 Quum mors hunc sæva  
 Falce cruenta metat.  
 Hæc satis hospes, abi,  
 Nec vivere differ in horas,  
 Quæ sua pars hodie,  
 Cras tua forsan erit.

Obiit 19 die Aprilis, 1569.

ON another beautiful Pyramid, directly opposite to the other :

Johanni Morleio, Armigero, & Elizabethæ Wotton Conjugi, parentibus charissimis, Johannes Morleius de Halnaker, in Comitatu Suffexiæ, Miles, & Edwardus filii, pietatis & memoriæ ergo hoc posuerunt.

Vixerunt Conjuges annos 16. Ille obiit die 20 Novembris, 1587. Illa, die 7 Novemb. 1603. Tres filios totidemq; filius superstites reliquerunt Johannem, Edwardum, Willielmum, Mariam, Elizabetham, & Magdalenam.

ON a fair plated Stone, under the Communion-Table :

Hereunder lyeth buried in the Mercy of GOD, the Body of *Thomas Goodwin*, Esq; who married *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas Peacocke*, by whom hee had Issue one Daughter, named *Anne*. Which *Thomas* deceased the 27th Day of *January*, Anno Dom. 1565.

ON a Grave-Stone, by the said Table :

Hoc latet in Tumulo  
 præstanti corpore Nympha  
 Margareta quidem  
 Repsque parente fata,  
 Cenfor erat genitor,  
 Sponsus venerabilis extat.  
 Woodhouse ; bis decies  
 Quinaque arista tulit.  
 Siste pedes igitur  
 Sternis qui busta prophanus,  
 Nam Christi cupiens ;  
 Sic bonitatis erat ;  
 Vixit & illa pie,  
 Moriens & sancta vocatur,  
 Exemplo simili  
 Vivere disce pie.

ON another Stone, by the said Table :

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Frances*, late Wife of *John Sotherton*, forraigne Apposer of the Queene's Majestie's *Exchequer* ; who departed this present Life in the true Faith of Christ, the 20th of *October*, 1563.

ANOTHER :

Barbara Bradburii  
 Simul & Marianna Someri,  
 Progenies pariter  
 Tumulo conduntur in isto,  
 Utraque Conjugio  
 Thomæ conjuncta Pagetto,  
 Una virum moriens  
 Septena in prole reliquit ;  
 Altera fuit sterilis  
 Parili quoq; tempore conjux.  
 Ambarum pia vita fuit,  
 Pia morsq; secuta est.

Prima, 24 Februarii, An. Dom. 1583.  
 Altera, Decembris ultimo, Anno 1598.

A Grave-Stone in the North Isle of the Choir :

Heere lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Greeke*, one of the Barons of the Queen's Majestie's Court of *Exchequer*, who dyed the 18th Day of *November*, in the 20th Yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. He lived 63 Yeeres.

ANOTHER in the same Isle :

Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of *Thomas Neale*, the Sonne of *Francis Neale*, Esq; one of her Majestie's Auditors of the *Exchequer*, who deceased the 8th Day of *December*, 1597. *Ætatis suæ* 99.

ON a Grave-Stone in the North Isle :

Here lyeth the Body of *Anne*, Daughter of *John Branche*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, by *Joan*, his Wife, Daughter and Heire of *John Wilkinson*, some Time Alderman of this Citie. She was married first to *Robert Dunne*, and (after his Death) to *Richard Stoneley*, Esq; By *Dunne*, she had three Sonnes ; Sir *Daniel Dunne*, Knt. and Doctor of Law, her eldest ; *Samuel Dunne*, and *William Dunne*, the youngest, Doctor of Physicke. And by *Stoneley* she had divers Children, whereof two lived to be married ; *Dorothy*, to *William Dantrey*, of *Suffex* ; *Anne*, to *William Higham* of *Essex*, Esq; Her Life was vertuous and godly, and so dyed the 11th Day of *January*, An. Dom. 1611, being of the Age of fourscore and six Yeeres ; having seen her Childrens Children, to the fourth Generation, and lyes here buried between her Husbands, and among some other of her Children, according to her Desire.

ON a small Monument in the South Wall in the Body of the Church :

Hic jacet *Sufanna*, *Andreae Lionis*, Patria *Granseyensis*, unica filia, uxor *Roberti Creswell*, alias *Blewmantle*, Prosecutoris ad Arma *Serenissimæ Elizabethæ*, Angliæ Regina.

Quæ modo fida Deo,  
 Quæ vixit chara marito,  
 Non invita animam  
 Christo moribunda reliquit.  
 — 23 Decemb. Anno Domini 1590.

A very fair Monument on the South of the Chancel, with this Inscription :

Vicesimum tertium ætatis Annum Ingressus obiit, vicesimo quarto die Novembris, 1616.

UNDER this, in an Oval, these Words :

Percivallo Smalpage, Michaelis filio Percivalli Pronepoti, ex Antiquis Baronum Familiis Hooe, Wells, & Engane oriundo, optimæ spei Adolescenti, Immatura morte surrepto, fratri suo Charissimo, Mœstissima soror Anna monumentum hoc amoris & gratitudinis ergo posuit.

UPON a Stone in the Chancel is this Inscription :

Hic jacet *Jana*, Filia *Arthur Ducke*, L. L. L. Doctoris, obiit 1 Aprilis, 1633. Hi sequuntur Agnum quocunque ierit.

ON



ON a Stone near the other, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Gillet*, Gentleman, who deceased the 18th of *October*, 1624.

A very handsome Table full of rich Coats of Arms, hanging on a Pillar in the Middle Isle, over-against the Pillar, with these several Inscriptions:

1.  
*Frances Beaumont*, 2d Daughter, married to *Sir Woolston Dwyer*, of the County of *Leicester*, Knt.

2.  
*Farnham Beaumont*, 2d Sonne, married *Luce Dawes*, of *Dawson*, in the County of *Leicester*.

3.  
*Sir Henry Beaumont*, Knt. eldest Sonne, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir William Turpin*, of *Knaptoft*, in the County of *Leicester*, Knt.

4.  
*Thomas Beaumont*, 3d Sonne, lives unmarried.

5.  
*Anne Beaumont*, 3d Daughter, married to *Sir John Dillon* of *Northamptonshire*.

6.  
*Jane Beaumont*, 6th Daughter, married to *William Temple*, of *LONDON*, Merchant.

7.  
*Elinor Beaumont*, 4th Daughter, lives unmarried.

8.  
*Elizabeth Beaumont*, eldest Daughter, married to *Sir John Ashbornham*, of *Ashbornham* in *Sussex*, Knt.

9.  
*Isabel Beaumont*, 5th Daughter, married to *Hugh Snafel*, of the County of *Yorke*.

10.  
*Mary Beaumont*, 7th Daughter, married to *Richard Paramoure*, Esq;

In Memory of the religious and vertuous Lady, *Katharine Beaumont*, late Widow of *Sir Thomas Beaumont*, of *Stoughton*, in the County of *Leicester*, Knight, Daughter and sole Heire of *Thomas Farnham*, of *Stoughton* aforesaid, Esq; who deceased on *Ascension-day*. Anno 1621, leaving Issue, then alive, as above-written, three Sonnes and seven Daughters.

This Table was set up out of the Love and true Affection of *Elizabeth*, Lady *Ashbornham*, Widow, her eldest Daughter, Anno 1622.

And *Mary*, one of the Daughters of the aforesaid Lady *Ashbornham*, was likewise buried in this Church, *November 25*, 1619.

ON a Tomb in the Chancel:

She died a Virgin on *Whitsunday*, An. Dom. 1622, about 18 Years of Age; and having at her Death a Spiritual Combat with Satan about her Salvation, wherein she prevailing most chearfully, departed from Earth to Heaven, to be married to Christ Jesus, the Lord of both.

At the Bottom. The Monument of Mrs. *Fudith Plat*, the only Daughter of *Sir Hugh Plat*, Knt. with the Matches of her Ancestors, and near

Allies to her Father's and Mother's Side; as also her Lineal Descent from the ancient Earls of *Surry*, *Huntington*, *Arundel*, and *Chester*; and her Spiritual Conquest at her Death against Satan.

ON a Tomb in the South Wall:

Neere to this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Pierce Edgecomb*, in the County of *Devon*, Gentleman, who deceased the 8th Day of *July*, 1628; in assured Hope of a joyful Resurrection.

Behold the End of Dust and Clay,  
O thou which livest, with living Eye;  
Yet doth his Soule for ever raigne  
With Christ, which he by Faith did gaine:  
In Learning he his Time did spend,  
And Vertue was the only End:  
So long before his Glasle was runne,  
With World and Vanity he had done.

A. E. Frater ejus.

Here lyeth the Body of *Christopher Tamworth*, of *Grays-Inne*, in *Holborn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; 3d Son of *Christopher Tamworth*, of *Halsted* in the County of *Leicester*, Esq; who died the 19th of *Septemb.* 1624, being of the Age of threescore and ten Yeeres.

He having dealt kindly and liberally with his Wife, and many of his Kindred and Friends, and to the Poor of divers Parishes, hath also by his Will given 20 l. of current Money of *England* to the Dean and Prebends of the College of *St. Peter's* of the City of *Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, to be employed by them about the Reparations of the said College-Church of *St. Peter's*.

AND 400 Marks, to the Intent that with that Money, there should be 20 Marks worth of Lands of Inheritance of yearly Rent to be purchased, whereby there may be one in Holy Orders maintained, to say Divine Service, such as the Church of *England* shall allow of, every Work-day in the Year, twice perpetually, viz. at or about 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and at or about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph's without Aldersgate*, *LONDON*.

AND 400 l. to the End and Intent that there should be 20 l. of Lands of annual Revenue of Inheritance bought with it, to allow perpetually to six poor Men, and four poor Widows past Labour, dwelling and inhabiting within the Parish of *St. Botolph* aforesaid, 40 s. a Year a-piece, to be paid quarterly, with this Limitation, that the said poor People shall be bound to repair every Work-day in the Year, twice a Day, to hear Divine Service in the Parish-Church aforesaid, at the Hours and Terms aforesaid.

AND 200 Marks more to purchase Lands of Inheritance, of the annual Value by the Year, of 6 l. 3 s. 4 d. for the Maintenance of one within Holy Orders, to say Divine Service, as aforesaid, every Work-day in the Week twice, through the whole Year perpetually, in the Parish-Church of *St. Martin's* in *Leicester*, in the County of *Leicester* aforesaid, at the Hours and Times aforesaid.

ALL which said Sumis of Money he willed should be actually and really delivered into the Hands and Possession of the Dean and Prebends of *Westminster* aforesaid, within 20 Days next immediately after his Death, for the Performance and Use aforesaid, within the Space and Time of two Years at the uttermost, after his Death.

AND having made *Audrey*, one of the Daughters of *Charles Allayne* of the Mote, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Sir Christopher*



*Stephen Allayne*, Knt. his dear and loving Wife, his full Executrix; she faithfully performed the same, according to the Trust reposed on her by her Husband's Will. And in Remembrance of him hath at her own Cost and Charges erected this Monument.

PERSONS buried in *St. Botolph Aldersgate* Church, of latter Times, are these:

Late INTERMENTS.

IN the Chancel.

*Francis Bernard*, M.D. a Physician in his Time of great Fame for Learning, ob. 1697-8, aged 70.

*James Glasbrook*, Esq; 1655, who gave to the Poor of this Parish 1661. 13 s. 4d. and *Jane* his Wife, ob. 1658.

*Elizabeth*, Wife of *Sir Thomas Richardson*, of *Honningham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq; ob. 1639.

*Thomas Sparrow*, Esq; ob. 1637.

*Elizabeth Puckering*, Widow, late Wife of *Sir Thomas Puckering*, of *Warwickshire*, Knt, and Bart. ob. 1652.

*Elizabeth Kingstand*, Daughter of *Isaac Kingstand*, Merchant, 1679.

*Isaac Hodgkin*, Citizen and Vintner, 1686.

*Sarah Stirrop*, Wife of *Nathan Stirrop*, of this Parish, 1652, and *Nathan Stirrop*, Esq; 1656.

*John Coston*, 1637, and *Frances* his Wife.

*Elizabeth Westfield*, Widow of *Thomas Westfield*, D.D. late Rector of *Great St. Bartholomew*, LONDON, and Bishop of *Bristol*; Daughter of *Sir Adolph Meekirk*, once President of *Flanders*, and *Margaret* his Wife. She died 1653.

At the lower End of the Church, against the South Wall, a handsome Monument for *Sir John Micklethwait*, Knt. Physician to King *Charles II.* President of the College of Physicians for five Years, died 1683.

BEFORE the Pulpit in the Middle Isle, is a fair flat Stone, covering the Bodies of *Richard Normansel*, Son of *Richard Normansel*, of LONDON, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife; who departed the 20th of *July* 1673, and *Robert Normansel*, another Son, *August* the — 1675, and *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of the same. And *Richard Normansel*, Esq; *Nov.* 27; 1694, and *Eliz.* his Wife, *April* the 5th, 1705.

AGAINST a Pillar, on a Monument of White Marble, fronting the Middle Isle, is this Inscription:

M. S. *Mariæ Uxoris Georgii Buckley*, Londinensis, quæ postquam per universam Vitam Mulieris quietæ; per Sexennii spatium (Amantibus heu! quam breve) Conjugis pientissimæ Officiis functa esset, nascenti Filio Lampada tradidit. Obiit enim Puerpera *Julii* 20. Anno Domini 1677. Ætatis suæ 35. Carissimæ Uxoris hoc amoris dolorisque non morituri Monumentum *Georgius Buckley*, M. P.

Mr. *Richard Chiswel*, a noted Bookfeller in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, lies buried in the North

Isle of this Church; and also his Father and Mother, *John* and *Margaret Chiswel*; and his first Wife, *Sarah*, Daughter of *John King*; and also five Children, who died young, whom he had by *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Royston*, Bookfeller, who lies interred in *Christ-Church*, LONDON. By whom he had likewise three Sons more; *John*, who died in *India*, *Richard Royston*, who survived him. He was born in this Parish, *Jan.* 4 1639, and died *May* 3, 1711, and was a Man worthy of great Praise. As a Memorial whereof, his said Son *Richard Chiswel*, of LONDON, Merchant, caused a Monument to be erected, which is against the Wall in the South Isle.

ON the North Side of the Communion-Table.

Near this Place is deposited with her Sons and one Daughter, the Body of *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Sir Thomas Richardson*, of *Honningham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Knt. eldest Daughter of *Sir William Hewitt*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Knt. She had 10 Children; seven Sons and three Daughters. She was a fair Pattern for all Women of Honour, Piety, and Religion; dead, is lamented by all that knew her, principally by her Dear Husband, who will ever be sensible of so irreparable a Loss. Who hath consecrated her great Worth to his Memory, and this sad Monument to the Reader.

Ob. *Jan.* 12, 1639. Ætat. 32.

*Sir John Micklethwait's* Monument at the West End of the South Isle, written by *Thomas Flatman*, Esq;

M. S.

Heic juxta Spe Plena resurgendi, situm est  
Depositum Mortale,  
Johannis Micklethwaite, Equitis,  
Serenissimo Principi Carolo II. a Medicina,  
Qui cum primis solertissimus, fidissimus, felicissimus,  
In Collegio Medicorum Londonensium,  
Lustrum integrum, & quod excurrit  
Præsidis Provinciam diligentissime ornavit.  
Et tandem emenso Ætatis Tranquillæ studio  
Pietate sincera  
Inconcussa Vitæ Integritate  
Benigna morum Suavitate,  
Sparsa passim Philanthropia  
Spectabilis;  
Miserorum Asylum,  
Maritus optimus,  
Parens indulgentissimus,  
Suorum Luctus,  
Bonorum omnium Amor & Deliciæ,  
Septuagenarius Senex,  
Cælo maturus,  
Fato non invitatus cessit

IV. Cal. Augusti, Anno Salutis, M, DC, LXXXII.

Cætera loquantur  
Languentium deploranda suspiria  
Viduarum ac Orphanorum  
Propter amissum Patronum profundi Gemitus,  
Pauperumque  
Nudorum jam atque Esurientium  
Importuna viscera;  
Monumenta hoc marmore longe perenniora  
Mœrens posuit pientissima Conjux.

Dr. *Bernard's* Epitaph, on the South Side of the Communion-Table:

Heic juxta situs est  
Franciscus Bernardus, M. D.  
Egregium fui seculi Decus,  
Hujus Civitatis Deliciæ nuper,  
Nunc Desiderium;  
Quippe quæ suspexit vivum,  
Plorat Mortuum;

Eum



Eum utiq; optimum & in omni re literaria

Verfatissimum,

Quem summa & pene certa

Artis medicæ scientia,

Undique comprobata feliciter,

Merito commendavit omnibus.

Obiit septuagenarius

Feb. 9. 169 —

Conjux mœrens posuit.

And also Anne, his Wife

Died April 12, 1708.

In this Church, in a Vault erected for the Interment of his Family by his Relict, the Lady Elizabeth Wray, lies buried the Body of Sir Daniel Wray, Knt. who was High Sheriff of Essex, A. D. 1708. He gave yearly, while he lived in the Parish, 5 l. to poor House-keepers thereof, besides many private Acts of Beneficence he industriously concealed; and left 50 l. to the Charity Schools. He was a Gentleman of unaffected Piety, invincible Integrity, and extensive Charity. He died July the 2d, 1719, in the 73d Year of his Age.

THERE is no Table of Benefactors in this Church; except to the Charity Schools; but the Committee appointed by a General Vestry of the Inhabitants of the Parish, February 22, 1732-3, in their Report published the following List of the

GIFTS belonging to this PARISH.

per Ann.

Dame Anne Packington gave to this Parish, paid by the Company of Clothworkers

1563. } 13 00 00

Shelieth buried under a Tomb on the South Side of the Lord's Table in the Church.

John Morley gave by his Executors to the Goldsmiths Company to pay to this Parish 100 l. for ever

20 Jan. 1588. } 05 00 00

He lieth buried in the Middle Isle of this Church. A Pyramid is erected to his Memory.

John Conyers, Esq; gave to this Parish for ever

11 Apr. 1592. } 05 00 00

Paid by the Merchant-Taylors Company.

He lieth buried in this Church.

Roger Taylor gave to this Parish for ever

15 Jan. 1616. } 05 00 00

Charged on House, or Houses, in Aldersgate-street, now in the Occupation of John Giles, Citizen and Cordwainer, and the Widow Read, near Jewen-street.

Richard Osmotherlaw, gave to this Parish for ever

About 1620. } 05 00 00

Paid by the Merchant-Taylors Company.

Richard Gadbury settled on this Parish for ever

10 Aug. 1624. } 04 06 08

Charged on his Estate at Eyworth in the County of Bedford.

Matthew Kempster gave to this Parish for ever

31 Aug. 1624. } 01 00 00

Paid by the Tallow-Chandlers Company.

Sir Richard Anderson gave to buy Bread weekly for ever

27 Nov. 1629. } 02 12 00

It seems he left it in Charge with the Select Vestrymen of this Parish, therefore 'tis now lost.

Dawdrey settled on this Parish

6 Jan. 1630. } 01 06 00

Charged on his Dwelling-House in Aldersgate-street, then called the Golden Ball, now possessed by Samuel Burchall, Cooper.

per Ann.

It continues to have the same Sign.

Henry Fryer gave yearly to this Parish for ever

40 00 00 27 May, 7 Car. 1. 1632.

Paid by Christ's Hospital.

Also more settled on the Poor of this Parish for ever, by Decree in Chancery

10 00 00

Sir Richard Sutton gave to be bestowed for the Relief of the Poor of this Parish 20 l.

Strype, B. 31 P. 95.

Robert Crips gave to this Parish for ever

01 00 00

Charged on his House in Aldersgate-street, now in the Possession of Richard Scarr.

George Allington, Esq; by Will gave, to make a Stock for poor People inhabiting within the said Parish 50 l.

Ibid.

02 10 00

Henry Smith settled on this Parish for ever

20 00 00 20 May, 1642

Martha Griffin gave by Will, yearly, for ever

02 00 00 Strype, B. 31 P. 95.

To be disposed of in Coals.

Thomas Snow settled on this Parish for ever

04 00 00 2 May, 1651

Charged on his Estate in Fan's-alley, in this Parish, now in the Occupation of — Cooper

Stephen Scudamore gave to this Parish for ever

01 00 00

Paid by the Company of Vintners

Margaret Dean gave to this Parish for ever

00 10 00

Margaret Adams gave to this Parish for ever

00 10 00

James Glasbrook gave 166 l. 13 s. 4 d.

00 10 00 1653

Which was order'd to be distributed Weekly for ever.

He, together with his Wife, lie buried under a black Stone, with a Brass Plate just before the Communion-Table, in the middle Isle; and there this Benefaction is mention'd.

John Beal, Printer, gave to the Poor 20 l.

01 00 00 Strype, B. 22 P. 95.

Henry Leake gave to this Parish for ever

00 06 08

To be paid by the Parish of St. Olave Southwark.

Bernard Hide gave to this Parish for ever

00 09 00

Paid once in ten Years by the Company of Sadlers 4 l. 10 s.

Last Payment was in 1724.

Sarah Ward gave to this Parish 60 l. to be divided yearly for ever

03 00 00 April, 1660

James Alton gave to this Parish 50 l. to put out with the Interest thereof a poor Boy once in five Years

24 June, 17 Car. 2.

Thomas Took gave to this Parish 40 l.

02 00 00 11 Jan. 1677

Order'd then in Vestry, that this Money should be laid out in Lands in Fee, to answer the Will of the Donor for ever.

Elizabeth Higgins gave to this Parish 100 l. to be distributed yearly for ever

05 00 00



*Robert Loggins* gave to this Parish 50*l.* The Interest to be distributed in Bread and Money on the 29th of *May* yearly for ever } 02 10 00

18 Nov. 1670. *John Mynn* gave to this Parish 50*l.* } 02 10 00

1 Aug. 1676. The Countess of *Thanet* gave to this Parish 50*l.* } 02 10 00

25 Dec. 1678. *John Portman*, in Lieu of 158*l.* 2*s.* by him at that Time owing to this Parish (having had some Gifts put into his Hands) did assign unto the Parishioners 9*l.* 9*s.* for ever, payable out of the Excise } 09 09 00

This, it's pretended, was subscribed into the *South Sea* in the Year 1720, though the Committee find no Proof that any was subscribed on the Account of the said Parish. Nor can learn that a Church-warden can have any Authority to venture the Money intrusted to his Care in such Hazards.

23 Dec. 1682. *William Pease* settled on this Parish for fifteen hundred Years, paid by the *Sadlers Company* } 02 12 00

7 Dec. 1694. *Richard Normansel* gave for ever } 05 00 00

Charged on his Estate in *Cross-key-court, Little Britain*. He lieth buried in this Church under a large Stone in the Middle Isle.

6 Dec. 1695. *Nicholas Godwin* gave to buy Bread Weekly for ever 50*l.* } 02 12 00

This Money was order'd in Vestry Jan. 17, 1701, to be paid as Part of a Fine to *New College* in *Oxford*, for the Estate called *Petty Wales*; and though after this Parish received as much Money for a Fine from an under Tenant, yet no Care was taken to settle any thing to pay the Uses of Mr. *Godwin's* Legacy; for the latter Fine was, as far as we can find, applied to the Uses of that present Year, tho' the Charge of the Legacy still continues.

1711. *Richard Chiswell*, of *London*, Bookfeller, gave to this Parish 50*l.* } 02 10 00

Besides his Gift to the Charity-Schools.

*Hannah Jones* gave for Bread 02 12 00

On the Bread-shelf, 1703. *Thomas Gouge* gave to this Parish, and to the Charity-Schools, Mr. *Moore* tells the Committee, 100*l.*

About 1715. *Thomas Turner*, they are informed, gave to this Parish, 20*l.* besides his Gifts to the Schools, and to the Church-wardens. } 01 00 00

See Vestry-Book about 1696. 27 Off. *Davenport* gave 20*l.*

And they doubt not but there are many more Benefactions not come to their Knowledge.

THE said Committee report, that the Gifts now not to be found, or not received, are

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Sir Richard Anderson</i>	2	12	0
<i>Sir Richard Sutton</i>	1	00	0
<i>George Allington, Esq;</i>	2	10	0
<i>Martha Griffin</i>	2	00	0
<i>James Glasbrooke</i>	10	00	0
<i>John Beal</i>	1	00	0
<i>Sarah Ward</i>	3	00	0
<i>Thomas Tooke</i>	2	00	0
<i>Elizabeth Higgins</i>	5	00	0

<i>Robert Loggins</i>	2	10	0
<i>John Mynn</i>	2	10	0
<i>Thomas Turner</i>	1	00	0
Countess of <i>Thanet</i>	2	10	0
<i>John Portman</i> more than	8	00	0
<i>Nicholas Godwin</i>	2	12	0
<i>Richard Chiswell</i>	2	10	0
<i>Hannah Jones</i>	2	12	0
<i>Thomas Gouge</i>	2	10	0
<i>Davenport</i>	1	00	0
<i>Quitrents</i>	1	10	0
	58	06	0

IN the South Isle are the following Tables of Benefactors to the Charity-Schools.

To the Boys School of this Parish.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Richard Chiswell</i> , late of this City, Bookfeller, beside his Charity to this School in his Life-time, did at his Death give	25	00	00
<i>Thomas Turner</i> , Gent. of this Parish, gave at his Death	15	00	00
<i>William Bridges, Esq;</i> of this Parish, gave at his Death	10	00	00

To the Girls School of this Parish.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Richard Chiswell</i> , above-said, besides his Charity to this School in his Life-time, did at his Death give	25	00	00
<i>Thomas Turner</i> , Gent. of this Parish, gave at his Death	15	00	00
<i>William Bridges, Esq;</i> of this Parish, gave at his Death	10	00	00
Mr. <i>Christopher Almond</i> gave, Anno 1706.	05	00	00
Mrs. <i>Mary Symcotts</i> , jun. gave, Feb. 1707.	10	00	00
Mr. <i>Rob. Jones</i> , of this Parish, gave An. 1707.	05	00	00
Mrs. <i>Hannah Jones</i> , Widow, gave 20 Guineas to the Charity-School in this Parish, for 50 poor Boys, for Encouragement and Example, Nov. 1705.	21	10	00
She also gave more, June 1706.	10	15	00
Mrs. <i>Hannah Jones</i> , Widow, gave more Jan. 1707, 10 Guineas	10	15	00
She also gave more at her Death, 1713.	20	00	00
<i>William</i> , Son of Mr. <i>John Cammel</i>	05	00	00

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*; the Value uncertain, but generally worth about 200*l.* per Annum.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Moore*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *William Freeman*.

PRAYERS are daily at Eleven in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common - Council-Men.
4 Overseers, in the Freedom.	4 Constables in the Freedom.
2 Overseers in the Lordship.	1 Constable in the Lordship.
4 Sidesmen in the Freedom.	5 Scavengers.
1 Sidesman in the Lordship.	14 Inquests.



Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN the Freedom of the City of LONDON.

*Aldersgate-street, Magpye-court*; most Part of *Little-Britain, Back-alley, Town-ditch, Crown-court, Pelican-court, Friars-entry, Hatchet-alley*; Part of *Duck-lane, Great and Little Montagu-court, Cross-key-court, Trinity-court, Cox's-court*; Part of *Pottage-pot-alley, Great and Little Black Horse-court, Half-Moon-alley*; Part of *Long-lane, Red-lion-yard, Devonshire-court, Fann's-alley, Vine-yard, White-horse-yard*; Part of *Barbican, Arnold's-court, Hare-court, Cherry-tree-court, Crown-court, Cradle-court*; Part of *Jewen-street, Horn-alley, Cockpit-court, Little-Greenwich, Angel-alley, Angel-Inn-yard, Maidenhead-court, Red-cross or Goldsmiths-square, Nettleton-court, Rose and Rainbow-court, Ball-alley, Motte's-tenements, Stone-court, Greyhound-court, Castle and Faulcon-Inn*.

In the County of Middlesex, or the *Glass-house Liberty*.

PART of *Charterhouse-square, Rutland-court, Black-horse-yard, Glass-house-yard, Peel-yard, Pump-yard*; Part of *Goswell-street, Baker's-alley, Bull-alley*; Part of *Fan's-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses are 700.

Now for the modern State of this Ward, beginning with the Places within the Wall.

*Foster-lane*, a Place well inhabited, chiefly by Silversmiths. The South End next unto *Cheapside*, that is, two Houses Northwards from *St. Vedast*, or *Foster Church*, is in the Ward of *Faringdon* within; and all the rest of the West Side, is in the Liberty of *St. Martin's le Grand*, as far as *Bell-court*: So that only Part of the East Side is in this Ward. In this Lane are these Places; *Adam's-court*, but small, seated over-against the Church. *Priest's-court*, or *Alley*, long and ordinary, with a Passage into *Gutter-lane*, through the *Half-moon Tavern*. *Rose and Crown-court*, good, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Dark Entry*, very ordinary, gives a Passage into *St. Martin's le Grand*. On the North Side of this Entry, was seated the Parish-Church of *St. Leonard Foster-lane*; which being consumed in the Fire of LONDON, is not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *Christ-Church*; and the Place where it stood, is inclosed within a Wall, and serveth as a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants of the Parish.

Sir *John Trott*, of *Laverstock* in *Flintshire*, Baronet, gave 200 l. towards the Rebuilding of three Tenements for the Use of the Poor of *St. Martin's le grand*, in this Parish.

*Carey-lane*, falls into *Gutter-lane*, a Place of some Trade for Silversmiths. *Bell-court*, a large open Place, with good Houses, well inhabited; hath a Passage with a Free-stone Pavement into *St. Martin's le Grand*. *Three Crown-court*, both small and ordinary, near *Bell-court*. *Goldsmiths Hall*, seated at the Corner of this Lane, turning into *Maiden-lane*, the back Part being in *Gutter-lane*; a handsome new Brick Building, with an open square Court within. Over-against this Hall is a large House, now made Use of for refining of Silver.

*Maiden-lane*, formerly *Engain-lane*, a handsome well built and inhabited Street; the East End falleth into *Woodstreet*, but hath no more in this Ward, than to *Staining-lane*. At the North West Corner, over-against *Goldsmiths Hall*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. John Zachary*, which since the dreadful Fire is not rebuilt, but the Parish united unto *St. Anne's Aldersgate*; and

the Ground on which it stood, inclosed within a Wall, serving as a Burial-Place for the Parish.

NEAR this Church-yard, is a spacious House, with a large Court Yard, handsomely paved with Free-stone, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Knt. Lord Mayor, 1666, and since to *Richard Levett*, Esq; Son of Sir *Richard Levett*, Knt. Lord Mayor in the Year 1700; in which House, he kept his Mayoralty. On the same Side, but beyond *Staining-lane*, is seated *Haberdashers Hall*, a large Building, which is in Part of this Lane, but in *Cripplegate Ward*.

*Staining-lane*, the East Side, which joineth unto *Haberdashers Hall*, is in *Cripplegate Ward*. At the upper End of the Lane was the Church of *St. Mary Staining*, which Church is not rebuilt since the Fire of LONDON; but the Parish united unto *St. Michael Woodstreet*, and the Ground inclosed within a Wall, for the Burial of the Dead for the Parish.

*Gutter-lane* hath the West Side, from the Corner of *Maiden-lane* unto *Carey-lane*, in this Ward, and the East in *Cripplegate Ward*.

*Noble-street*, long, and indifferently well inhabited; the End next to *Foster-lane* being esteemed the best. In this Street are these Places of Note; *Lillypot-lane*, but ordinary; falls into *Staining-lane*, as doth *Oat-lane*, also but small. Betwixt these two Lanes is *White-horse-court*, open, but ordinary. *Dolphin-court*, small, seated opposite to *Oat-lane*. A little more Northwards, is *Coachmakers Hall*, a handsome Building. *Fitche's-court*, a handsome broad Place, with a Free-stone Pavement; hath good Houses, with Inhabitants answerable. At the Upper End is an old Timber House, where formerly *Titchborn*, some Time Alderman and Lord Mayor, dwelt. This House strangely escaped burning in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, when all the Houses round it were quite consumed. *Hide's-court*, but small.

Coachmakers Hall.

*St. Olaves's Silver-street Church*, was seated on the North West Corner of this Street; not rebuilt since its Burning in the great Fire of LONDON; and the Parish is united to *St. Alban's Woodstreet*, as before-mentioned.

*St. Anne's lane*, a Place of some Trade, lieth betwixt *Foster-lane*, and *St. Martin's le Grand*, near *Aldersgate*. About the Middle of this Lane, on the North Side, is *St. Anne's-alley*, having a Free-stone Pavement, which leadeth to *St. Anne's Church*, and from thence into *Noble-street*, severing the Church from the Church-yard. Since the Fire of LONDON, in which it was consumed, it is rebuilt very handsome and neat, the Front facing Southward, all of rubbed Brick: To which is united the Parish of *St. John Zachary*.

*St. Martin's le Grand* lies West out of *St. Anne's-lane*, now much inhabited by Shoemakers.

It is a Place which yet claimeth Privileges; and belonging to the City of *Westminster*: At the Election of Burgeses of Parliament for that City, the Inhabitants of *St. Martin's*, as is before-said, have their Voices; and although within the City of LONDON, and Ward of *Aldersgate*; yet it is exempt from their Jurisdiction. In this Liberty they still have a Prison, and a Bailiff, and keep Courts for mean Actions. It contains but one principal Street, and that is called *St. Martin's le Grand*; which cometh out of *Blowbladder-street*, by the West End of *Cheapside*, and runneth to *Aldersgate*. But this Liberty runneth but to *Bell-court*, near unto *St. Anne's-lane*. And from *Bell-court* unto *Aldersgate*, is in *Aldersgate Ward*, and out of this Liberty. This Street is a Place of a considerable Trade, it is a great Thoroughfare, and its Houses well built.

IN



IN this Liberty are these Courts and Places of Note; *Round-court*, large, with a handsome Free-Stone Pavement, the Part towards *St. Martin's* being a handsome square Court. It has a Passage into *Blowbladder-street*, which is taken up by Milliners, Sempstresses, and such as sell Copper Lace, called *St. Martin's Lace*, for which it is of Note. Out of this Court is an Alley which leads into *New-rents*, which also comes into *St. Martin's-street*; and at the Upper-End are two Passages into *Foster-lane*, one of which goes into a Place called the *Dark-entry*, by *St. Leonard Foster-lane Church-Yard*. *Mould-makers-rents*, an indifferent open Place; out of which are several Passages, as into *New-rents*, *Dean's-court*, and *George-street*. *New-rents*, a handsome Street, which comes out of *St. Martin's-street*; and at the Upper-End was the *Swan Tavern*. *Great Dean's-court*, an open Place, indifferently well built and inhabited; has a Passage into *Moldmakers-rents*, or *Row*, and another into *George-street*. In this Court is another small one, called *Little-Dean's-court*, which is but ordinary. *George-street*, of which there are two; the one leading into *Foster-lane*, and the other into *Round-court*. *St. John's-alley*, ordinary. *Cock-alley* has a narrow Entrance which leads into an open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, indifferent. *Christopher's-alley*, has a Free-Stone Pavement, good; which, at the Upper-End, has a Door into the *Bagnio*. *Four-dove-court*, an open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *King's-head-court*, a handsome Place, well built and inhabited, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Angel-alley*, good, the Upper-End falls into *Butcherhall-lane*. Of this Street, that Part within this Liberty goes no farther than *King's-head-court*; the rest of this Street is in the Ward of *Faringdon Within*.

*Bull-and-mouth-street* goes out of *St. Martin's le Grand*, and runs up to *Butcherhall-lane*; but it has no more in this Ward than a little Westward of the *Bull-and-mouth-inn*, which is large, and well built, and of good Resort by those that bring Bone-Lace, where the Shop-keepers and others come to buy it. The *Fountain Tavern*, commonly called the *Mourning Bush*, which has a Back-Door into *St. Anne's-lane*, is seated near unto *Aldersgate*. And in this Part of *St. Martin's*, is a noted Meeting-House of the Quakers, called the *Bull-and-mouth*, and where they met long before the Fire.

*Aldersgate-street*, very spacious and long, and although the Buildings are old, and not uniform, yet many of them are very good, and well inhabited; and of the principal of them, two are very large, the one formerly called *Dorchester-house*, as being the Seat of the late Marquess of *Dorchester*; and *Peter-house*, as belonging once to the Lord *Peters*, now called *London-house*, having last been the Seat of the Bishop of LONDON. The other *Thanet-house*, which, says an ingenious Author, is a most delightful fine Edifice that declares the masterly Hand of *Inigo Jones*, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Shaftsbury*; an Edifice that deserves a much better Situation, and greater Care in preserving it from the Injuries of Time: But the Politeness of the Town is so far removed from hence, that 'tis hardly possible this Fabrick should be admired as it ought, or kept in suitable Repair: Already it has been converted into a Tavern, and is made to serve other mechanick Uses.

THIS Street runs Northward unto the End of *Barbican* on the East Side, and *Long-lane* on the West, where *Goswel-street* begins. In this Street are a great many Alleys and Courts, and for the describing them, we shall begin at *Al-*

*dersgate*. *Castle Inn*, very large, and of a considerable Resort. In the Yard are several good Houses for private Families: And out of this Yard, is a Passage into *Jewen-street*. *Harrow-court*, small and indifferent. *Cooks Hall*, seated over-against *Little-Britain*. *Greyhound-court*, mean and ordinary. *Cock-and-bottle-court*, poor and ordinary. *Ball-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Golden-lion-court*, well built and inhabited on the North Side, the East Side being open and airy, with Gardens. *Deputies-court*, or *Rose-and-rainbow-court*, ordinary; but there have been, within a few Years, several new Buildings at the farther End of it. *Nettleton-court*, large, but ordinary Buildings. *Maidenhead-court*, large, but indifferently built, with a Passage into *Crowders-well-alley*; from whence one may go into *Jewen-street*, in *Cripplegate Ward*. *George Inn*, formerly the *White Hart Inn*, very large, and convenient for the Reception of Coaches, Waggon, and Travelers. It hath Galleries that lead to the Chambers, as customary in many great Inns. There is in *Thanet-house*, which adjoins to this Inn, a Lace-Chamber of very good Resort for Buyers and Sellers; and the Inn has most of the Trade which formerly did belong to the *George Inn* in *Little-Britain*. *Trinity-court*, open, but indifferently built. *Westmoreland-alley*, or the *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-Stone; the Passage leads through *Westmoreland-court* into *St. Bartholomew's-close*. *Angel-alley*, large, and somewhat narrow towards the Upper-End; where it has a Passage into *Horn-alley*, an open Place, very long, with low Buildings. About the Middle it has a Passage into *Cockpit-yard*, well built, which gives Entrance into *Jewen-street*; and that falls into *Redcross-street*, near *St. Giles's Cripplegate Church*; and this is a Street well built and inhabited: But of this Street there is no more in this Ward than *Cockpit-yard*, the rest and greatest Part being in *Cripplegate Ward*. *Cradle-court*, a handsome open Place, well built, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Black-horse-alley*, but small, and ordinary. *Black-horse-court*, also small. *Half-moon-court*, a little open, but mean. *Half-moon-alley*, but narrow, has a Passage through the *Half-moon Tavern* into *St. Bartholomew's-close*. *Tongue's-court*, small, with old Buildings. *Lauderdale-house*, or *Court*, a large old Building, with a Free-Stone Court before it. *Hare-court*, open for Carts; at the Upper-End it falls into *Paul's-alley*, and so into *Redcross-street*. *Bell Inn*, of good Resort for Waggon with Meal, &c. The *Sun Tavern*, large, and of a good Trade.

*Goswel-street*, begins at *Barbican*, where *Aldersgate-street* ends, and runs up to the *Bars*, in this Ward, and much farther Northward beyond *Old-street*. This Street is broad, but meanly built and inhabited, especially beyond the *Bars*. In this Street, within the *Bars*, are these Courts and Places of Note: *Cock Inn*, has a good Trade, and resorted unto by Waggon that bring Meal, and other Goods. *Devonshire-court*, contains two Courts, one within another, and both but small and ordinary. *Red-lion Inn*, of a good Trade, and has a large Yard for Coach-Houses and Stabling. Through this Yard is a Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and another into *Long-lane*. *Beggars-lane*, an open Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and so to *Smithfield-bars*, and *St. John's-street*, a great Thorough-Fare. *Three Cups Inn*. *White-horse-yard*, a large open Place for Stabling and Coach-Houses, and has in it some Dwelling-Houses. *Vine-yard*, large, but of small Account, having old Houses, and some Part not built. *Fanns-alley*, just without the *Bars*, as to the Entrance, which is broad enough for Carts, and but



but indifferently built and inhabited, the South Side being in this Ward, and the other in the Liberty of St. Giles's Cripplegate. This Alley has a Passage into *Bridgewater-street*, which leads into *Brackley-street*, and so into *Litton-street*, and thence into *Golden-lane*; all Places well built with new Brick Houses, and built on the Ground belonging to the House of the Earl of *Bridgewater*, who resided there before it was all built into Tenements. But all these Streets are in *Cripplegate Ward*.

*Barbican*, a good large Street, comes out of the Upper-End of *Aldersgate-street*, and runs up to *Redcross-street*; a Place of good Trade for Salesmen and Brokers for Apparel, both old and new. The Part of this Street within the Ward is but little, viz. from the Corner next to *Aldersgate-street*, to *White-lion-court* on the North Side; which is but mean, with Houses ready to fall: And *Fox-and-crown-court* on the South Side, which is also but ordinary.

*Long-lane*, so called for its Length, coming out of *Aldersgate-street* against *Barbican*, and falls into *West-smithfield*. A Place also of Note for the Sale of Apparel, Linen, and Upholsters Goods, both Second-hand and New, but chiefly for Old. This Lane has but little in this Ward, especially the South Side; and the North Side takes in the *Red-lion Inn*, already spoken of.

*Little-Britain* comes out of *Aldersgate-street*, by St. Botolph's *Aldersgate Church*, and runs up to the Pump, where it opens into a broad Street, and turning Northward, runs up to *Duck-lane*, having another turning Passage to the *Lame Hospital*, or St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This Street is well built, and much inhabited by Booksellers, especially from the Pump to *Duck-lane*, which is also taken up by Booksellers for old Books.

THE Parish Church of St. Botolph's *Aldersgate*, seated at the End of this Street, next to *Aldersgate-street*, an old Building. This Church

was not burnt in the Fire of LONDON, 1666.

IN this Street of *Little-Britain* are these Courts and Places of Note. The *George Inn*, which has also a Passage into *Aldersgate-street*. *Cross-keys-court*, a Place with good Buildings, and Gardens behind some of them. *Redcross-alley*, a small and ordinary Place. *Carpenters-yard*, an open Place, which has a Passage into *Townditch*, being an open Place belonging to *Christ's Hospital*, which has good Houses on the Side fronting the Hospital. *Pelican-court*, a large Place, with good Houses, well inhabited. At the Upper-End it divides itself into two Courts, and both bear the same Name. On the West Side it has a Passage into *Fryars-court*, which is but small and ordinary. *Fryars-rents*, has a narrow Passage into a small and ordinary Court. *Axe-yard*, or Court, long and narrow, with good Houses at the Upper-End. *Great Mountague-court*, a good handsome Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, well built and inhabited. *Little Mountague-court*, but narrow, with a Free-Stone Pavement.

THERE are to watch at *Aldersgate*, and other Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, the Beadle, and 44 Watchmen. And in the Liberty of St. Martin's le Grand, which is in this Ward, 12. In all 56.

THE Jurymen which are returned by the Wardmote Inquest, are to serve in the several Courts in the *Guildhall*, in the Month of *August*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman and two Deputies, one within the Gate, and one without. Eight Common-Council-Men, eight Constables, nine Scavengers, nineteen Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle.

IT is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, 7*l.* and in the *Exchequer*, 6*l.* 19*s.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Richard Levett*, Esq;

## C H A P. VIII.

### F A R I N G D O N W A R D Within.

ON the South Side of *Aldersgate Ward* lies *Faringdon Ward*, called *infra*, or *within*, for a Difference from another Ward of that Name, which lies without the Walls of the City, and is therefore called *Faringdon extra*. These two Wards (of old Time) were but one, and had also but one Alderman, 'till the 17th of *Richard II.* At which Time the said Ward (for the Greatness thereof) was divided into two, and by Parliament ordered to have two Aldermen, and so it continues 'till this Day. The whole great Ward of *Faringdon*, both *infra* and *extra*, took its Name from *William Farendon*, Goldsmith, Alderman of that Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in the Year 1281, the 9th of *Edward I.* He purchased the Aldermanry of this Ward, as by this Abstract of Deeds may appear.

*Thomas de Arden*, Sonne and Heire to Sir *Ralph Arden*, Knt. granted to *Ralph le Feure*, Citizen of LONDON, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1277, all the Aldermanrie, with the No 42. VOL. I.

Appurtenances, within the City of LONDON, and Suburbs of the same, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, and also without the same Gates; which Aldermanrie, *Ankerinus de Avene* held during his Life, by the Grant of the said *Thomas de Ardena*. To have and to hold unto the said *Ralph*, and to his Heires, freely without all Challenge; yeelding therefore yeerely to the said *Thomas* and his Heires, one Clove (or Slip) of *Gilliflowers*, at the Feast of *Easter*, for all secular Service and Custome, with warrantie unto the said *Ralph le Feure*, and his Heires, against all People, Christians and Jewes, in Consideration of 20 Markes, which the said *Ralph le Feure* did give beforehand, in Name of a Gersum or Fine, to the said *Thomas*, &c. Dated the 5th of *Edward I.*

Witnesse, *G. de Rokesley*, Maior,  
*R. Arrar*, one of the Sheriffs,  
*H. Wales*,  
*P. le Taylor*,  
*T. de Bassing*,  
*J. Horn*,  
*N. Blackthorn*, Alderman of London.



AFTER this, *John le Feure*, Son and Heir to the said *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, and to his Heirs, the said Aldermanry, with the Appurtenances, for the Service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward I.* in the Year of CHRIST 1279. This Aldermanry descended to *Nicholas Farendon*, Son to the said *William*, and to his Heirs. Which *Nicholas Farendon*, also a Goldsmith, was four Times Mayor, and lived many Years after; for *Munday* saith, he has read divers Deeds, whereunto he was a Witness, dated A. D. 1360. He made his Will 1361, which was 53 Years after his first being Mayor, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church* in *Cheap*. So this Ward continued under the Government of *William Farendon*, and *Nicholas* his Son, the Space of fourscore and two Years, and retains their Name unto this present Day.

THIS Ward of *Faringdon* within the Walls is bounded thus; beginning in the East, where the great Cross stood in *West Cheap*; from thence it runs West, on the North Side where the Parish-Church of *St. Peter* stood, which was at the South West Corner of *Wood-street*, to *Gutter-lane*, and down that Lane to *Huggen-lane* on the East Side, and to *Kery-lane* on the West.

THEN again into *Cheapside*, and to *Foster-lane*, and down that Lane, on the East Side, to the North Side of *St. Foster's Church*; and on the West, till over-against the South West Corner of the said Church; from thence down *Forster-lane* and *Noble-street*, is all of *Aldersgate-street Ward*, till you come to the Stone-Wall on the West Side of *Noble-street*; then by the said Wall, down to *Windsor-house*, or *Nevil's-Inn*; and down *Monks-well-street*, on the West Side; and then by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; and the West Side of that same Gate is all of *Faringdon Ward*.

THEN back again into *Cheapside*; and from *Foster-lane* End, to *St. Martin's-lane* End; and from thence through *St. Nicholas Shambles* by *Pentecost-lane*, and *Butchers-alley*, and by *Stinking-lane*, thro' *Newgate-market* to *Newgate*. All which is the North Side of *Faringdon Ward*.

THEN on the South, from against the Place of the great Cross in *Cheap*, West from *Friday-street*, and down that Street, on the East Side, till over-against the North East Corner of *St. Matthew's Church*; and on the West Side, till the South Corner of the said Church.

THEN again along *Cheap* to the *Old Exchange*, and down that Lane, on the East Side, to the Parish-Church of *St. Augustine*; which Church, and one House next adjoining in *Watling-street*, are of this Ward. And then on the West Side of this Lane it ran to the East Arch or Gate by *St. Augustine's Church*, which enter'd the South Church-yard of *St. Paul's*, and which Arch was built by *Nicholas Farendon*, about the Year 1361; and within the Gate, all that was formerly call'd the North Church-yard, was of this Ward.

THEN again into *Cheap*; and from the North End of the *Old Exchange* West, where the North Gate of *St. Paul's Church-yard* stood, up *Pater-noster-row*, to within about twelve Doors of *Ave-mary-lane*; the West Side of which Lane, is of this Ward.

THEN at the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, is *Creed-lane*, the West Side whereof is also of this Ward.

BETWIXT the South End of *Ave-mary-lane*, and the North End of *Creed-lane*, was the coming out of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, on the East; and the High Street, called *Bowyer-Row*, now *Ludgate-street*, on the West, which goes to *Ludgate*, is of this Ward; on the North Side whereof, is

*St. Martin's Church*, and on the South, the Turning into *Black-friars*.

NOW to turn up again to the North End of *Ave-mary-lane*, there is a short Lane, on the West End of it, called *Amen-lane*, or *Amen-corner*.

THEN on the North Side of *Pater-noster-row*, beginning where the Conduit stood, over-against the *Old Exchange Lane* End, and going West by which stood *St. Michael's Church*, at the West End of which was a small Passage thro' toward the North; and at some small Distance, another Passage, which is called *Panier-alley*, and comes out against *St. Martin's le Grand*.

THEN farther West, in *Pater-noster-row*, is *Ivy-lane*, which runs North to where stood the West End of *St. Nicholas Shambles*.

THE West Side of *Warwick-lane* is of this Ward; but the East Side of that, of *Ave-Mary-lane*, and of *Creed-lane*, with the West End of *Pater-noster-row*, are all of *Baynard's-castle Ward*.

TO begin again from the Place of the Conduit by the *Old Exchange*; on the North Side thereof was a large Street that ran up to *Newgate*, the first Part to the *Shambles*, call'd *Bladder-street*. On the Back-side of the *Shambles*, were many Slaughter-houses, and such like belonging to the *Shambles*, and called *Mount-godard-street*. Then were the *Shambles*, and then *Newgate-market*; and so the whole Street on both Sides up to *Newgate*, all of this Ward, which is the farthest Extent of it.

MONUMENTS in this Ward were these:

First, The great Cross in *West Cheap Street*, but in the Ward of *Faringdon*; which Cross was first erected in that Place by *Edward I.*, as before is shewed in *West Cheap Street*.

### The PARISH of St. PETER in CHEAP.

AT the South West Corner of *Woodstreet*, was the Parish of *St. Peter the Apostle*, by the said Cross. *John Sha*, Goldsmith, Mayor, deceased 1503, appointed by his Testament, the said Church and Steeple to be new built of his Goods, with a flat Roof. Notwithstanding, *Thomas Wood*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1491, is accounted a principal Benefactor, because the Roof of the Middle Isle was supported by Images of Woodmen.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Charge of the Parishioners, in the Years of our Lord 1616, and 1617, (the Charge of it amounting to 314 l.) but being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt, but the Parish, by Act of Parliament, annexed to that of *St. Matthew* in *Friday-street*.

### INTERMENTS.

IN the old Church were buried, *Nicholas Farendon*, Mayor; *Richard Hadley*, Grocer, 1492.

*John Palmer*, Fishmonger, 1500.

*William Rus*, Goldsmith, Sheriff, 1429.

*Thomas Atkins*, Esq; 1420.

*John Butler*, Sheriff, 1420.

*Henry Warley*, Alderman, 1524.

Sir *John Munday*, Goldsmith, Mayor, 1527.

*Augustine Hinde*, Clothworker, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1550, whose Monument was remaining in *Stow's Time*, the others gone.

Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Mayor, 1570.

MONU-



MONUMENTS.

Here under this Stone lieth buried the Body of *Augustine Hinde*, Clothworker, Alderman, and late Sheriffe of LONDON. Who deceased the Tenth Day of *August*, Anno Domini 1554.

Here also lieth Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, by whom he had Issue foure Sons and two Daughters. Which Dame *Elizabeth* deceased the 12th Day of *July*, An. Dom. 1569.

God grant us all such Race to run,  
To end in Christ as they have done.

THE Inscriptions, Coats of Arms, and Dates of Burial, belonging to some of these before-mention'd, and others not mention'd, were as follow :

----- *Pur l' alme du Nichole*  
*de Farendone* ----- *pries* -----

His Coat on the Right ; which is a *Fesse Gules*, charged with three *Libberts Heads* erased, *Arg.* The Field, Or, *Semy de Croffes*, *Crofflets*, *Sable*.

Pray for the Soul of *Henry Warlaye*, late Alderman and Goldsmith of LONDON ; and *Julian* his Wife. Which *Henry* deceased the 22d of *August*, Anno Dom. 1424.

Hic jacet *Thomas Atkyns*, Armiger, & *Johanna Uxor* ejus. Qui quidem *Thomas* ob. 15 die Aug. Anno Dom. 1486.

Orate pro animabus *Richardi Hadley*, quondam Civis & Grocer London. & *Margeria Uxor* ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* ob. 21 die Jan. 1492. Et *Dna. Margeria*, ob. primo die Sept. eodem Anno.

*John Palmer*, Fishmonger, ----- and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* died the 27th of *April*, 1513.

UPON a little Brass Monument on a Pillar, the Arms broken out and gone.

*William Dayne*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, and *Margaret* his Wife. Which *William* ob. 29 Sept. 1529. And the said *Margaret* died the 20th Day of the same Month.

Sub hoc Saxo sepeliuntur Cadavera *Thomæ Marshall*, Civis & Salteri Londinens. & *Johannæ Conjugis* ejus. Qui per quadraginta annos matrimonio conjugati sunt. Ille autem ætatis suæ annum ----- Hæc quidem 66 complevit. Hæc vero primum 10 die Oct. Anno a Christo 1560. Ille deinde 5to die Maii, An. Salutis 1561. ex hac vita commigravit. Quorum utrique omnipotens Deus secundum immensam suam misericordiam salutem impertiri dignetur. Amen.

BESIDES, in this Church, antiently were divers Coats of Arms. As, Or, a *Lion Rampant*, *Sable*, holding a *Palm Branch*.

Again, Or, *Semy de Croffes Crofflets*, *Az.* on a *Fesse Gules*, three *Lions Heads* erased, *Arg.*

Again, *Argent*, within a *Bordure Gules*, a *Chevron Sable*, between three *Lozenges*.

Impaled, the Arms of the Company of Goldsmiths, with a Coat bearing *Argent*, a *Fesse Gules*, between three *Sithes Sable*. The Name *Alcock*.

CHARITIES.

THE charitable Gifts to *St. Peter's Cheap* are these :

l. s. d.  
*Sir Lionel Ducket*, payable by } 02 04 04  
the *Mercers*

----- payable by the same 01 05 00  
*Lady Read*, payable by the } 00 03 04  
*Goldsmiths*  
*Mr. Walton*, by the same 00 07 06

No Parsonage-House before the Fire, or since. But there is a Piece of Ground in *Philip-lane*, LONDON, on which, it has been said, were two Houses before the Fire, one for the Minister, and the other for the Benefit of the Poor. The Ground was let for a Timber-Yard from Year to Year, for 6 l. per Ann. One half the Parish agreed the Minister should have, and was accordingly allowed him.

THE long Shop, or narrow Shed incroaching on the Highway before this Church was licensed to be made in the Year 1401, for yielding to the Chamber of LONDON 30 s. 4 d. the Year's Rent, but since 13 s. 4 d. Also the same Shop was let by the Parish for 3 l. at the most, for many Years.

THE Vestry is General.

THE Parish and Ward Officers the same as in *St. Matthew's*, only some more Auditors of Accounts.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN *Faringdon* Ward within.

PART of *Cheapside* ; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Day's-court*, and Part of *Goldsmiths-street*.

IN *Cripplegate* Ward.

PART of *Great Wood-street*, and Part of *Goldsmiths-street*.

IN *Bread-street* Ward.

PART of *Cheapside*.

NUMBER of Houses 68 and a half.

THEN is *Gutter-lane*, originally called *Guthurun's-lane*, from one *Guthurun*, some Time Owner thereof.

THE Inhabitants of this Lane (of old Time) were Goldbeaters, as doth appear by Records in the *Exchequer*. For the *Easterling* Money was appointed to be made of fine Silver, such as Men make into Foyle, and was commonly called Silver of *Guthurun's-lane*, &c. The Embroiderers Hall is in this Lane. *John Throstone*, Embroiderer, then Goldsmith, Sheriff, deceased 1519, gave 40 l. towards the Purchase of this Hall. *Huggen-lane* on the East Side, and *Kery-lane* (called so from one *Kery*) on the West. Then in the High-Street, on the same North Side, is *Sadlers Hall*.

Embroiderers  
Hall.

The PARISH of

St. VEDAST, alias FOSTER.

THEN is *Foster-lane*, so called from *St. Foster's* Church situated on the East Side, near the South End thereof.

*St. Vedast* (to whom this Church is dedicated) was once Bishop of *Arras*, in *Artois*, concerning whom, *Clodoveus*, or *Clovis*, King of *France* (the first Christian King of that Nation) about Ann. Christi 484, going to *St. Remigius*, Bishop of *Rhemes*, took along with him this *Vedast*, a very devout Man, who in their Journey restored a blind Man to his Sight ; the King being come to *Remigius*, was baptized by him, and returning



ing home, left this *Vedast* with *Remigius*, who abiding with him, grew famous for his worthy Deserts and Virtue, being religious and charitable, continually praying and fasting, and pitiful to all that were in Distress. At last, he was so well esteemed by *St. Remigius*, that he ordained him Bishop of *Arras*; this Bishop then going towards his Bishoprick, met two Beggars, the one lame, and the other blind, who begging something of him, he having no Money, with Tears so effectually prayed for them, that he restored instantly, the one to his Sight, the other to his Feet. He afterwards meeting with a cruel Bear among the Ruins of an old demolished Christian Church, at his Command the Bear departed thence into the Wilderness, and never returned thither again, which is the Reason that he is ordinarily pictured with a Bear.

He died under the Reign of *Clotarius*, King of *France*, *Anno Dom.* 566. *Sigebert* says, he died in 570. Of him write *Beda* and others. To shew this Bishop's Worth, says *Ussuardus*, a Pillar of wonderful Brightness shone from Heaven over the House where he lay sick, presaging his Death.

His Festivity is celebrated yearly on the 6th of *February*.

*Stow* says this was a fair Church, new built not many Ages since; and that *Henry Coot*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, deceased in 1539, built *St. Dunstan's Chapel* here. *John Throwstone*, another of the Sheriffs of LONDON, in 1516, gave to the Building of this Church, 100*l.* by his Testament. *John Browne*, Serjeant-Painter, Alderman, deceased in 1532, was a great Benefactor, and was here buried.

HERE was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *Jeffery at Gate*, *Joan* and *Alice*, his Wives, and others.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified in 1614; and at the Chancel End, was added 20 Feet of Ground; which Ground, so to lengthen the Church, was given to the Parish, out of a fair Court then belonging to *Sadlers Hall*.

THIS Church suffered much in the Fire of LONDON, yet not so but that it was afterwards repaired, for the most Part, upon the old Walls, and the Tower and Steeple stood 'till the Year 1694; but being much weakened by the said Fire, it was re-edified, as it now appears, in the Year 1697; and the Pewing and Ornament, by the Direction and Approbation of the Committee chosen by the united Parishes, *Ann. Dom.* 1698.

THIS Church is well built of Stone, the Roof within is flat, covered with Lead, and supported on the South Side with Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, and a Gallery with four Columns of the same Order. There are three Isles, and the Floor is paved with Stone, all of one Height, both Church and Chancel.

As to Ornament. The Roof is adorned with an elliptical Figure, within a Parallellagram environ'd with curious Fret-Work, and the Key-Pieces of the Arches between the Columns, are enriched with Cherubims. There is a handsome Wainscot Gallery at the West End, and the Pews are Oak, wherewith the Walls are wainscotted near nine Feet high. The Pulpit is also of Oak, finely carved and finniere, having Enrichments of Cherubims, Palm-Branches and Fruit; and on the Sound-Board, the Figures of seven Golden Candlesticks, with Wax-Tapers, and as many Stars of eight Rays. On the North Wall the King's Arms are placed, being carved in *Relievo*, with Supporters, Crest, &c. At the West End is a handsome Door-Case of fine Wainscot, adorned with two Pilasters, Architrave, Frieze and Cornice, of the

*Corinthian* Order; and the like on the North Side, near the North West Angle.

THE Altar-Piece is very curious, as well as magnificent; it is adorned below with four Columns, their Entablature and large Compass Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; over which Columns are as many Acroters, whereon are placed on each a Lamp, and a fifth on a small Triangular Pediment there, under which is a *Glory*, in the Form of an equilateral Triangle within a spacious Circle, surrounded with *Cupids*, the uppermost whereof is sounding two Trumpets (and to his right Hand the Figure of an Eye) others holding Palm-Branches, &c. within this Triangle is wrote in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, the Words of *St. John* Chap. i. and Verse 1. the rest of the upper Intercolumns are Mitres, and those below, are the *Decalogue* between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, all very exquisitely written in Gold Characters on Black, between the superior Parts of which Commandments, is a Pelican neatly carved, and the whole has Enrichments of Cherubims, Fruit, Laurel and Palm-Branches, &c. and in a Window above these is painted the King's Arms, and above all, a *Glory*, in the 'Semblance of a Dove, descending within a circular Grappa of Cherubims, all carved and gilt. The Communion-Table is also ornamental, supported by the Figures of four Angels resting, on a Foot-Pace of Marble, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THE Dimensions are, Length 69 Feet, Breadth 51, Altitude about 36, and that of the Tower about 90 Feet, wherein are six Bells to be rung in Peal.

#### INTERMENTS.

THE Persons here buried, beside *Henry Coote*, and *John Throwstone*, before-mention'd, were *John Browne*, Serjeant-Painter, Alderman, deceased 1532. *William Trist*, Sclerar to the King, 1425. *John Standelf* and *John Standelf*, Goldsmiths. *Richard Galder*, 1544. *Agnes*, Wife to *William Milborne*, Chamberlain of LONDON, 1500.

*John Standelf*, Citizen and Goldsmith, gave by Will that Tenement in *Fleet-streer*, after the Death of *John* his Son, to the Rector of *St. John Vedast*, and to the Keepers or Wardens of the Goldsmiths for ever, to find a perpetual Lamp in the Chancel of the Church of *St. Vedast*; and to hold an Anniversary for his Soul, and of *Matilda* his Wife; and to distribute to thirteen Poor of the Goldsmiths Trade, 2*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* to pray for his Soul.

#### MONUMENTS in the Old Church.

ON a fair Stone in the Chancel.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Baby, quondam Capellanus Aurifabrorum London. Qui obiit 3 die Mens. Novemb. An. Dom. 1452. Cujus, &c.

ON a fair Stone by the Communion-Table.

Here lieth buried the Body of *John Lonyson*, Esq; Master of the Mint of *England*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, who most joyfully changed this miserable and wearisome Life, with the Felicity and Happiness of God's Kingdom, in good Religion and godly Charitie, in true Feare and stedfast Faith, with a full Persuasion of Remission in the Blood of *JESUS CHRIST*, the One and Twentieth Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1583, being about the 59th Yeere of his Age.



ON a Monument in the Wall of the South Choir.

Here lieth interred the Body of *Christopher Wase*, late Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, aged 66 Yeeres; and dyed the 22d of *September*, 1605. Who had to Wife *Anne*, the Daughter of *William Prettyman*; and had by her three Sonnes and three Daughters.

Reader, stay,  
and thou shalt know  
What he was  
that here doth sleepe;  
Lodg'd amidst,  
the Stones below;  
Stones that oft  
are seen to weep.  
Gentile was his  
Birth and Breed,  
His Carriage gentle  
much contenting;  
His Word accorded  
with his Deed,  
Sweet his Nature  
soone relenting.  
From above  
he seem'd protected,  
Father dead  
Before his Birth,  
An Orphane, only  
but neglected,  
Yet his Branches  
spread on Earth:  
Earth, that must  
his Bones contain  
Sleeping till Christ's  
Trumpet shall wake them,  
Joyning them  
to Soul againe  
And to Blisse  
eternal take them  
It is not this rude  
and little Heape of Stones,  
Can hold the Fame,  
Although't contains the Bones.  
Light be the Earth,  
and hallowed for thy sake,  
Resting in Peace  
Peace that so oft didst make.

A small Monument in the Wall with a gilt Plate.

Under the Stone, right against this Monument, lie buried the Bodies of *Robert Marsb*, Citizen and Grocer of *LONDON*, and *Florence* his first Wife; by whom he had Issue seven Sonnes. By *Elizabeth*, his second Wife, (left living) he had Issue three Sonnes and a Daughter. He departed this Life the 7th Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1602, after he had lived 65 Yeeres and three Dayes.

A fair plated Stone under the Communion-Table.

Hereunder lyeth buried the Body of Mistris *Martha Prescot*, the Wife of *Alexander Prescot*, Citizen and Alderman of *LONDON*; whose Soule the Lord took to his Mercy the 26th Day of *Novemb.* 1616. When she had lived a married Life just 23 Yeeres that Day; and 40 Yeeres, 2 Moneths, 3 Weekes, and odde Dayes, from the Time of her Birth. She had Issue by her said Husband, six Sonnes and five Daughters; and her youngest of all, being a Daughter, named *Elizabeth*, lyeth hereunder interred, in the same Grave on the same Day of Burial with the said Mother.

VOL. I.

A fair plated Grave-stone in the Middle Isle.

Lord of thine infinite  
Grace and Pitie,  
Have Mercy on me  
*Agnes*, some Time the Wife  
Of *William Milborne*  
Chamberlain of this Citie,  
Which took my Passage  
from this wretched Life,  
The Yeere of Grace,  
one thousand five hundred and five;  
The twelfth Day of *July*,  
no longer was my Space;  
It pleased then my Lord  
to call me to his Grace.  
Now ye that are living,  
and see this Picture,  
Pray for me here  
while ye have Time and Space,  
That God of his Goodnesse  
would me assure,  
In his everlasting Mansion  
to have a Place.

Here lyes the Bodies of *Laurence Hawes*, Citizen and Fishmonger of *LONDON*, about 63 Years of Age. And of *Ursula* his Wife, the Daughter of *John Henrick*, of *Leicester*, Esq; 82 Years of Age. They had Issue together four Sons and two Daughters, *Edward*, *George*, *Humphry*, *John*; *Dorothy* and *Thomasin*. He deceased the 10th of *April*, 1588; and she died the 24th of *November*, 1614.

#### Late MONUMENTS.

PERSONS that have been buried in *St. Vedast's* Church since the Re-building, or have Monuments there, are these:

##### In the CHANCEL.

*William Fuller*, D. D. some Time Vicar of *St. Giles Cripplegate*, and Dean of *Durham*, deceased 1659. One that suffer'd Imprisonment, and great Indignities, for his Loyalty in the Times of Rebellion.

*Mr. Hall's* Monument is on the same Pillar fronting Westward, containing this Inscription:

##### M. S.

Near this Stone lies the Body of *William Hall*, late of this Parish, Goldsmith, 5th Son of *Francis Hall* of *Newsham*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, Esq; He discharged the Office of Common-Council-Man of *Goldsmiths-row* Precinct 20 Years, and Deputy of this Ward 11, with all Fidelity. He was unalterably loyal to his Sovereign, and constant in the Religion of the Church of *England*, in the most rebellious and factious Times generous to his Friends, just in his Commerce, charitable to the Poor, and a worthy and useful Member of this Honourable City. He died in the 75th Year of his Age, on the 12th of *September*, *An. Dom.* 1680.

ARMS: *Argent*, a Chevron engrailed between three *Talbots* Heads, erased *Sable* on a Chief of the Second; three *Mullets* of the First; quartered with *Sable*; three Combs *Argent*, and a *Talbot's* Head *Sable* for the Crest.

*Mary*, late Wife of *John Davenport*, and Daughter to *John Hacket*, late Lord Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; she died in Childbed, *May* the 1st, 1672, and, for her virtuous Life, worthy of Memory. Her Monument is adorned with two Columns, and their Entablature of black



black and white Marble, enriched with Finals, &c. near the South East Angle of the Church.

ARMS: *Argent, a Chevron between three Cross Crosslets, fitchee Sable.*

*John Davenport*, late of *Datchet*, in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. and *Catharine*, his Wife, who was Daughter of *John Miles* of *Cuddington*, in the County of *Huntington*, Gent. They lived most virtuously together 53 Years, and had Issue three Sons and two Daughters; he died Dec. 23, 1683, aged 89, and she died the 20th of *August*, 1679, aged 72; he was a Benefactor to the Poor of *St. Michael le Quern*, where he had formerly lived 44 Years.

*The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance.*

ARMS as the last, impaled with *Ermin*, a *Ferdmoline* pierced *Sable*, a *Chief Vert*, as appears on a white Marble Monument, a little Westward from the last, on the South Side of the Church.

*Robert South*, Goldsmith, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Goffon*; he died October 1624, and she Sept. 1663.

ARMS: *Argent, two Bars, Gules in Chief, a Mullet pierced Sable, with a Crescent for a Difference, impaled with Sable, a Unicorn's Head erased, Or, quartered with Ermin.* This appears on a Monument a little Westward from the last.

*Sir John Johnson*, his Monument is a little farther Westward, of white and veined Marble, very neat and curious, adorned with two Pilasters, Entablature and arched Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, enriched with two Finals, a Mantling (edged with Gold, in Imitation of Fringe) with two Lamps; and an Urn adorned with two Trumpets of Fame; also Palm and Laurel Branches, and inscribed thus in Gold Characters:

NEAR this Place rests the Body of *Sir John Johnson*, Knt. and Alderman of this City, a Man of publick and private Virtues, manifested in all the different Stations and Capacities of Life, to which Divine Providence raised him.

A Friend he was to every one, but chiefly to those who most needed his Friendship, the Poor of the several Hospitals of this City, who owed very much to his Bounty, and also to his Care, in prudently directing and applying the Charity of other Men, in which Service he was indefatigable.

DOUBTLESS he is now blessed in his Deeds, by the great Pattern, Teacher and Rewarder of Charity, *Christ Jesus*, in whom he meekly slept the 5th of October 1698, *Ætatis sue* 59.

ARMS: *Argent, a Pheon Sable between three Muscles, Gules; impaled with Argent, a Bend fusily Sable, between two Cross Crosslets fitchee, Gules, Crest, a Boar's Head, couped Erminois.*

FLAT Stones in the Chancel, for *Grace Yates*, Wife of *Joseph Yates*, 1673. *Anne* and *Elizabeth Hall*, Children of *Thomas Hall*, Goldsmith, 1678, and 1680.

*William*, Son of *William Brown*, of the Parish of *St. Michael Quern*, 1683.

*Elizabeth Smith*, Wife of *Kenelm Smith*, 1680. Also *Kenelm*, their eldest Son. And *Kenelm*, Husband of *Elizabeth*, 1692.

*George Hill*, Goldsmith, and five Children.

*James Goodier*, 1700.

*Rhoda*, Daughter of *John* and *Elizabeth Everett*, 1702.

A mural Monument over the Vestry Door.

To the Memory of *Mrs. Mary Wakefield*, who died the 17th of *July*, 1715, aged 64.

THIS Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was united to that of *St. Michael at Quern*.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and is one of his Peculiars; the other in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who present alternately. The Value of the united Parishes, 160 l. per An. rated in the King's Books, 55 l. 16 s. together.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Isaac Maddox*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Waite*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, about 11 in the Morning; no Organ.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
7 Auditors of Accounts.	2 Common-Council-Men.
2 Church-wardens.	2 Constables.
	2 Inquests.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cheapside*, *Cowpers-court*, *Half-moon-court*; Part of *Foster-lane*; Part of *Gutter-lane*, *Mitre-court*, *Stone-court*, *Three-daggers-court*; Part of *Old-change*; Part of *Purse-court*, and *Dey's-court*.

NUMBER of Houses, 132.

IN antient Time there was a Stone Wall, which inclosed a Garden-Plat before the Wall of the City, on the West Side of *Noble-street*, and was of this *Faringdon* Ward. This Garden-Plat, containing 95 Ells in Length, nine Ells and an half in Breadth, was by *Adam de Burie*, Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens of LONDON, let to *John de Nevel*, Lord of *Raby*, *Radulph* and *Thomas*, his Sons, for 60 Years, paying 6 s. 8 d. the Year; dated the 48th of *Edward III.* Having in a Seal pendant on the one Side, the Figure of a walled City, and of *St. Paul*; a Sword in his Right Hand, and in his Left a Banner; three Leopards about that Seal: On the same Side written, *Sigillum Baronum Londoniarum*. On the other Side, the like Figure of a City, a Bishop sitting on an Arch, the Inscription, *Me: que: te: peperis: ne: Cesset: Thoma: tueri.*

THUS much for the Barons of LONDON their common Seal at that Time.

AT the North End of this Garden-Plat was a large House, built of Stone and Timber, which *Stow* says was, in his Time, called the Lord *Windsor's* House, but of old Time belonging to the *Nevels*, as in the 19th of *Richard II.* it was found by Inquisition of a Jury, that *Elizabeth Nevel* died, seized of a great Messuage in the Parish of *St. Olave* in *Monks-well-street* in LONDON, holden of the King in free Burgage; which she held of the Gift of *John Nevel* of *Raby*, her Husband; and that *John*



*Latimer* was next Son and Heir to the said *Elizabeth*.

THIS House was called *Nevel's Inn*, and possessed by that Noble Family to the Time of *Henry VI.* In the 4th of whose Reign, *Ralph Nevel*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, died, seized of that Messuage in the Parish of *St. Olave*, in *Faringdon Ward*, LONDON; and the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Jane*, his Wife. And of another Messuage called *Le Erbor*, in *Dowgate Ward*; both held in Burgage, as the City of LONDON was held.

IN this Street, on the West Side thereof, is Barber-Surgeons Hall, already mentioned.

AT the North Corner of this Street, on the same Side, was some Time an Hermitage, or Chapel of *St. James*, called *In-the-wall*, near *Cripplegate*. It belonged to the Abbey and Convent of *Garadon*, as appears by a Record the 27th of *Edward I.* and also by a Record the 16th of *Edward III.* *William de Lion* was Hermit there; and the Abbey and Convent of *Garadon* found two Chaplains, *Cistercian* Monks of their House, in this Hermitage: One of them for *Amor de Valence*, Earl of *Pembrook*; and *Mary de Saint Paul*, his Countess.

OF these Monks, and of a Well pertaining to them, the Street took that Name, and is called *Monks-well-street*. This Hermitage, with the Appurtenances, was, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* purchased from the said King, by *William Lambe*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON. He deceased in the Year 1577, and then gave it to the Clothworkers of LONDON; with other Tenements, to the Value of 50 *l.* the Year; to the Intent they shall hire a Minister to say divine Service there.

TO come again to the High-Street of *Cheapside*, from *Foster-lane* End to *St. Martin's*, and so on; there was antiently on the North Side of *Shambles*, a Lane, called *Pentecost-lane*, containing divers Slaughter-Houses for the Butchers, and here was, at that Time, the Butchers Hall.

### The PARISH of St. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES.

NEAR this was the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas*, from which the Flesh-Market took its Name, and was called *St. Nicholas Shambles*.

THERE was then a Lane or Passage from *Vedast-lane*, now *Foster-lane*, to Great *St. Martin's*-Church on one Part, and to this Church of *St. Nicholas Shambles* on the other. But one *William de Luda*, some Time Dean of *St. Martin's*, stopped it up. Whereupon, at an Inquisition made in *Edward II.*'s Reign, for Purprestures and Annoyances in the City, the King's Justices sitting at the *Tower*, the Jury presented this; and that it was to the Damage of the King and the Commonalty of the City. But *Richard de Ellesfield*, then Dean of *St. Martin's*, came and shewed, that he held the said Lane stopped up, by Vertue of a Licence from King *Edward I.* and that by Letters Patents, which he produced.

THIS Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was by *Henry VIII.* given to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, towards the Maintenance of the new Parish-Church, then to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the *Grey-fryars*; so was this Church dissolved and pulled down. In place whereof, and of the Church-Yard, many fair Houses were built, in a Court

with a Well, &c. in the Middle whereof the Church stood.

THEN was *Stinking-lane*, formerly so called, or *Chick-lane*, at the East End of the *Gray-fryars* Church. It is now called by the Name of *Butchers-hall-lane*, the Butches Hall having been there.

IN the 3d of *Richard II.* Motion was made, that no Butcher should kill any Flesh within LONDON, but at *Knightsbridge*, or such like distant Place from the Walls of the City.

THIS was but the renewing of a Command strictly given by King *Edward III.* in the 25th of his Reign, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon a great Contagion in the City: which was thought to have been occasioned by the Stink of slain Beasts within, or near the City. The King's Letter will explain this Matter more at large, and that confirmed, as it seems, in Parliament.

**R**EX Maiori, &c. *Quia per maculationem grossarum bestiarum, &c. i. e.* Because by Reason of killing great Beasts, &c. from whose putrified Blood running down the Streets, and the Bowels cast into the *Thames*, the Air in the City is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and most filthy Stinks proceed, Sickneses and many other Evils have happened to such as have Abode in the said City, or have resorted to it; and greater Dangers are feared to fall out for the Time to come, unless Remedy be presently made against it; we, willing to prevent such Danger, and to prevent, as much as in us lies, for the Honesty of the said City, and the Safety of our People, by the Consent of our Council, in our present Parliament, have ordained, That all Bulls, Oxen, Hogs, and other gross Creatures, to be slain for the Sustentation of the said City, to be led as far as the Town of *Stretford*, (i. e. *Stretford le Bow*) on one Part of LONDON, and the Town of *Knightsbrugg* on the other, and there, and not on this Side, be slain, and that their Bowels be there cleansed; and being so cleansed, to be brought, together with the Flesh, to the said City to be sold. And if any Butcher shall presume any Thing rashly against this Ordinance, let him incur Forfeiture of the Flesh of the Creatures, which he hath caused to be slain on this Side the said Towns, and the Punishment of Imprisonment for one Year. This Ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all Butchers doing otherwise, to be chastised and punished according to the Form of the Ordinance aforesaid. Witness, the King at *Westminster*, the 25th of February.

### The PARISH of CHRIST CHURCH.

AND then the late dissolved Church of *Grey-fryars*, (called also *Fryars-minors* within *Newgate*) the Original whereof was thus:

#### The GREY-FRYARS.

THE first of this Order of Fryars in England, nine in Number, arrived at *Dover*, and of *Italy*, in the Year 1224, the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Henry III.* being of the Order of the *Franciscans*, or Fryar Minors. Five of them, being Priests, remained at *Canterbury*; the other four, being Laymen, came to LONDON, and were lodged at the *Preaching-fryars* in *Oldboorn*, for the Space of 15 Days; and then they



they hired a House in *Cornhill*, of *John Trevers*, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON. They built there little Cells, wherein they inhabited. But shortly after, the Devotion of the Citizens towards them, and the Number of the Fryars so increased, that they were by the Citizens removed to a Place in *St. Nicholas Shambles*, which *John Ewin*, Mercer, purchasing a void Piece of Ground, appropriated to the Commonalty, to the Use of these said Fryars; and himself became a Lay-Brother amongst them, about the Year 1225.

DIVERS Citizens seemed herein to join with the said *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings.

*William Joyner*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1239, built the Choir, which cost him 200 l. Sterling; which Choir made Part of the Chancel.

*Henry Walleis*, who was likewise Lord Mayor of LONDON, built the Body of the Church, which afterwards was pulled down and rebuilt.

*Mr. Walter Potter*, Alderman, the Chapter-House, and gave divers Vessels of Brass for the Kitchen Service: Building Places also for sick Persons, and other Offices besides.

*Thomas Pelcham* built the Vestry-House.

*George Rokefley*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, built their Dorters and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

*Bartholomew of the Castel* made the Refectory.

*Peter de Helyland* built the Infirmary, and divers Places for diseased Persons.

*Bevis Bond*, King of Heraults, the Study.

*Margaret*, Queen, second Wife to *Edw. I.* began the Choir of their Church in the Year 1306; to the Building whereof, in her Life-Time, she gave 2000 Marks, and 100 Marks by her Testament.

*John Britaine*, Earl of *Richmond*, built the Body of the Church, to the Charges of 300 l. and gave many rich Jewels and Ornaments to be used in the same.

*Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, 70 l.

*Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, bestowed 20 great Beams out of his Forest of *Tunbridge*, and 20 l. Sterling.

*Lady Helianor le Spencer*, *Lady Elizabeth de Brugh*, Sister to *Gilbert de Clare*, gave Sums of Money; and so did divers Citizens, as *Arnold de Tolinea*, 100 l.

*Robert Baron Lisle*, who became a Friar there, 300 l.

*Bartholomew de Almaine*, 50 l.

ALSO *Philippe*, Queen, Wife to *Edward III.* gave 62 l.

*Isabel*, Queen, Mother to *Edward III.* gave 70 l. And so the Work was done within the Space of 21 Years, 1327.

THIS Church, thus furnished with Windows, made at the Charge of divers Persons, the Lady *Margaret Segrave*, Countess of *Norfolk*, bore the Charges of making the Stalls in the Choir, to the Value of 350 Marks, about the Year 1380. *Richard Whittington*, in the Year 1429, founded the Library, which was in Length 129 Feet, and in Breadth 31, all ceiled with Wainscot; having 28 Desks, and eight double Settles of Wainscot. Which (in the next Year following,) was altogether finished in building; and within three Years after furnished with Books, to the Charges of 556 l. 10 s. whereof *Richard Whittington* bore 400 l. the rest was born by *Dr. Thomas Winchelsey*, a Fryar there. And for the writing out of *D. Nicolas de Lira* his Works, in two Volumes, to be chained there, 100 Marks, &c.

THE Ceiling of the Choir, at divers Mens

Expence, 200 Marks, and the Painting 50 Marks. Their Conduit-Head and Water-Course was given them by *William Taylor*, Taylor to *Hen. III.* &c.

THIS whole Church contained in Length three hundred Feet, in Breadth eighty nine Feet, and in Height from the Ground to the Roof, sixty four Feet and two Inches, &c. It was consecrated 1325, and at the general Suppression, was valued at 32 l. 19 s. surrendered the 12th of *November*, 1538, the 30th of *Hen. VIII.* the Ornament and Goods being taken to the King's Use. The Church was shut up for a Time, and used as a Store-House of Goods, taken as Prizes from the *French*. But in the Year 1546, on the 3d of *January*, it was again set open. On which Day preached at *St. Paul's-Cross*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter*; where he declared the King's Gift thereof to the City, for the relieving of the Poor.

WHICH Gift was by Patent of *St. Bartholomew's* Spittal in *Smithfield*, valued at 305 l. 6 s. and 7 d. and surrendered to the King, of the said Church of the *Grey-fryars*, and of two Parish-Churches; the one of *St. Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of *St. Ewin's* in *Newgate-market*; which were to be made one Parish-Church in the said Fryars Church. And in Lands, he gave for the Maintenance of the said Church, with Divine Service, Reparations, &c. 500 Marks by Year for ever.

THE 13th of *January*, the 38th of *Hen. VIII.* an Agreement was made betwixt the King and the Mayor, and Commonalty of LONDON, dated the 27th of *December*. By which the said *Grey-fryars* Church, with all the Edifices and Ground, the Frairy, the Library, the Dorter, and Chapter-House, the great Cloister and lesser: Tenements, Gardens, and vacant Grounds; Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, the Church of the same; the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the same Hospital, with all the Messuages, Tenements and Appurtenances; the Parishes of *St. Nicholas* and of *St. Ewin*, and so much of *St. Sepulchre's* Parish as is within the Gate, called *Newgate*, were made one Parish-Church in the *Grey-fryars* Church, and called *Christ's Church*, founded by King *Henry VIII.*

THE Vicar of *Christ's Church* was to have 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. the Year. The Vicar of *St. Bartholomew* 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Visitor of *Newgate*, being a Priest, 10 l. And other five Priests in *Christ's Church*, ministering the Sacraments and Sacramentals, the five Priests to have 8 l. a-piece. Two Clerks, 6 l. each. A Sexton, 4 l. Moreover, he gave to them the Hospital of *Bethlem*, with the Laver of Brass in the Cloister, by Estimation 18 Feet in Length; and the Water-Course of Lead, to the Fryar-House belonging, containing by Estimation in Length, 18 Acres.

IN this *Grey-fryars* there was a stinking Dungeon, of what Antiquity is uncertain: But in Queen *Mary's* Time, they put in here such as were Vagabonds and idle Persons. The Porter of this Dungeon was one *Ninian*. Here *Thomas Green*, Servant to *John Wayland* the Printer, was brought; and after some Time whipped grievously, having the Correction of Thieves and Vagabonds, for a Book called *Antichrist*, that he had assisted at the Printing of.

IN the Year 1552, began the preparing of the *Grey-fryars* House for the poor fatherless Children; and in *November* they were taken in to the Number of almost 400, as has been already mentioned, with other Matters relating to this Hospital, in *Book I. Chap. XIV.*



Dr. Ridley, then Bishop of LONDON, came and preached before the King's Majesty at *Westminster*. In which Sermon, he made a fruitful and godly Exhortation to the Rich, to be merciful unto the Poor; and also to move such as were in Authority, to travel by some charitable Way and Means to comfort and relieve them. Whereupon, the King's Majesty, (being a Prince of such Towardness and Virtue for his Years, as *England* before never brought forth; and being also so well retained and brought up in all godly Knowledge, as well by his dear Uncle the Protector, as also by his virtuous Schoolmasters) was so careful of the good Government of the Realm, and chiefly to do and prefer such Things as most especially touched the Honour of Almighty God; and understanding, that a great Number of poor People did swarm in this Realm, and chiefly in the City of LONDON, and that no good Order was taken for them; did suddenly, and of himself, send to the said Bishop, as soon as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, until that he had spoken with him. And this was the very Report of the said Bishop Ridley; who (according to the King's Command) gave his Attendance. And as soon as the King's Majesty was at Leisure, he called for him, and caused him to come to him in a great Gallery at *Westminster*, where (to his Knowledge, and the King likewise told him so) there was present no more Persons than they two; and therefore made him sit down in one Chair, and he himself in another, which (as it seemed) were, before the coming of the Bishop, there purposely set; and forced the Bishop, against his Will, to be covered, and then entered into Conversation with him in this Manner:

FIRST giving him hearty Thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation; he therein rehearsed such special Things as he had noted, and that so many, that the Bishop said:

*Truly, truly, (for that commonly was his Oath) I could never have thought that Excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him.*

At last the King's Majesty much commended him for his Exhortation for the Relief of the Poor.

*But, my Lord (quoth he) you willed such as are in Authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some good Order for their Relief. Wherein, I think you mean me, for I am in the highest Place; and therefore am the first that must make Answer unto God for my Negligence, if I should not be careful therein; knowing it to be the express Commandment of Almighty God, to have Compassion of his poor and needy Members, for whom we must make an Account unto him. And truly, my Lord, I am (before all Things else) most willing to travel that Way; and I doubting nothing of your long and approved Wisdom and Learning, who having such good Zeal, as wisheth Help unto them; but also that you have had some Conference with others, what Ways are best to be taken therein, the which I am desirous to understand; and therefore I pray you to say your Mind.*

THE Bishop thinking least of that Matter, and being amazed to hear the Wisdom and earnest Zeal of the King, was (as he said himself) so astonished, that he could not tell what to say: But after some Pause, said, That he thought (at this present) for some Enterance to be had, it were good to practise with the City of LONDON; because the Number of the Poor there are very great, and the Citizens also are many and wise, and he doubted not, but that they were also both pitiful and merciful;

VOL. I.

as the Mayor and his Brethren, and other the Worshipful of the said City. And that if it would please the King's Majesty to direct his gracious Letters to the Mayor of LONDON, willing him to call in such as Assistants as he should think meet, to consult of this Matter, for some Order to be taken therein; he doubted not but Good would follow thereon. And he himself promised the King to be one himself, that should earnestly travel therein.

THE King, forthwith, not only granted his Letter, but made the Bishop tarry 'till the same was written, and his Hand and Signet set thereto; and commanded the Bishop, not only to deliver the said Letter himself, but also to signify to the Mayor, that it was the King's especial Request, and express Commandment, that the Mayor should therein travel; and so soon as he might conveniently, give him Knowledge, how far he had proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyful of the having of this Letter, and that now he had an Occasion to travel in so good a Matter, wherein he was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased and delighted him. Wherefore the same Night he came to the Mayor of LONDON, who was then Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Knt. and delivered the King's Letter; and shewed his Message with Effect.

The Lord Mayor not only joyfully received this Letter, but with all Speed agreed to set forward the Matter, for he also favoured it very much; and the next Day, being *Monday*, he desired the Bishop of LONDON, to dine with him; and against that Time the Mayor promised to send for such Men as he thought fittest to talk of this Matter, and so he did. He sent first for two Aldermen and six Commoners, and afterwards more were appointed, to the Number of 24. In the End, after sundry Meetings, (for by the Means and good Diligence of the Bishop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Book they had devised, wherein, first, they considered on nine special Kinds and Sorts of poor People, and those they brought into these three Degrees:

#### *Three Degrees of Poor,*

1. The Poor by Impotency.
2. Poor by Casualty.
3. Thriftless Poor.

I. The Poor by Impotency, are also divided into three Kinds; that is to say;

1. The fatherless poor Man's Child.
2. The Aged, Blind, and Lame.
3. The diseased Person by Leprosy, Dropsy, &c.

II. The Poor by Casualty, are likewise of three Kinds; that is to say;

1. The wounded Soldier.
2. The decayed Householder.
3. The visited with any grievous Disease.

III. The Thriftless Poor are three Kinds, in like Manner; that is to say;

1. The Rioter, that consumeth all.
2. The Vagabond; that will abide in no Place.
3. The idle Person, as Strumpets, and others.

FOR these Sorts of Poor, three several Houses were provided: First, for the Innocent and Fatherless, which is the Beggar's Child, and is, indeed, the Seed and Breeder of Beggary; they provided



provided the House that was the late *Grey-fryars* in LONDON; and called it by the Name of *Christ's Hospital*; where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of GOD, and some virtuous Exercises, to the Overthrow of Beggary.

FOR the second Degree, was provided the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *St. Bartholomew* in *West-smithfield*. Where are continually, at least, 200 diseased Persons; which are not only there lodged and cured, but also fed and nourished.

FOR the third Degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet is chastised, and compelled to Labour, to the Overthrow of the vicious Life and Idleness.

THEY provided also for the honest decayed Householder, that he should be relieved at Home, at his own House, and in the Parish where he dwelt, by a weekly Relief and Pension. And in like Manner they provided for the Lazer, to keep him out of the City, from clapping of Dishes and ringing of Bells, to the great Trouble of Citizens, and also to the dangerous Infection of many; that they should be relieved at Home, at their Houses, by several Pensions.

NOW, after this good Order taken, and the Citizens, (by such Means as were devised) willing to further the same, the Report thereof was made to the King's Majesty; and his Grace (for the Advancement thereof) was not only willing to grant such as should be Overseers and Governors of the said Houses, a Corporation, and Authority for the Government of them; but also required that he might be accounted as the chief Founder and Patron thereof.

AND for the Furtherance of the said Work, and continual Maintenance of the same, he, of his meer Mercy and Goodness granted, that whereas before, certain Lands were given to the maintaining of the House at the *Savoy*, founded by King *Henry VII.* for the Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers; and that the same was now made but a Lodging for Loiterers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all Day in the Fields, and at Night were harboured there; the which was rather a Maintenance of Beggary, than any Relief to the Poor, gave the same Lands, being first surrendered by the Master and Fellows there, (which Lands were of the yearly Value of 600 *l.*) unto the City of LONDON, for the Maintenance of the Foundation aforesaid.

AND for a further Relief, a Petition being made to the King's Majesty, for a Licence to take in Mortmain, or otherwise, without Licence, Lands to a certain yearly Value; and a Space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what Sum it would please him. He looking on the void Place, called for Pen and Ink, and with his own Hand wrote this Sum, 4000 *Marks by the Year*; and then said, in the hearing of his Council, *Lord, I yield thee most hearty Thanks, that thou hast given me Life thus long, to finish this Work to the Glory of thy Name.* After which Foundation established, he lived not above two Days: Whose Life would have been wished equal to the Patriarchs, if it had pleased GOD so to have prolonged it.

BY Example of the charitable Act of this virtuous young King, Sir *William Chester*, Kt. and Alderman of LONDON, and *John Calthrop*, Citizen and Draper of the same City, at their own proper Costs and Charges, made the Brick Walls, and Way on the Back-Side, which leads from the said new Hospital to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*; and also covered and vaulted the *Town-ditch*, from *Aldersgate* to *Newgate*, which before was very noisome and contagious to the said Hospital.

## The PARISH of

## CHRIST CHURCH.

*CHRIST Church*, now so called, being dedicated to our Blessed Saviour *CHRIST*, a Word signifying *Anointed*. He was King, Priest, and Prophet, in whom alone are fulfilled all the Predictions of the true *Messiah*. He was born about *Anno Mundi* 4000, at *Bethlehem* in *Judea*, in *Syria* in *Asia*, whence it was called the *Holy Land*, of which *Judea Herod* was then King; and *Cyrenius*, the Roman Governor of *Syria*, under the Emperor *Augustus Caesar*. His Birth was of the Virgin *Mary* (attended by Angels, who sung *Gloria in Excelsis*) having conceived by the Power of the *Holy Ghost*, and Man. It was about 33 Years from his Birth to his Death; the first 30 whereof he lived in a private Life, and in the last three Years he published his Gospel, confirming the same by Miracles, so surprizingly and unusually circumstantiated, as far exceeded those of the Patriarchs and Prophets who went before him, and of the Apostles and Disciples that lived after him, plainly shewing him to be no less than GOD; then he was crucified on Mount *Calvary*, a Death in those Days inflicted only on the most notorious Malefactors among the *Jews*. And the third Day after his Death he raised himself to Life, and lived on Earth 40 Days, doing many Miracles, foretelling his Disciples what should happen to them, instructing them how to behave themselves, and comforting them with the Promise of the *Holy Ghost*; and then, in their Presence, as he was Blessing them, he was taken up from the Mount of *Olives* into Heaven, from whence (they were immediately told) he should come again. After his Ascension, he sent the *Holy Ghost*, as he had promised, which enabled his Apostles, not only to preach in several Languages, but to cure divers Diseases, and do many Miracles, to vouch the Truth of what they said.

BEFORE the Dissolution of the Religious Houses this was the Church of the *Grey-fryars*, or *Franciscans*, which was then very large, containing in Length 300 Feet, in Breadth 89, in Height 64 Feet two Inches. Mr. *Weaver* tells us, that it was honoured with the Sepulture of four Queens, four Dutcheffes, four Countesses, one Duke, two Earls, eight Barons, and about 35 Knights, of which more hereafter.

THIS magnificent Church suffered with others in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, being burnt down, since which Time the Choir, or East End thereof, is only rebuilt, and is made the Parochial-Church for the Inhabitants of this and the Parish of *St. Leonard Foster-lane*, which is annexed to it by Act of Parliament.

THE new Church is built of Stone, very strong, spacious and beautiful, with Buttresses on the Outside, and adorned with Acroters, Pine-Apples, Pediments, &c.

THE Roof is covered with Lead; and here is a new Spire, finished *Anno* 1704, which is likewise of fine Stone, adorned with Vases, &c. The Dimensions of all, see a little farther. The Roof of the Nave of the Church within is camberated, and that of the two Side Isles is flat; the first supported by 10 solid Pillars of the *Composite* Order, the others by as many Pilasters of the same Order.

THE Church is ornamental and pleasant; the Inside of the Roof, and uppermost Windows, are embellished



embellished with Cartouches; Cherubims, &c. of Fret-Work.

It is wainscotted with right Oak round the Church, eight Feet high, and the Columns nine Feet: And here are also curious large Wainscot Galleries on the North West and South Sides.

THE Pulpit is of the same Wood finely finnier'd; and especially the Carving is curious, where on one small Pannel is done our Saviour and his 12 Apostles, at the last Supper; and on the other, the four Evangelists, all in *Basso Relievo*. There is also a spacious Wainscot inner Door-case at the West End of the Church; and a neat Marble Font and Wooden Cover, the first adorned with Cherubims, the latter with an Angel carved.

THE Altar-Piece is spacious, of right Wainscot well carved, of the *Corinthian* Order. To the North End of the Communion-Table are two Columns, with their Entablature and arched Pediment, at each End of which is a Lamp, and in the Middle a Pine-apple standing on Acroters: And the like Columns, &c. to the South End of the said Table. The Intercolumns are three fine Pannels, the largest of which (being in the Middle) is finnier'd and checquer'd, and they are each surrounded with Frames neatly carved, and the whole adorned with Festoons, Fruit, Leaves, Corn-Ears, &c. over which is in Fret-work, Pedroits, Cartouches, Cherubims, Shields, Palm-Branches, the King's Arms, &c. all inclosed with handsome Rail and Ballister, and the Floor within paved with Black and White Marble.

THE Organ-Case is likewise beautiful, adorned with Frames, &c. carved in Wainscot.

THE Length of the Church is 114 Feet, Breadth 81, and Height 38; and the Altitude of the Steeple (which consists of a Tower and Spire) is (as observed by a Quadrant) about 153 Feet, wherein are two Bells.

*The MONUMENTS in the old Church were these:*

FIRST in the Choir before the Altar, the Monument of the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Philip*, King of *France*; and Wife to *Edward I*, Foundress of this Church, 1317.

IN the Midst of a Tomb of Alabaster, Queen *Isabel*, Wife to *Edward II*, Daughter to *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*, 1358; and under her Breast lieth the Heart of her Husband.

*Joan* of the *Tower*, Queen of *Scots*, Wife to *Edward Bruce*, Daughter to *Edward II*, died in *Hertford-castle*, and was buried by *Isabel* her Mother, 1362.

IN the Lamp lieth *Sir William Fitzwarren*, Baron, and *Isabel*, his Wife, some Time Queen of the *Isle of Man*.

AT the Head of Queen *Margaret* lieth *Isabel*, first Daughter to *Edward III*, wedded to the Lord *Couse* of *France*, after created Earl of *Bedford*.

*Eleanor*, Wife to *John Duke of Britain*.

IN an Arch in the Wall, before the End of the Altar, lieth *Beatrix*, Dutcheß of *Britain*, Daughter to *Henry III*.

And *Eleanor*, Dutcheß of *Buckingham*, 1530. This Lady bequeathed her Heart to be buried in the *Grey-fryars Church* in *LONDON*, and her Body, in the *White-fryars Church* in *Bristol*.

*Sir Robert Lisle*, Baron; the Lady *Lisle*, and *Margaret de Rivers*, Countess of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

THE Heart of *Peter Mountford* lieth at the Head of the aforesaid Countess. And the Heart of the Lady *Jane de Serre*, Wife of *Guy de Salines*.

AT the Head of *Rob. Lisle* lieth the Heart of the Lady *Isabel de Averno*.

*Jone de Fenys*, and *Isabel* her Sister.

AT the Right Side, the Lady *Enforme de Pysans*.

THE Lady *Beatrix Brabazon*, lieth by her.

*Gregory Rokysle*, Mayor, 1282, by her.

*Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, beheaded 1329.

*Peter*, Bishop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

*Sir John Devereux*. Knt. 1385.

BEFORE the Entering of the Choir:

*John Claron*, Knight of *France*.

*Sir Edmund Burnel*, at his Right Hand.

*John Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, 1389, slain at a Turnament.

*Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl Marshal, she was Dutcheß of *Norfolk*, and Countess Marshal, and Lady *Segrave*, 1389.

Here also lieth *Joan*, Queen of *Scotland*.

*Richard Havering*, Knt. 1388.

*Robert Trisilian*, Knt. Chief Justice, 1308.

*Geoffry Lucy*, Son to *Geoffry Lucy*.

*John Aubry*, Son to *John Aubry*, Mayor of *Norwich*, 1368.

*John Philpot*, Knt. Mayor of *LONDON*, and the Lady *Jane Stamford*, his Wife, 1384.

*John Duke of Bourbon*, and *Angue*, Earl of *Clarembnd*, *Mountpenier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken Prisoner at *Agencourt*, kept Prisoner Eighteen Years, and deceased 1433: He lieth at the Side of the aforesaid Queen *Joan*.

*Sir Robert Chalons*, Knt. 1439.

*John Chalons*, his Son.

IN the East Wing of the Choir:

*Margery* ———, Gentlewoman, with Queen *Isabel*; and on the Right Hand *John Romsey*, her Son.

*Margaret*, Daughter to *Sir John Philpot*, first married to *T. Santlor*, Esq; and after to *John Neyland*, Esq;

*Sir Nicholas Brembar*, Mayor of *LONDON*, buried 1386.

*Elizabeth Nevil*, Wife to *John*, Son and Heir to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, and Mother to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, and Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 1423.

*Edward Burnel*, Son to the Lord *Burnel*.



IN *Alballows* Chapel :

*James Fines*, Lord *Say*, 1450, and *Helenor* his Wife, 1452.

*John Smith*, Bishop of *Landaffe*, 1478.

*John Baron Hilton*.

*John Baron Clinton*.

*Richard Hastings*, Knt. Lord of *Willoughby* and *Wells*.

This Lord, by Will, bequeathed his Body to lie in the *Grey-fryars*, LONDON, in the Vestry-Chapel there; and gave 20 l. to have a Tomb: His Will bore Date *March* the 18th, An. 1501.

*Jane Hastings*, Widow, late Wife of *Richard Hastings*, Lord *Willoughby*, by her Will, bearing Date *March* 19, 1504, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Fryars Minors* Church within *Newgate*, LONDON, in the Vault there purposely made, for her said Husband and her; she willed that six Priests should pray for her, &c. Whereof one Priest shall sing for ever in the Monastery of *Mountgrace*, another at the Chantry founded by her Father, in his Parish-Church of *North-Allerton*. Which Will was proved 1505.

*Thomas Burder*, Esq; beheaded 1477.

*John Viand*, by him.

Lord *Lisle*.

*Robert Lisle*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Lisle*.

Sir *John Lovetot*, Knt. and at his Feet Dame *Margaret* his Wife.

*Walter Bever*.

## IN our Lady's Chapel :

*John Gisors*, of LONDON, Knt. and Lord Mayor.

*Humphrey Stafford*, Esq; of *Worcestershire*, 1486.

*Robert Bartram*, Baron of *Bothell*.

Sir *Ralph Barons*, Knt.

*William Apleton*, Knt.

*Reynold de Cambrey*, Knt.

*Thomas Beaumont*, Son and Heir to *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*.

*Adam de Howton*, Knt. 1417.

*Bartholomew Caster*, Knt. of LONDON.

*Reinfrede Arundel*, Knt. 1468

*Thomas Covil*, Esq; 1422.

Dame *Yde Seagrave*, Wife of *Hugh Peache*.

*Adam Harcourt*. *Langley* of ———, Knt. *Walter* ———, and *Barre* of *Hereford*. Dames *Margaret Golysborough*. *Alys Kyngeston*, Daughter of the Lord *John St. John*.

Sir *James Fenys*, Lord *Say* in *Guynes*. His Wife, Daughter of *Crond* ———

Dame *Petronyl*, Wife of Sir *Hugh Halsman*. Lady *Huse* her Sister, Wife of Sir *Henry Huse* of *Suffex*. Dame *Elizabeth Morley*.

Sir *Perfival Burbon*, Bastard of *Burbon*. Dame *Isabel*, Wife of *Roger Chanoyes*, Baron.

Dame *Jane Newmarch*. *Thomas Glocester*, and *Anne* his Wife. *Margaret Othal*, Wife of Sir *William Othal*, and Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby*.

Sir *John Boteler*, Knt.

## IN the Apostles Chapel :

*Walter Blunt*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Mountjoy*, Treasurer of *England*, Son and Heir to *T. Blunt*, Knt. Treasurer of *Normandy*, 1474.

This noble Person's Will bore Date *April* the 8th, 1474, wherein it was his Desire to be buried in the *Grey-fryars*, LONDON; according to the Advice of his dear and well-beloved Lady and Wife *Anne*, Dutcheß of *Bucks*. He willed, that every Parish-Church within the Hundred of *Apultrie*, wherein he was bred, should have a Vestment, after the Discretion of his Executors.

*Edward Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, his Son and Heir, by his Side, 1475.

*Alice Blunt*, Lady *Mountjoy*, some Time Wife to *Will. Browne*, Mayor of LONDON; and Daughter to *H. Keble*, Mayor, 1521.

*William Blunt*, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*, by his Will dated Oct. 13, 1534, willed, if he died in LONDON, to be buried in the *Grey-fryars*, in the Chapel where his Grandfather and Grandmother, his Father, and his Wife Dame *Alice*, with other of his Kin, lay. Which *Alice* was Daughter of *Henry Keble*, that lay buried in *Aldermary* Church in LONDON, and was a special Benefactor to the Building of the same to the Value of 2000 l. and above; and had no Stone over him. This he took Notice of in his said Will, and willed a Stone to be provided to lay over him.

*Anne Blunt*, Daughter to *John Blunt*, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*, 1480.

Sir *Allen Cheiny*, Knt. and Sir *Thomas Greene*, Knt.

*William Blunt*, Esq; Son and Heir to *Walter Blunt*, and Father to *Edward* Lord *Mountjoy*.

*James Blunt*, Knt. Son to *Walter Blunt*, Captain of *Gwynes*, 1492.

*Elizabeth Blunt*, Wife to *Robert Curson*, Knt. 1494.

*Bartholomew Burwash*, and *John Burwash*, his Son.

*John Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Captain of *Gwynes* and *Hames*, 1485.

*Alan Buxhall* of LONDON.

Dame *Barga de Vaux*, by his Right Hand, and by her, Dame *Elizabeth Burwash*, Wife of Sir *Bartholomew*. By him Dame *Isabel Gillisborough*.

Lord *Straunge*; and by him the Countess. Sir *James Blunt*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. *Joan Samford*, and *John* her Son. *Thomas Bradbury*. *Nicholas Marys*.

*Thurston Hatfield*. *Elizabeth Boulon*, Daughter of *Thomas Blunt*, Esq;

*John Dinkham*, Baron, some Time Treasurer of *England*, Knight of the Garter, 1501.

*John Blunt*, Knt. 1531.

Rowland



*Rowland Blunt*, Esq; 1509.

*Robert Bradbury*, 1489.

*Nicolas Clifton*, Knt.

*Francis Chape*.

Two Sons of *Allayne Lord Cheiny*; and *John*, Son and Heir to the same Lord *Allayne Cheiny*, Knt.

*John Robsart*, Knight of the Garter, 1450.

*Allayne Cheiny*, Knt.

*Thomas Malory*, Knt.

*Thomas Yong*, a Justice of the Bench, 1476.

*John Baldwin*, Fellow of *Gray's Inn*, and Common-Serjeant of LONDON, 1469.

*Walter Wrotsley*, Knt. of *Warwickshire*, 1473.

*Stephen Jennings*, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, 1523.

*Thomas a Par*, and *John Wiltwater*, slain at *Barnet*, 1471.

*Nicholas Poynes*, Esq; 1512.

*Robert Elkenton*, Knt. 1460.

*John Water*, alias *York Herault*, 1520.

*John More*, alias *Norry*, King at Arms, 1491.

*George Hopton*, Knt. 1489.

BETWEEN the Choire and the Altar :

*Ralph Spiganel*, Knt.

*John Moyle*, Gentleman of *Gray's Inn*, 1495.

*William Huddy*, Knt. 1501.

By the Door, underneath the Rood :

*John Cobham*, a Baron of *Kent*.

Sir *John Mortaine*, Knt.

*John Deyncort*, Knt. at the End of the second Altar, and *Margaret* his Wife.

*John Norbery*, Esq; High-Treasurer of *England*, in a Tomb of *Alabaster*.

*Henry Norbery*, his Son, Esq;

*John Southlee*, Knt.

*Thomas Sackville*.

*Thomas Lucy*, Knt. 1525.

*Robert de la Rivar*, Son to *Mauricius de la Rivar*, Lord of *Tormerton*, 1457.

*John Malmayns*, Esq; and *Thomas Malmayns*, Knt. *Nicholas Malmayns*, Knt. and Dame *Alice Malmayns*.

*Hugh Aston*, Taylor, 1530.

*Hugh Parsal*, Knt. 1490.

Sir *Alexander Kirkeeton*, Knt. &c.

IN the Body of the Church :

*William Paulet*, Esq; of *Somersetshire*, 1482.

*John Moyle*, Gent. 1530.

*Peter Champion*, Esq; 1511.

VOL. I.

*John Hart*, Gent. 1449.

*Alice Lady Hungerford*, hanged at *Tyburn* for murdering her Husband, 1523.

*Edward Hall*, Gent. of *Gray's Inn*, 1470.

*Richard Churchyard*, Gent. Fellow of *Gray's Inn*, 1498.

*John Bramre*, Gent. of *Gray's Inn*, 1498.

*John Mortimer*, Knt. beheaded 1423.

*Henry Frowike*, Alderman.

*Reynold Frowike*.

*Philip Pats*, 1518.

*William Porter*, Serjeant at Arms, 1515.

*Thomas Grantham*, Gent. 1511.

*Edmond Rotheley*, Gent. 1470.

*Henry Roston*, Gent. of *Gray's Inn*, 1485.

*Nicholas Montgomery*, Gentleman, Son to *John Montgomery*, of *Northamptonshire*, 1415.

Sir *Bartholomew Emfield*, Knt.

Sir *Barnard St. Peter*, Knt.

Sir *Ralph Sandwich*, Kt. Custos of LONDON.

Sir *Andrew Sakevile*, Knt.

*John Treszawall*, Gentleman and Taylor of LONDON, 1520.

UNDER the Bell-House and Ambulatory :

The Lady *Tephina*, Nourse of Queen *Isabel*. *Simon Guydon*, Esq; of *France*. *William Galys*, Esq; with him his Son *Robert*. By them, *Alice*, Wife of *Geffrey Tabelletor*. *John Merwer*. Sir *John Ratmestre*, Knt. and Frier. *Ralph Sprignel*, Knt. *William Hilton*, Esq; *Roger Bainon*, (*Bainton* perhaps) and his Daughter, *Isabel Luther*. And by him lieth the Wife of *Nicholas Fulham*. *Thomas Kenyngham*. *Elizabeth de la Penne*, Daughter of *William Stafford*, Knt. *Henry Werney*, Esq; Item, many of the *Bar-dolfs* of *Florence*.

BEFORE the Altar, within the Walls :

Before the common Altar, Dame *Agnes Matrovers*. By her, *Lore Clakus*.

Before the Midst of the second Altar : *Margaret Asselkey*.

Dame ——— Wife of *William de Monte Canisio*, (i. e. *Monchensy*), Baron, who was Mother of *Idoneah*, wedded to Sir *Hugh de Vere*, Knt.

*John Sudley*, Knt. under the West Wall.

Sir *John Dewrose*, (*Devereux* perhaps) in the highest Side of the common Altar.

*Lady Beaumont*, Daughter of the Earl of *Oxenford*.

*Petronilla*, Wife of *John Norbery*, Esq; *Nicholas Vlask*. And at his Right Hand, *Richard Gest*, Esq;

IN the Chapter-House :

The Lady *Imayne*, of *Huntengfelde*.



IN the Body of the Church, between the Pillars :

*William English.* Sir *Henry Enefeld*, by the Right Side of Sir *Bartholomew Enefeld*.

IN the East Wing of the Church :

*Thomas*, Son of *Thomas Lukener.* *Simon Garrys*, Esq; Sir *William Pikworth*, Knt.

IN the West Wing :

Sir *Richard Punchardon*, Knt. Sir *William Maynard*.

IN this Church of the *Grey-fryars*, there were nine Tombs of Alabaster and Marble, invironed with Spikes of Iron, in the Choir ; and one Tomb in the Body of the Church, also coped with Iron ; all pulled down, besides 140 Grave-Stones of Marble, all sold for 50 l. or thereabouts, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith, and Alderman of LONDON. After which many others were erected ; as,

A fair Monument in the South Wall of the Choir, thus inscribed :

These two, Sir *Christopher Edmonds*, and Dame *Dorothy* his Wife, lived together 44 Yeeres, in perfect Love and Society ; both Servants to one Prince, and in great Credit both in the Court and Country where they lived, both for their Religion, Fidelity to their Sovereigne, and Liberality to the Poore.

This is the Monument of Sir *Christopher Edmonds*, Knt, who was a Domestical Servant to the most Sacred Queen *Elizabeth*, both before her Coronation and after, so long as he lived. He was of great Credit and Estimation in his Country, for his Integrity of Life, Uprightness in Justice, and Hospitality ; and gave to this Hospital of *Christ's Church*, 300 l. towards the Maintenance of the poor Children. He lived 72 Years, and died *Anno Domini* 1596.

This is the Interment of Dame *Dorothy Edmond's*, Wife to the said Sir *Christopher*, and Daughter to *Christopher Litcot*, Esq; who also served the most gracious Mayden Queene *Elizabeth* ; being ever since her Coronation, and before, of her most Honourable Privy-Chamber ; who joined with the said Sir *Christopher*, her Husband, in the said Gift of 300 l. to this Hospital ; being a Legacie only spoken of by him, and performed by her.

ON a fair Monument close by, in the same Wall, was this Inscription :

*Time's* Triumph on the Death of Master *Robert Rogers*, who deceased *Anno* 1601, in the Manner of a Dialogue between *Time*, *Death*, and *Rogers*.

*Death*. Stand fairely encountred both,  
Grave, Sovereigne *Time* ;  
Borne of Eternity,  
Age's Father :  
Prince of all Power ; all  
Powers on Earth are thine,  
That doest my Ruines  
Truest Records gather ;  
Lend thy Consent, thy  
Helping Hand to mine ;  
And *Death* will make *Time's*  
Soveraignty as great

As the three Sisters,  
Ladies of sterne Fate.  
*Time*. Impartial *Death*, Honours  
respectlesse Foe,  
Grim, meager Caytiffe,  
wherefore dost thou come ?  
Must Vertue's Children  
to the Slaughter go,  
In thy bloud-yawning  
Cell to fill a Rome ?  
Can none but they, quench  
thy bloody Thirst ? *Death*. No ;  
*Rogers* I come for : *Time*,  
Thou canst not save him ;  
This Dart must strike him,  
and grim *Death* will have him ;  
*Rogers*. *Death*, welcome ; all by thee.  
I know must end ;  
Nor doe I care for  
longer Life than this :  
I thank thee, thou hast staid  
so long, (kind Friend.)  
Sweet *Time*, be patient,  
pardon mine amisse ;  
If I have *Time* mis-spent ;  
alafs ! we all offend.  
If, said I ? yes, 'tis  
certaine, sure I have ;  
For which Offence (deare  
*Time*) I Pardon crave.  
*Time*. *Death*, grant me this (sweet)  
doe not kill him  
Till I returne but  
from the *Destinies*.  
*Dea*. I cannot stay a Moment.  
*Rog*. Oh ! will him  
(Grave *Time*) to strike me then,  
I *Death* despise.  
*Dea*. There lye thou dead.  
*Time*. Thou canst not spill him :  
*Time* shall erect a Trophée  
of such Fame,  
That while *Time* lives,  
dye shall not *Rogers's* Name.

#### T I M E's Epitaph.

Give me an Adamantine Pen  
and Lease of Brasse,  
To character his Name,  
whose Like ne'er was.  
A single Life he led,  
loving to all,  
The poore Man's Succour,  
the Reliefe of Thrall ;  
Vertue's Example, guide  
to eternal Life ;  
In Carriage courteous,  
all devoid of Strife.  
Here lyeth he interred,  
*Rogers's* his Name,  
*Time's* only Sonne,  
eternized by Fame.  
Ongly Detraction, flye,  
and blacke Oblivion, hence ;  
Whilst *Rogers's* Dust lyes here,  
*Time* will his Fame commence.

UPON a Monument on a Pillar :

Behold the Works of God, done by his Servant  
Dame Mary Ramsey.

She hath given a yearly Maintenance for two  
Fellows, and four Scholars, in *Cambridge*.  
More, two Livings of good Value, when they  
shall become fit to supply them.  
More, towards certain Sermons to be preached  
in this Church yearly.

More,



More, in *Christ's Hospital*, a free Writing-School for poor Men's Children.

More, in the Country, a free Grammar-School for the poorer Sort.

ALL which several Gifts, before remember'd, are to continue yearly for ever.

Forma, Decus, Mores,  
sapientia, Res & Honores;  
Morte ruunt subita;  
vivit post funera Fama.

THE rest of the godly Works done by this good Lady:

She hath given a worthy Maintenance to the Poor of *Christ's Hospital*.

More, a bountiful Gift for the healing of poor wounded Soldiers.

More, a liberal Maintenance for ten poor aged Widows.

More, a bountiful Gift to release poor Men out of Prison.

More, a bountiful Gift to relieve poor Men in Prison.

More, a yearly Stipend to poor Maids Marriages.

More, to the Relief of the Poor of four several Parishes.

ALL which several Gifts are for ever.

*Her Faith hath wrought; her Tree was not barren; and yet an unprofitable Servant, 1596.*

ON a fair plated Stone in the Choir:

*Gamaliel Pye*, under this Stone  
doth lye in Peace and Rest,  
Whose Service to his Prince and Realm,  
well knowne not to be least:  
At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, and each Place else,  
where then the King had Warres,  
Not any one that serv'd in Campe,  
lesse feared Wounds and Scarres.  
In Age he lived in Peace and Love,  
abhorring World's Inconstancy,  
And chosen was eleven Times,  
the Warden of his Company.  
The Poore, Sicke, Lane, abroad, at  
Home, his Bounty ever felt,  
But chiefly his own Parishioners,  
where threescore Yeers he dwelt.  
He held Disdaine to brawle, or seeke  
what others had to doe;  
And with his Wife he lived  
full forty Yeeres and two.  
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,  
the chiefest Way to Heaven,  
The complete Date of this his Life,  
was fourscore Yeers and seven.

Mole sub hac, si forte roges  
quis (Candide Lector)  
Vel qualis recubat?  
Gamaliel Pius est:  
Vita pium; nomenque pium;  
mors sancta piumque  
Exhibet; & vita est  
nomine, morte Pius.

ON a fair Monument in the Wall, at the upper End of the Chancel, was this Inscription:

S. Memoria:

*Gualtero Haddono; Equestri loco nato Jurisconsulto, Oratori, Poeta celeberrimo; Græcæ, Latinæque eloquentiæ sui temporis facile prin-*

*cipi, sapientia & sanctitate vitæ, in id evecto, ut Regina Elizabethæ a supplicum libellis Magister esset: Destinareturque majoribus nisi fato immaturius cessisset: Interim in omni gradu viro longe eminentissimo, Conjugi suo optimo meritissimoque Anna Suttona, uxor ejus. 2. fens, moerens desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit Anno Salut. hum. 1572. Etatis 56.*

ON a plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

Within this Grave enclosed here,  
*Anne Beaumont* now doth rest,  
A loving and a faithful Wife,  
With many Children blest.  
She served God with Zeale of Truth,  
and learn'd to flee from Sinne;  
And as she learn'd his Holy Will,  
so liv'd and dy'd therein.  
A Friend to such as Virtue sought,  
A Foe unto no Wight;  
A Helpe to those that feared God,  
with all her Power and Might.  
The Poore shall oft bewailè her Want,  
by whom they found Reliefe;  
Whose Minde with earnest Care was bent,  
to ease them of their Griefe.  
Thus happy she, that now is gone  
from hence, Reward to finde;  
Unhappy yet for such her Friends,  
as she hath left behinde:  
But thrice unhappy for his Losse,  
that doth her Praise rehearse;  
A woful Praise unto her Sonne,  
who wrote this doleful Verse.

*Anne*, Wife unto *Nicholas Beaumont*, of *Coleoverton* in *Leicestershire*, Esq; and Daughter unto *William Saunders*, of *Welford* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq; and half Sister unto *Walter Haddon*, Master of the Requests, departed this Life the 7th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1581, leaving behind her six Children.

Neere unto this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Nicholas Beaumont*, of *Coleoverton* in the County of *Leicester*, Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, the Daughter of *William Saunders*, of *Welford*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; By whom he had Issue foure Sonnes and two Daughters, viz. *Henry*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, and *Hunting*; *Dorothy* and *Catharine*. The said *Nicholas* died the 4th of November, 1598. His Wife died the 10th of February, 1591. In Remembrance of whom, this Monument was erected at the Care and Cost of *Elizabeth Lady Ashburnham*, Widow, late Wife of Sir *John Ashburnham*, Kt. Daughter to Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, of *Staughton*, in the County aforesaid, their third Sonne; at the Appointment of her Uncle, Master *Francis Beaumont*, Esq; their second Sonne, to whom the Erector hereof was Executrix.

ON another plated Stone on the other Side of the Table:

Hic jacet corpora Wil. Drewe, Armig. filii Johannis Drewe, de Ken, in Comit. Devon. Armigeri, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filia & hæredis Wil. Cecil; ac consanguineæ & hæredis Tho. Cecil, Armig. Quæ quidem Elizab. obiit 10. die Novemb. Anno Dom. 1586. Et prædiæt. Wil. Drewe obiit, &c.

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,  
Through Jesus Christ; and so did I:  
Which Christ, as I have loved best,  
Among his Saints I trust to rest.



ON a plated Stone in the South Side of the Choir :

Under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of *Rob. Smith*, Gentleman; who had to his first Wife *Elizabeth Rycroft*. By whom he had Issue three Daughters; viz. *Margaret*, *Julian*, and *Joane*. And he had to his second Wife, *Margaret Larkin*, by whom hee had no Issue. The which *Robert* dyed the 8th Day of *December*, Anno Domini 1581. Whose Soule resteth with God.

ON a plated Stone in the South Isle :

Here lyeth buried *Margaret*, the Wife of *Lawrence Huffle*, Doctor of Law, and Daughter of Sir *John White*, Knight; for her vertuous Life, worthy of Memory. Who dyed the 3d Day of *August*, 1569.

D. Opt. Max. Laus.

Gulielmo Herberto, naturali fil. Georgii Herberti, de Swansey, Militis; Joannes ejusdem Georgii ex filio Nepos, ac Sereniss. Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ a supp. libellis H. S. mæsto animo P. Q. Januar. 1590.

ON a Stone in the North Chapel of the Choir :

Here lyeth the Body of *John Tredwy*, of *Easton*, in the County of *Northampton*, Gentleman, who died the 10th Day of *May*, Anno Domini 1610.

ON a small Monument erected in the School-Wall, in the Cloyster, where, according to his Desire, he was buried :

Rodolpho Waddingtono, hujus Scholæ per annos 48. Moderatori digniss. Qui postquam una cum uxore sine prole, annos 47. suavissime degisset, An. ætatis 84. An. Dom. 1614. Aug. 24. in Domino placide obdormivit.

Joanna uxor ejus mæstiss. posuit.

Hic Waddingtonus tenui  
requiescit in urna,  
Nestor vere annis,  
& gravitate Cato.  
Tullius eloquio, Damon  
sincerus amico,  
Et par præceptis  
(Quintiliane) tibi.  
Dulcis, amænus, amans,  
cultis præstante, probata,  
Vir, Vates, Conjux,  
Moribus, Arte, Fide.  
Tales secla puto paucos  
antiqua dedissent:  
Postea non multos  
secla datura pares.

Vita.

Angligenæ hunc peperit  
Londinum gloria gentis,  
Ætona huic Artis  
femina prima dedit.  
Granta tulit segerem,  
fructumque tumescere fecit.  
Londini messes  
Orphana turba tulit.

To which add these :

*John Martin* of LONDON, and *Margaret*, Daughter and Coheir of *Robert Smith*.

ON the Monument, the Coat impaled Baron and Femme. The former, between two Chevronels, three Cocks Heads erased. The Femme Coat, between a Chevron, three Griffins rampant, on a Chief three Flower de lis.

By stealing Steps of Time  
from Day, to Month and Year,  
My earthly Race is run,  
my Body buried here.

*John Martin* was my Name  
of Haberdashers free,  
Two Wives, and Children four,  
The Lord hath lent to me.  
My Soul is now with God,  
To whom my Corps shall come;  
And both shall Sentence have  
From Christ, in Day of Doom.  
When by his bloody Death,  
Who is my Saviour just,  
I shall have Life for ay,  
Among the Saints, I trust.  
Now, of my earthly End,  
If thou the Day wilt know,  
The Month and Year, are all  
Expressed here below.

Here lye buried the Bodies of *Alice* and *Elizabeth*, Wives of *John Povey*, Citizen and Embroiderer of LONDON. By which *Alice* he had Issue six Daughters, and dyed the 17th Day of *October* 1553. And by the said *Elizabeth* had Issue fourteen Sons and four Daughters; and dyed the 20th of *June* 1594.

With the Embroiderers Arms upon this Stone.

ANOTHER Grave-stone, with two Coats of Arms on the Top thereof; and underneath, these Rhimes :

Here you may see *John Jackson* hee  
By Death lay'd in his Bower;  
He dyed in *June* twenty and one  
Five hundred eighty four.  
Whom God in Health endu'd with Wealth,  
And Treasure: he hath been  
To Infants poor, to save them Store,  
That kept are here within.  
When he did dye, then Deputy  
Unto the Alderman,  
To end the Brawl of great and small,  
As testifie we can.  
His Will can tell he lived well,  
To feed the Poor with Meat:  
His Gifts therein so large have been,  
And Legacies so great.  
His zealous Heart did never start  
from preaching of the Word,  
Till from this Bell he went to dwell  
In glory with the Lord.  
Where he in Bliss, undoubted is,  
A just Reward of Faith,  
To all that grieve, and do believe  
As holy Scripture faith.

ROUND about the Stone, on the Side of it, is writ :

Here lyeth buried the Body of *John Jackson*, Citizen and Founder of LONDON; who departed this Life the 21st of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1584. Unto whom the Lord give a joyful Resurrection. Amen.

*Henry Smith* of *Bedfordshire*, and *Margaret*, Daughter of *Robert Slough*.

*Robert Smith* of *London*, and *Elizabeth*, Daughter - - - *Rycroft*, of *Skipton* in *Carven*.



A Table of Arms for the Lady *Digby*, of all her quartered Coats, which by the Right of Heirs general, are involved into the Noble Family of her Father.

Insignia placidariff. Domina *D. Venetia Digby*, e Familia *Stanleyorum* Com. *Darbia* ex Parte Patris, & *Perciorum* Com. *Northumbriae*, Materno Jure, aliisque quamplurimis Christiani Orbis Principibus oriunda.

UPON a fair Stone in the North Isle, was this Inscription:

Spe Resurgendi hic jacet Corpus  
Joannæ Uxoris Edmundi Philips, Londini,  
Armigeri. Quæ cum solo & amantissimo marito  
in dilecto Matrimonio vixit per Annos 48.

Hoc Doloris Amphitheatrum reliquit, Mensis  
Aprilis Die 12, Anno Salutis 1632, Ætatis suæ  
72.

UPON a fair Stone in the Middle Isle, was this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Draper*, the Wife of *Robert Draper*, of this Parish, born the 3d Day of *December* 1581; and died the 3d of *December* 1613.

All those that knew her,  
Lov'd her, for her Life,  
Chaste, Pure and Pious,  
Was of all approv'd;  
(A rich Possession's  
Such a Vertuous Wife;)   
All Ill she hated,  
And all Good she lov'd;  
Be this his Comfort then,  
Bewails her most,  
In Heaven she's found,  
That here on Earth is lost.

IN a Table in the Choir, hanging upon the Organ, was this written:

*Memorie Sacrum.*

Neer this lyeth the Body of *Joane*, Daughter and sole Heire of *Edmund Biggs*, Gent. and late Wife to *Clement Goldsmith*, of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; who was in this Church baptized, the 3d of *March* 1564, and interred the 17th of *February*, 1631.

Clofe by this small Remembrance,  
You may find  
That which apparel'd erst,  
An honest Mind;  
A Body there inurn'd,  
Where once did rest  
A charitable Soul,  
That was its Guest.  
But see what Sicknefs, Age,  
And Death have done;  
These have they parted:  
Yet the Day shall come,  
When they shall meet,  
And re-unite again,  
And be assum'd  
Above the Heavens to reign.  
Until which Time,  
May thy poor Monument  
To Readers shew,  
A sad Son's true Intent.

But if this perish,  
Yet her Virtue shall  
(She Dead) preserve  
Her blest Memorial.

THESE two Stones lie close together, and close to the Communion-Table.

In which Place, lieth buried the Body of that Learned Worthy Divine, *Dr. Sampson Price*.

Fui Claphamus, Pater istius *Johannis* nuper defuncti, & hic sepulti. Qui obiit septimo Die *Februarii*, Anno Dom. 1621.

Here lieth buried the Body of *John Clapham*, Esq; one of the six Clerks of the *Chancery*, who died the 6th Day of *December*, Anno 1618, his Father, *Luke Clapham*, then living.

MONUMENTS in the new built Church since the Fire.

NEAR the North East End of the Choir, a small White Marble Monument with this Inscription:

In Cœmeterio hic prope jacet *Maria Richardi Huetsoni* Mercat. ac *Geissellæ* Filia & *Haredum* altera, *Nehemiæ Grew*. M. D. Uxor Desideratissima. Quippe Mulier Corporis. Ingenii morumq; Venustate, Pulcherrima, Gemmam quam Natura genuit expolivit. Religio donec Radiis indies Auctis in Stellarum Confortium assumeretur, nempe 9 Apr. Die A. D. 1685, Ætatis suæ 27.

It is adorned with a Head carved in Stone, &c.

BETWEEN that above and the Altar-piece, is a White Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

M. S.

*Edmundi Sherring*, qui in Agro *Dorsetensi* bene Natus, in illustri Schola Regia *Westmonasteriensi* Libere Eductus, abinde in Ædem Christi apud *Oxonienfes* Cooptatus alumnus, dein huic Ecclesiæ præfectus, post octo decennalem Operam in ea Provincia ornando probe navatam Diem placide obiit,

Anno { Salutis Humanæ M, DC, XC.  
Ætat. suæ XLVIII.

Vir ob candorem & suavitatem morum in Vita dilectissimus, a Morte desideratissimus.

Vale, Lector, & ut æternum Valeas Æternitatem Cogita.

Sumptibus *Johannis Hoblyne* Medii Templi Armig. & Janæ Uxoris.

It is adorned with *Volutes*, *Cherubims*, *Flowers*, *Fruit*, *Leaves*, &c. And these Arms, *Sable*, a *Griffin Rampant*, *Segreiant*, *Party per Fefs*, Or an *Azure* between three *Crosses Pattee Fitchee*, *Argent*.

ON a small White Marble Monument, on the South Side of the Altar-piece, the following Inscription:

Near this Place lies interred the Body of *Col. Nicholas Richardson*, late of the Island of *Jamaica*. He married *Frances*, the Daughter of *Col. Edward Stanton*, of the same Island, by whom he had one Son named *Nicholas*. He died *Dec. 13*, 1702.

It was his Direction to the Person to whose Care he intrusted the Education of his Son, that he



he should be brought up in the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, as by Law established; which Church, he said, he had considered, and believed to be the best in the World. *Ætat. suæ 28.*

Adorned with an Urn, Fruit, Leaves, &c. and these Arms:

*Argent, on a Chief Sable, three Lions Heads erased, Or.*

ON a large Grave-Stone in this Chancel, this Inscription:

Captain *Valentine Pyne*, born at *St. Mary Antrey* in *Devon*. In the Year 1691 went to *India*, where he spent the best Part of his Life in Trade with the Natives; by whom, particularly the King of *Bantam*, he was highly respected and beloved for his Integrity, Modesty, and other good Qualities.

Being forced to Return, by the Unkindness of some of his Countrymen, he arrived in *England* in the Year 1688; and after three Years Stay, besides other Compensations, he was by the *East-India* Company made Commander of one of their best Ships, the *New Berkeley Castle*. His Ship being ready to sail, he fell sick, and died on *Feb. 11, 1691*, lamented by all that knew him, aged 43 Years, leaving Issue by his Wife, *Ann*, only one Daughter, *Mary*, aged two Years.

Hic jacet ingenti casu Pulcherrima Pinus,  
Cujus erat saluber fructus & umbra sacra.  
Non rapidis ventis aut sæva prostrata bipenni,  
Nec Jovis Immaturi fulmine tacta ruit.  
Per Frigora & Æstus & mille pericula tutum,  
Perdidit Imperici missa manu pilula.

HERE are these Arms: *A Fess between three Escallop-shells, impaled with a Bend between three Mulletts; no Colours.*

HERE is also an Atchievement in Memory of *Sir Peter Floyer*, Knt. and Alderman, buried in the Vault. Arms; *Sable, a Chevron between three Arrows, Argent: On an Escutcheon of Pretence, Azure, a Fess Nebule between three Pheons, Or.*

AGAINST the South Wall is a handsome Marble Table for *Thomas Bodington*, who departed this Life the 24th of *August, 1726*.

THERE are besides, these Monuments and Stones for the following Persons:

*Thomas Hollier*, Citizen and Chirurgeon of LONDON, Chirurgeon to *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*, 53 Years, deceased 1690. And *Lucy* his Wife, 1677. And *Thomas*, their eldest Son, 1672. And *James*, their second Son, 1686.

*Richard Royston*, Esq; Citizen of LONDON, and Bookseller to three Kings, died 1686, in the 86th Year of his Age. And *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Luke Meredith*, Grand-Daughter to the above *Richard*, 1689. And *Mary Chiswel*, late Wife of *Richard Chiswel*, Bookseller, another Daughter of the above *Richard Royston*, 1698.

*Martha*, late Wife of *Nathaniel Sutch*, 1688, and their Daughter *Mary*.

IN the Body of the Church, flat Stones for *John Grice*, 1685. *Richard Morton*, M. D. 1698. *Mary Brown*, 1699.

IN the Cloisters. *Nathaniel Hawes*, Esq; Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, died 1700.

*Johana Parey*. 1683. Aged 108.

*Adam Wood*, 1681, Son of *Robert* and *Katharine Wood*.

Two Sons and four Daughters of *Jarvis* and *Mary Plumb*; as also *Anne* their eldest Daughter, 1703.

AND to the rest, the Monument of *Mr. Firming*, in his Time, a Man most remarkable for Charity, and a great Friend to this Hospital, against the South Wall of the Cloisters, with this Inscription:

#### To the Memory

Of *Mr. Thomas Firmin*, late Citizen of LONDON, and one of the Governors of this and *St. Thomas's Hospital*. He was to the Orphans of this, a most tender Father; and for the Sick and Wounded of the other, a careful Provider. He constantly expended the greatest Profits of his Trade, Portions of his Time, and Labour of his Thoughts, in Works of Charity: In providing Work for Thousands of poor People; in visiting and relieving (necessitous Families, and in redeeming Debtors out of Prison. He also gave away, among vast Numbers of Poor, pious Books, writ by Divines of the Church of *England*. He took indefatigable Pains in succouring the distressed Refugees of *France* and *Ireland*. He was a most eminent Example of improving all Opportunities of doing Good, of successfully provoking others to good Works, and of an unfeigned Charity, both as to Places and Parties. He was very faithful and wise in disposing of publick and private Charities, and zealous for promoting of a Reformation of Manners. Yet after all, he ascribed nothing to himself, acknowledging on his Death-bed, that he had been an unprofitable Servant. And he professed, that he hoped for Salvation only from the Mercy of God, through the Mediation of Jesus Christ.

He departed this Life *December* the 20th, 1679, in the 66th Year of his Age.

THIS Monument was erected by his sorrowful Widow.

*He that soweth bountifully, shall reap bountifully, 2 Cor. ix. 6.*

THIS Inscription, it is said, was composed by *Dr. Fowler*, some Time the good Bishop of *Glocester*, who knew him well; and added the last Clause, which he uttered to him on his Death-Bed, because he had been esteemed to hold some Heterodox Opinions.

#### BENEFACTORS.

The Benefactors and their Gifts, are these;

DONORS.	Gifts.		
	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Banks</i> , for a Sermon yearly on <i>St. Matthew's Day</i>	1	00	00
And to the Reader	00	02	00
And to the Clerk	00	03	00
<i>Thomas Barnes</i> , for a Sermon to be preached on the 17th of <i>November</i>	1	00	00
<i>Lady Mary Ramsey</i> , by Will, An. 1601, for a Sermon on <i>St. Stephen's Day</i>	1	00	00
And for another Sermon the first Sunday in <i>Lent</i> , yearly	1	00	00

Thomas



*Thomas Streachly*, by Will, 1678, }  
for a Sermon on the Sunday after } 01 00 00  
*Ascension Day*  
To the Reader and Clerk } 00 02 06  
To the two Sextons } 00 02 06

THE Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, are Trustees for the aforefaid Benefactions.

BUT they, the said Governors, do not, nor have, since the Fire of LONDON, paid 6 l. per Ann. for a Sermon in the Lower Church every Sunday Morning; 20 s. thereof being the Gift of *Roger Harrey*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, by his Will, dated 1688. Thus the Presentment of the Church-Wardens ran in the Parochial Visitation, An. 1693.

THE rest of the Benefactors unknown.

THE Vicarage-House is rebuilt.

THIS Living is an Impropriation, and the Governors of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* appoint a Vicar; but the Parish of *St. Leonard* is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and the Governors of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, who present alternately. The Tithes per Act of Parliament 22, 23, Car. II. is 200 l. per Ann.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Joseph Trapp*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Benfon*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 and Five in the Summer, and 11 and Three in the Winter, by five Curates. A fine Organ; two Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are, one on *Christmas Day*, the Gift of Mrs. *Elizabeth Banister*; one on *St. Stephen's Day*, the Gift of the Lady *Mary Ramsey*; one on the first Sunday of *Lent*, the Gift of the said Lady *Mary Ramsey*; one on the Sunday after *Ascension Day*, the Gift of Mr. *Thomas Streachly*; one on *St. John Baptist's Day*, the Gift of Mr. *Richard Minge*; one on *St. Matthew's Day*, the Gift of Mr. *John Banks*; one on the 5th of *November*, the Gift of *George Humble*, Esq; and one on the 17th of *November*, the Gift of *Thomas Barnes*, Esq;

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	4 Common-Council- Men.
4 Collectors for the Poor.	4 Constables.
	4 Inquests.
	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Newgate-street*; Part of *St. Martin's le Grand*, *Swan-alley*, *Grey-fryars*, *Butcher-hall-lane*; Part of *Bull-and-mouth-street*; Part of *Angel-street*, *Crown-court*, *Bull-head-court*, *Pentecost*, or *Bagnio-lane*, *Phoenix-court*; Part of *Warwick-lane*; Part of *Warwick-court*, *Oxford-arms-inn-passage*; Part of *Rose-street*; Part of *Ivy-lane*; Part of *Amen-corner*, *Swan-court*; Part of *Queen's-head-alley*; Part of *Pannier-alley*, and *King's-head*, or *Three-cups-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 350.

HERE are two Charity Schools in *Bull-and-mouth-street*; one for 50 Boys, and one for 40 Girls.

FROM this Church, West to *Newgate*, is of this Ward.

NOW for the South Side of this Ward, beginning at where the Cross in *Cheapside* stood; from thence to *Friday-street*, and down that

Street, on the West Side, to the South Corner of *St. Matthew's Church*, is wholly of this Ward.

## The PARISH of

## St. MATTHEW in FRIDAY-STREET.

ST. *Matthew* (to whom but this one Church in the City is dedicated) called also *Levi*, was, tho' a Roman Officer, an Hebrew of the Hebrews, and, probably, a Galilean, born at *Nazareth*, a City in the Tribe of *Zebulun*. He was the Son of *Alpheus*, and *Mary*, Sister or Kinswoman of the *Blessed Virgin*. His Trade, or Way of Life, was that of a Publican, or Toll-Gatherer, to the Romans; an Office of bad Report among the Jews: But among the Romans it was accounted a Place of Power and Credit, and honourable Reputation, not ordinarily conferred on any but Roman Knights.

OUR Lord having before cured a noted Paralytick, retired out of *Capernaum*, to walk by the Sea-Side, where he taught the People that flocked after him. Here he espied *Matthew* sitting in his Custom-Office, whom he called to come and follow him; which he immediately did, notwithstanding he was rich, and had a wealthy and gainful Trade, which he must leave. He entertained our Lord and his Disciples at a great Dinner, at his House; where many Publicans and Sinners sitting at Meat with him, and the Pharisees, thereupon, taking Occasion to snarl at him; asked his Disciples, Why their Master did eat with Publicans and Sinners, Persons infamous to a Proverb? But he presently replied upon them, *That they that were whole needed not the Physician; and that he came not to call the Righteous, but Sinners to Repentance.*

AFTER *St. Matthew's* Election to the Apostolate, he continued with the rest 'till our Lord's Ascension; and then, for the first eight Years, at least, preached up and down *Judea*.

AFTER which, being to betake himself to the Conversion of the Gentile World, he was intreated by the Convert Jews, to commit to Writing the History of our Saviour's Life and Actions, and leave it among them as a standing Record of what he had preached to them; which he did accordingly, and so composed his Gospel.

LITTLE Certainty can be had what Travels he underwent for the Advancement of the Christian Faith. *Aethiopia* is generally assigned as the Province of his Apostolical Ministry, that is, the *Asiatick Aethiopia*, lying near *Judea*; where, most probable it is, (as an antient Writer affirms) that he suffered Martyrdom at *Naddaber*, a City in that Country. [Dr. *Cave's* Life of *St. Matthew*.]

HIS Festival is yearly celebrated on the 21st Day of September.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the Cost of the Parishioners, in the Years 1632 and 1633; but sharing the common Calamity by Fire in the Year 1666, it was rebuilt, and opened on the 29th of November 1685.

As to the Building, it has a flat Roof covered with Lead; the Walls of the Church and Tower are Brick, the Window and Door-Cases Stone, as is also the Front towards *Friday-street*, and the Floor is paved therewith. The Church has but two Isles; but neither Pillar, nor any Part of Entablature, being very plain, and not so pleasant as it would be, were the Houses not built so high on each Side of it.

THE



THE Inside is adorned with a Gallery at the West End, having a neat Front, a Pulpit finely carved, with Enrichments of Arches, Shields, Vases, a Crown, Festoons, &c. and wainscotted 10 Feet high, all fine Oak; and the three Door-Cases, the Pews, and the Altar-Piece, are of the same Species of Timber.

THE last being adorned with two fluted Columns, their Entablature, and Compass Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* in gilt Frames, and done in gold Letters on Black, under a Cherubim: Without the Columns, are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold, each under a small Triangular Pediment, where is placed on two Shields *J. R.* and the King's Arms (which Arms are also carved, gilt, and painted, being placed on the Front of the Gallery) and the whole Altar-Piece has Enrichments of four Lamps, also Festoons, Fruit, Leaves, &c. all of Oak; from which Altar the Font is placed directly West.

Dimensions are, Length 60 Feet, Breadth 33, Altitude 31; and that of the Tower 74 Feet, wherein is one Bell.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*Thomas Pole*, Goldsmith, 1395.

*Robert Johnson*, Goldsmith, Alderman.

*Robert Harding*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1478.

*John Twisleton*, Goldsmith, Alderman, 1525.

*Ralph Allen*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceased 1546.

*Anthony Gamage*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, deceased 1579.

*Anthony Cage*.

*John Mabbe*, Chamberlain of LONDON, &c.

*Allen at Condit*, and *Thomas Warlingworth*, founded a Chantry there.

Sir *Nicholas Twisford*, Goldsmith, Mayor, gave to that Church an House, with the Appurtenances, called *The Griffin on the Hope*, in the same Street.

ON a comely Monument in the Wall on the Chancel's South Side, was this Inscription:

*Anthony Cage* entombed

Here, doth rest.

Whose Wisedome still

Prevailed the Commonweale:

A Man with God's good

Gifts so amply blest,

That few, or none,

His doings may impeale.

A Man unto the Widow,

And to the Poore,

A Comfort and

A Succour evermore.

Three Wives he had,

Of Credit and of Fame:

The first of them,

*Elizabeth*, that light;

Who buried here, brought

To this *Cage* by Name,

Seventene young Plants,

To give his Table Light.

The second Wife (for her Part) brought him none;

The third and last,

No more but only one.

He deceased the 24th Day of *June*, Anno Domini, 1583.

ON a fair Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel:

In the midst of this Choir lieth the Body of *Gaius Newman*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, of the Age of 66 Yeers. He had Issue by his Wife, *Anne*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Cullum*, of LONDON, Merchant-Taylor, seven Sonnes and five Daughters, *Gabriel*, *Gaius*, *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, and *Hugh*; *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Sarah*, and *Judith*. He deceased the 3d Day of *March*, 1613.

ON another Monument in the same Wall.

Here lieth buried the Body of *John Perte*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, who took to Wife *Elizabeth Eyre*, the Daughter of *Henry Eyre*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, by whom he had Issue one only Daughter, named *Mary*. The said *John* deceased the tenth Day of *October*, Anno Domini 1604, being aged 51 Yeeres.

ON a Plate in the South Wall of the Chancel:

As Man liveth, so he dieth;

As Tree falleth, so it lieth:

*Anne Middleton*, thy Life well past

Doth argue restful Blifs at last.

Obiit Anno a partu Virginis *Mariae*, 1596, Mens. Januar. Die 2.

Anno Reg. Reginae *Elizabethae* 39, Aetatis suae 54.

MONUMENTS since the Rebuilding of this Church.

ON a Grave-stone in the South Isle, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *William Lane*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Towill*, of Bromfield, in the County of *Somerset*, Gent. which *Elizabeth* deceased the 12th of *March* 1679. Her Husband survived only till the 11th of *April* 1680.

*We shall rise again.*

*Sellers Thornbury*, Citizen and Salter, Jan. the 6th, 1680, aged 74.

UPON a Monument in the same Isle:

Here lies the Body of Sir *Edward Clark*, Knt. Lord Mayor of this City of LONDON, Anno Dom. 1696, died Sept. 1, 1703, in the 76th Year of his Age. By his first Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, he had Issue *Anne* and *Thomas*, that died before him. By his second, *Jane*, Daughter of *Richard Clotterbuck*, Esq; he had two Children that survived him. *Jane*, married to *Maynard Colchester*, of *Westbury* in *Glocestershire*, Esq; and Sir *Thomas Clark*, of *Brickendonbury* in *Hertfordshire*, Knt. who in pious Memory of his dear Parents buried underneath, erected this Monument.

BENEFACTORS.

BENEFACTORS to this new built Church of *St. Matthew*, in *Friday-street*, and that contributed to



to the Ornaments, and other Things necessary or convenient to it, were these :

*James Smith*, Esq; gave the Altar-piece, Table, and Rails.

*Edward Clark*, and *Thomas Sandford*, gave the Front of the Gallery, and the King's Arms.

*Miles Martin*, and *John Skipton*, gave the two Branches and Irons.

*John Prat* laid out liberally towards the Charges of adorning the Church.

THIS Parish was to have 240*l.* out of the Chamber of LONDON, or Coal-money, for the Use of the Parish or Poor; as a Recompence of a Piece of Ground belonging to the said Parish or Poor thereof, added to the Scite of the late Church, for the enlarging of the Church new built; and whereby the same is enlarged, and made more uniform.

Mrs. *Cole* left a Legacy of 5*l.* a Year to the Poor.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire, but consumed. The Ground was leased out for Forty Years, at the Rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* per Ann.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*. Value of the united Parishes, per Act of Parliament, 150*l.* *St. Matthew* is rated in the King's Books at 21*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* and *St. Peter's* 26*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Lee*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Haywood*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock, no Organ, 1 Bell.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
5 Auditors of Ac- compts.	2 Common-Council- Men.
2 Church-wardens, and Collectors.	2 Inquests.
	2 Constables.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Cheapside*; Part of *St. Matthew's-alley*, alias *Fountain-court*; Part of *Friday-street*, *Angel-court*, and *Blue-boar-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 48 and a half.

IN this Parish of *Friday-street*, were three Houses standing together, all pertaining to Religious Houses. The Middlemost was a Tenement inhabited by *Robert Harding*, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, and some Time Sheriff; let to him for 30 Years, by the Priores and Convent of *St. Helen's*, LONDON, for Five Marks Rent yearly, in the 9th Year of King *Edward IV*, Dame *Alice Ashfield* the Priores. Another House on the East of it, belonged to the House of *St. Mary Overies* in *Southwark*: That on the West, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

FROM this *Friday-street*, West to the Old *Exchange*, a Street so called, from the King's Exchange, once there kept, which was for the Receipt of Bullion, to be coined. For *Hen. III*, in the 6th Year of his Reign, wrote to the *Scabines*, and Men of *Ipre*, that he and his Council had given Prohibition, that none, *Englishmen*, or other, should make Change of Plate, or other Mass of Silver, but only in his Exchange at LONDON, or at *Canterbury*. *Andrew Bokerell* then had to farm the Exchange of *England*, and was Mayor of LONDON in the Reign of *Henry III*. *John Somercote* had the

keeping of the King's Exchange over all *England*. In the 8th of *Edward I*, *Gregory Rokefley* was Keeper of the said Exchange for the King. In the 5th of *Edward II*, *William Hausted* was Keeper thereof. And in the 18th, *Roger de Frowicke*, &c.

THESE received the old Stamps, or Coining-Irons, from Time to Time, as the same were worn, and deliver'd new to all the Mints in *England*, as more at large, in another Place, is noted.

THIS Street begins at *Cheapside*, in the North, and runs down South to *Knight-riders-street*, that Part of it which is call'd *Old Fish-street*: But the very House and Office of the Exchange and Coinage, was about the Middle thereof.

ON the East Side of this Lane, betwixt *Cheapside*, and the Church of *St. Augustine*, *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, by Licence of *Edward I*, built a Row of Houses, the Profits arising from them to be employed on *London-bridge*.

## The PARISH of St. AUGUSTINE.

IT is confidently believ'd, and not without probable Reason, that the Church of *St. Augustine*, (vulgarly call'd *St. Austin's*) near *St. Paul's Cathedral* in *London*, was (as likewise divers other Churches in *England* were) dedicated to the Memory, not of *St. Augustine*, Bishop of *Hippo*, in *Africa*, that great and famous Father, called by some (and not unworthily) *Doctor Doctorum*; but rather of *St. Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in Relation to that peculiar Benefit, which this Nation, by his Means principally, under GOD, received in the first Conversion of the *English Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which not without great Care and Pains (with GOD's Assistance) he did in a good Measure effect, converting first *Ethelbert*, King of the *Kentish Saxons*, and his People; by whose Example, afterwards, divers others also of this Nation were converted; and, therefore, with all reverend Respect, letting pass that antient Holy Father, we shall proceed to speak only in this Place of *St. Augustine* the Monk, to whom the aforesaid Church of *St. Austin* is presum'd, solely, to have been dedicated.

THIS *Augustine*, therefore, (as all Writers agree) was a *Roman*, and Head of the Monastery of *St. Gregory* at *Rome*, and of the Order of *St. Benedict*, sent into *England* from *Rome* by Pope *Gregory I*, Anno Dom. 596, to convert the *English Saxons* to the Christian Faith; which great Work he having begun, went out of *England* the next Year, An. 597, unto *Arles* in *France*, and by *Eleutherius*, Archbishop of that City, he was there ordained Archbishop of the *English Nation* the 16 Kal. of *December*; thence he returned into *England*, where the King confirm'd on him his Royal Palace at *Canterbury*, for his Episcopal Seat.

THIS *Augustine* afterwards (with the King's Approbation) removed the Archiepiscopal See, which then was at LONDON, to *Canterbury*, where he himself was then, by Commission from the Pope, consecrated the first Archbishop of that new See, turning the Archbishoprick of LONDON into a Bishoprick, whereof he consecrated *Melitus* the first Bishop, Anno Dom. 604.

IN Memory of this Archbishop, the Monastery at *Canterbury*, erected first by King *Ethelbert*, and this Archbishop *Augustine*, under the Name of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, was afterwards, by Archbishop *Dunstan*, An. 978, dedicated to



the Honour of St. Peter and St. Paul the Apostles, and to St. Augustine; and from thence called by the Name of St. Augustine's Monastery; which continued famous till the Suppression of it by King Henry VIII.

CONCERNING the precise Year when Augustine died, Writers much disagree; for some say he died in the Year 611, others in 608, and others in 614. His Body was buried, first without Doors, near to the Church of his Monastery, because the Church was not finished; but afterwards was removed into the North Porch of the said Church. In which Place all the Bodies of the Archbishops following were laid till Theodore, who was first buried in the Church, because the Porch was full. This Augustine is said to have been a Man of exceeding tall Stature, well favour'd, and of a very amiable Countenance.

THIS Church (which is the only Parochial Church in this City dedicated to that Saint) stands on the West End of Watling-street, on the North Side thereof, and in Records is called, *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*, because it stood near the Gate that formerly gave Entrance into St. Paul's Church-yard out of Watling-street. It was partly rebuilt, and beautifully adorned, in the Years 1630 & 1631, at the Parish-Charge, which cost 1200 l. but being consumed in the Fire of LONDON, the Parish was united by Act of Parliament to that of St. Faith's, and this Church of St. Augustine new erected Anno Domini 1682. The Steeple was finished 1695.

THE Roof is cambrated, divided into Panels, and adorned with Fret-work, as the Arches are with Cherubims; which Roof is supported with Pillars of the Ionic Order. The Church and Steeple are of Stone, the latter being a Tower with Acroteria, a Cupola, a Lanthorn adorned with Vases, and a Spire, whose lower Part is of a Parabolical Form.

ON the North and West Side of the Church are Wainscot Galleries, with the Ornament of Bolection Pannels, &c.

IT is well pewed and wainscotted round with right Wainscot eight Feet high. The Pulpit is also of the like Wainscot, finely embellished with Enrichments of carved Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, &c.

THE Altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, consisting of four Columns, with their Entablament of the Corinthian Order; above is a large arching Pediment, upon which is placed the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted in their proper Colours.

THE inner Columns are the Commandments, well done in Gold, upon Black, between the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, done in Gold Letters upon Blue; under the Pediment is a large Eleptical Figure or Space, wherein is (dexterously and linically performed) a winged Heart, aspiring and elevating towards a Glory, in Allusion to that in the Holy Communion-Service, where the Minister says, *Lift up your Hearts*. The Communicants answer, *We lift them up unto the Lord*. In which Heart, are these Words in large Characters: SURSUM CORDA; all done in Gold on Blue, and adorned with Cherubims, Festoons, Fruit, &c. The Ornament-Enrichments are gilt with Gold, and the Whole enclosed with strong Rail and Ballister, within which the Pavement is white and black Marble.

THE Length of the Church is about 51 Feet, Breadth 45, and Height 30; and that of the Steeple (wherein is one Bell) is 145.

HERE was a Fraternity founded, Anno 1387, called, *The Fraternity of St. Austin's in Watling-street, and other good People dwelling in the City*. They were, on the Eve of St. Austin, to

meet at the said Church, and in the Morning, at High Mass, every Brother to offer a Penny; and, after that, to be ready *Al mangier, ou al revele*; i. e. *To eat, or to revel*, according to the Ordinance of the Master and Wardens of the said Fraternity. They set up in the Honour of God, and St. Austin, one Branch of six Tapers, in the said Church, before the Image of St. Austin; and also two Torches; with which, if any of the said Fraternity were commended to God, he might be carried to the Earth. They were to meet at the Vault at St. Paul's, [perhaps St. Faith's] and to go hence to the Church of St. Austin; and the Priests and the Clerks said *Placebo* and *Dilige*; and in Mattins, a Mass of *Requiem*, at the High Altar.

#### MONUMENTS.

IN this Church (before the Desolation of it by Fire) were Monuments remaining of

Henry Read, Armourer, one of the Sheriffs, 1450.

Robert Bellesdon, Haberdasher, Mayor, 1491.

Sir - - - - Townley.

Will. Dere, one of the Sheriffs, 1450.

Robert Raven, Haberdasher, 1500.

Thomas Apleyard, Gentleman, 1515.

William Moncaster, Merchant-Taylor, 1524.

Will. Holt, Merchant-Taylor, 1544.

ON a plated Stone under the Communion-Table:

Hic jacet Magister Robertus Bursted, Baccalaureus Juris Civilis, & hujus Ecclesie quondam Rector. Qui obiit 16 die mensis Augusti, Anno Dom. 1417. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Magister Johannes Battaill, quondam Rector hujus Ecclesie. Qui obiit Anno Dom. 1426, sexto die Mensis Augusti, Cujus, &c.

Ecce ut defuncti  
cineres mirere beatos,  
Ecce in tantillo  
tempore quantus honor?  
Dudum vita mihi fuerat,  
quæ patria mundus,  
Sed mihi jam Cælum  
Patria, Vita, Deus.  
Dudum mortis eram  
peccato victima, sed jam  
Justitiæ Christo victima;  
quantus honor?

ON a small Monument in the East End of the Choir's South Isle:

Hic requiescit in pace Roberti Brett, Civis & Mercatoris Scissoris LONDON. filii & hæredis Roberti Brett, de Whitstanton in Com. Somerset. Armigeri. Qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham filiam Reginaldi Highgati, Armigeri. Ex ea genuit 11 filios, & 3 filias. E quibus 4 filii & 1 filia superstites sunt. Idem Robertus & Elizabetha in sancto conjugii statu 31 Annos vixerunt. Et obiit 9 Aprilis, Anno Domini 1586. Etatis 63.

Hunc Tumulum propriis sumptibus fieri fecit Elizabetha uxor ejus, 10 die Septemb. Anno Domini 1566. Cum jam post obitum mariti prædicti, decem annos viduam vixisset, atque hic etiam



etiam sepeliri decrevit; quodocunque Deo eam placuerit ex hac naturali vita tollere.

ON a fair plated Stone; at the Entrance into the Choir :

Here resteth the Body of *Edward Wiat*, late of *Tillingham*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; who deceased the 24th of *August*, 1571. He had one only Wife, *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *William Waldegrave*, of *Smallbridge*, in the County of *Suffolke*, Knt. By whom he had Issue three Sonnes and foure Daughters ; but all his Children dyed young, except one Son, named *Edward*, whom he left behind him alive, about the Age of 11 Yeeres. His said Wife, his Executrix, caused this Monument to be made.

ON a Montiment for both these, in the Body of the Church :

Hic jacent *Richardus Warren*, dum vixit, Civis Civitatis LONDON. ac quondam Magister Fraternitatis sancti Joannis Baptiste, scissorum in Civitate prædicta ; & *Margareta* uxor ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* obiit 18 die Mens. Januarii, Anno Domini 1476.

Here lieth *Richard Coxe*, some Time Citizen and Skinner of LONDON; which deceased the 8th Day of *March*, Anno Domini 1467. and *Agnes*, his Wife, the which deceased the 13th Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1472.

THERE is a flat Stone in the South Isle of the late built Church, with flourished Work about it, different from our Country Work : It is laid over an *Armenian Merchant* :

THE Inscription is in the *Armenian Character*, and underneath, in *English*, we are given to understand his Name to be *Tavakoll de David*, departing 1696-7.

### BENEFACTORS.

THE Benefactors towards the finishing of this Church, as appears by a Table hanging up therein, were these :

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Holbeck</i> , D. D. late Rector of this Parish, gave to the Pewing	100	00	0
And to the Poor of the Parish,	10	00	0
<i>Dame Margaret Ayloff</i> gave to the Pewing likewise	100	00	0
With many other Benefactors of the Parish of <i>St. Faith's</i> , united to this ; whose Names and Gifts amounting to 700 l. are recorded in their Register-Book, A. D. 1683.	700	00	0

*Jonathan Robinson*, } Church-Wardens.  
*Peter Wright*, }

GIFT Sermons belonging to this, and *St. Faith's* Parish, are these, with the Days allotted for Preaching them.

The Lady *Hart's* Sermon, for *St. Austin's* Parish, is to be preached on the 14th Day of *May*, annually.

Mr. *Trussel's* Sermon, for *St. Faith's* Parish, on the 5th of *November*.

Mr. *Richard Hassel's* Sermon, for *St. Austin's*, on the 1st of *August*.

THE Living of *St. Faith's* is in the Gift of

the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* ; and *St. Austin's* in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, Value per Act of Parliament 172 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books, *St. Austin's* 19 l. 16 s. Half-Penny ; *St. Faith's* 23 l. 17 s. 1 d.

THE present Incumbent is the Reverend Dr. *Cobden*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Dr. *Oliver*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and all Holidays, at 11 o'Clock ; no Organ, one Bell. The Gift Sermons are, one every *Ass-Wednesday*, for the Company of Stationers ; one on the 14th of *May*, the Gift of Mr. *Hart* ; one on the 1st of *August*, the Gift of Mr. *Trussel*.

THE Vestry is Select:

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are,	are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Constables.
	2 Scavengers.
	2 Inquests.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Old-change*, *Crane-alley*, *Lamb-alley*, *Phoenix-court* ; Part of *Great Distaff-lane* ; Part of *Watling-street*, and *Buck's-head-court*.

NUMBER of Houses, 66.

## The CATHEDRAL CHURCH of St. PAUL.



ST. Paul; to whom the Principal Church of the City of LONDON is dedicated, was descended of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, born in the City of *Tarsus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia* ; a City rich and populous, an Academy; and Roman Municipium. He came up to *Jerusalem*; and there became a Disciple of *Gamaliel*, a famous Pharisee. He was converted to the Faith of *Christ*, in that miraculous Manner which is set down in the *Acts of the Apostles*. He afterwards changed his Name of *Saul* to that of *Paul*; after he had openly converted and baptized the Proconsul *Sergius Paulus*; say some ; others, that he assumed that Name at his Conversion; and others, that he had a double Name given him at his Circumcision, *Saul*; relating to his Jewish Original, and *Paul*, referring to the Roman Corporation where he was born. The History of his Travels



Travels and Preaching, down to his Imprisonment at *Rome*, is written by *St. Luke* in the *Acts*. We do not certainly know what he did after his Enlargement; some of the Antients were of Opinion that he went into *Spain*, but this is very uncertain, and the contrary seems to be more probable. Be that as it will, 'tis certain that he was beheaded afterwards at *Rome*, for his Religion, by *Nero's* Command, towards the 64th Year of the common Computation. He has written 14 Epistles, all which Antiquity has owned to be genuine and canonical, excepting the Epistle to the *Hebrews*; concerning which, there has been formerly some Doubt, and some Persons have supposed, that it was written in *Hebrew*.

His Life has been written at large (among the Lives of the other Apostles) by the Reverend and Learned Dr. *William Cave*, published Anno 1676, who tells us, That the Place of his Execution was the *Aquæ Salvæ*, three Miles from *Rome*, where his Head was struck off with a Sword; from which Instrument of his Execution, the Custom, no doubt, first arose of picturing him with a Sword in his Right Hand. He was buried in the *Via Ostiensis*, about two Miles from *Rome*, over whose Grave, about the Year 318, *Constantine the Great*, at the Instance of Pope *Sylvester*, built a stately Church; which afterwards, as too narrow and little for the Honour of so great an Apostle, *Valentinian*, or rather *Theodosius*, the Emperor, caused to be taken down, and a larger and more noble to be built in the Room of it.

As to his Person, we find it thus described: He was little and of low Stature, and somewhat stooping, his Complexion fair, his Countenance grave, his Head small, his Eyes carrying a kind of Beauty and Sweetness in them, his Eyebrows a little hanging over, his Nose long, but gracefully bending, his Beard thick, and like the Hair of his Head, mixt with grey Hairs.

THERE are three Festivals celebrated in Memory of *St. Paul*. The first is of his Conversion, which is held yearly the 25th of *January*; and tho' formerly it was not reckon'd among the Holidays observed by the Reformed Church of *England*, yet Services were appointed to be celebrated in the Church on that Day, and an especial Collect, with an Epistle and Gospel, set down in the Book of *Common-Prayer* for that Festival. But since the Restoration of King *Charles II.*, viz. in the 14th of his Reign, Anno Dom. 1662, this Festival of *St. Paul* (with that of *St. Barnabas*) are required to be celebrated as Holidays, by the *Act of Uniformity*, which establishes the Book of *Common-Prayer*, as now used with all its Additions and Alterations.

THE second is that of *St. Paul* and *St. Peter*, celebrated *June 29*, in Memory of both their Passions, which fell on that Day together, and by some is called *Bis Festa Dies*.

THE third is of the Passion, or Commemoration of *St. Paul* alone, celebrated on the 30th of *June*, for this Reason, because the Bishop of *Rome* was wont, upon one and the same Day, to officiate his Pontifical Offices in both Churches, viz. in that of the *Vatican*, and that of *St. Paul*. But when it appeared that this could not well be performed, by reason of the too far Distance of the Places one from the other, without too much, and almost intolerable Labour, it was thought better, that on the first Day the Solemnity of them both should be celebrated in the *Vatican* Church, and the next Day following the same Duties should be performed in the Church of *St. Paul*, in which Place might be more fully completed, what in that behalf might fortune to be omitted on the Day before.

THIS stately Church of *St. Paul* stands in

or near the Place where once had been a Temple of *Diana*, the Goddess, worshipped by the *Londoners*, as *Apollo* was by the People of *Thorney*, or *Westminster*. This appeared from the Tusks of Boars, Horns of Stags, and of Oxen, and from the Representation of Deer, and even of *Diana* herself, upon the sacrificing Vessels found in digging the Foundation of it, which was began by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, about the Year of *Christ* 610. He gave thereto Lands, as appears by Records: "*Ædelbertus, Rex, Deo inspirante, pro animæ suæ remedio, dedit Episcopo Melito terram quæ appellatur Tillingham, ad Monasterii sui solatium, scilicet, S. Pauli, & ego Rex Ædelbertus ita firmiter concedo tibi præfati Melito potestatem ejus habendi & possidendi, ut in perpetuum in Monasterii utilitate permaneat, &c.*" *Athelstan*, *Edgar*, *Edward the Confessor*, and others, also gave Lands thereunto.

THE Manor of *Tillingham*, which King *Ethelred* gave, was in *Essex*. *Erkenwald*, the fourth Bishop of *LONDON* from *Melitus*, bestowed great Cost in the building of the Church, and augmented the Revenues much with his own Estate; and besides, procured divers ample Privileges thereto from the Pope, and from the Kings that then reigned. *Kenred*, King of the *Mercians*, granted this Church, that it should at all Times be as free as himself desired to be at the Day of Judgment. King *Athelstane* endowed it with divers Lordships, viz. *Sandon*, *Rode*, *Luffenhale*, *Bylcham*, *Edulesnesse*, and *Neusdune*, in the County of *Essex*; *Erdelyne* and *Cardingdone*, in *Hertfordshire*; *Drayton* and *Willesdon*, in *Middlesex*, and *Barnes* in *Surry*. King *Edgar* gave *Navestocke*, in *Essex*. Queen *Egelsede*, his Wife, *Lagesfare* and *Cochamstede*. King *Edward the Confessor*, gave the Lordships of *Chingford* and *Barlings*, in *Essex*. *Ediva*, a Noble Woman, gave *Wiggele*. And *William the Conqueror* gave to the Church of *St. Paul*, and to *Mauricius*, then Bishop, and his Successors, the Castle of *Stortford*, with the Appurtenances, &c. He also confirmed the Gifts of his Predecessors, in these Words, "*Omne I. Rex Angl. Clamo quietas in perpetuum, 24 Hidas quas Rex Æthelbert dedit S. Paulo juxta murum LONDON. &c.*"

THE Charter of King *William the Conqueror*, given to the Church of *St. Paul* in *LONDON*, exemplified in the *Tower*, the *Latin* thereof *Englified* thus:

**W**ILLAIM, by the Grace of God, King of *Englishmen*, to all his well-beloved *French* and *English* People, Greeting. Know ye, that I do give unto God, and the Church of *Saint Paul* of *LONDON*, and to the Rectors and Servitors of the same, in all their Lands which the Church hath, or shall have, within Borough, and without Sack and Sock, Thole and The, *Infangtheefe*, and *Grithbricke*, and all free Ships by Sea, and by Land, on Tide and off Tide, and all the Rights that into them *Christendome* by rad and more speake, and on Buright hamed, and on Buright worke, afore all the Bishopricks in mine Land, and on each other Man's Land. For I will, that the Church in all Things be as free, as I would my Soule to be in the Day of Judgment.

Witnesses, *Osmond*, our Chancellor, *Lanfrank*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, *Roger* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Alane*, the County, *Geffrey de Magna Villa*, and *Raphe Peverel*.

THIS Charter is best understood by *Doomsday Book* (says Bishop *Stillingfleet*, some Time Dean



Dean of this Church) wherein a particular Account is given of the Lands then held by the Canons of *St. Paul's*; which, for the most Part, are the same they enjoy to this Day. See there the particular Lands given by *Saxon Kings* to *St. Paul's*.

THAT all might understand the full Proportions of this famous Church, upon a fair Table, which did heretofore hang up on the North Part of the Choir, was written in a fair Character, as followeth :

*The Dimensions of this stately Church, as they were taken in the Year 1314.*

The Length of the Church, from East to West, 690 Feet.

The Breadth, 130 Feet.

The Height of the Roof of the West Part, from the Floor, 102 Feet.

The Height of the Roof of the new Fabrick, (*viz.* East from the Steeple) from the Pavement, 88 Feet.

The Height of the Body of the Church, 150 Feet.

The Height of the Tower Steeple, from the level Ground, 260 Feet.

The Height of the Spire of Wood, covered with Lead, 274 Feet.

AND yet the Whole, *viz.* Tower and Spire, exceeded not 520 Feet; the Reason is, for that the Height of the Stone-work of the Tower, from the Ground, to the Timber upon which the Spire was raised, was not 260 Feet, but 240 Feet; the other 14 Feet being the Wall and Battlements above the Timbers on which the Spire was raised, and so the Height of both together will be but 520 Feet.

THE Ball above the Head of the Spire was so large, that it would contain within it ten Bushels of Corn.

THE Length of the Cross, above the said Ball, was 15 Feet.

THE Traverse of the said Cross, 6 Feet.

THE Quantity of Ground on which the Church stood, contained 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 26 Poles or Perches, without the Body of the Church. But within the Verge or Precinct of the Church-yard, which *Richard Beaumour* intended to encompass with a Wall, there were several other Places which related to the Church, as namely these following :

1. The College of Petty Canons.
2. Pardon Church-yard.
3. The Library.
4. Sberington's Chapel.
5. Holmes's College.
6. Jesus Chapel.
7. The Charnel-House.
8. The Cloisters, or Bell-Tower.
9. The Cross.

OF all which Places, Notice shall be taken in due Order.

IN the Year 1087, this Church of *St. Paul* was burnt with Fire, and therewith the greatest Part of the City. Which Fire began at the Entry of the West Gate, and consumed to the East Gate. *Mauricius*, then Bishop, began therefore the Foundation of a new Church of *St. Paul*; a Work, that Men of that Time judged would never have been finished, it was to them so wonderful for Length and Breadth; and also the same was built upon Arches, or Vaults of Stone, for Defence of Fire: Which was a Manner of Work, before that Time, unknown to the People of this Nation, and then brought in by the *French*; and the Stone was fetched from *Cane* in

*Normandy*. This *Mauricius* deceased in the Year 1107.

*Richard Beaumour* [or *Belmeis*] succeeded him in the Bishoprick, who did wonderfully increase the said Church, purchasing (of his own Cost) the large Streets and Lanes about it, wherein were wont to dwell many Lay-people: Which Ground he began to encompass about with a strong Wall of Stone, and Gates. King *Henry I* gave to the said *Richard*, so much of the Mote, or Wall, of the Castle on the *Thames* Side, to the South, as should be needful to make the said Wall of, and so much as should suffice to make a Wall without the Way, on the North Side, &c.

THIS Patent of King *Henry*, (*viz.* *Henry I*.) was as followeth :

*Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Anglie, Archiepiscopus & Episcopis & Comitibus Anglie, & Hugoni de Bochalanda, & omnibus Baronibus, & Fidelibus suis Francis & Anglis de London, & de Middlesex, & de tota Anglia salutem. Sciatis, &c. i. e.* " Know ye that I have " given to GOD, and the Church of *St. Paul's* " *London*, and *Richard* Bishop of the same, " Church, so much of the Ditch of my Castle " on the *Thames* Side, Southward, as shall be " needful to make the Wall of the said Church; " and so much of the same Ditch as may suffice " to make a Way without the Wall. And on " the other Part of the Church, Northward, as " the same Bishop hath destroyed of the same " Ditch." Witnesses, *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, and *Roman* Chancellor, and *Gislebert de Aquila*, at *Pordefmund*, on the Birth-Day of *St. Hippolytus*, Martyr. This Letter the Dean and Chapter produced to King *Edward I*. his Justices, upon a Presentment against them, for appropriating to themselves certain Ground thereabouts. But to this the Commonalty said, " That " the King's Father granted as much as in him " was to the said Dean and Chapter, that they " might inclose their Church-yard, as is afore- " said. But this ought not to prejudice the said " Commonalty in this Behalf. And that be- " cause there was not an Inquisition upon this " made, as the Custom is, Whether this Grant " would not be prejudicial and damageable to " the whole City. For they said, That the " whole Soil, between the Gate called *St. Austine's* Gate, near the said Church, and the " Gate on the West Part of the said Church, " towards *Ludgate*, is High-street, and the " King's Highway of the aforesaid City. Where- " of a great Part, by the raising of the Wall of " the East, and the building of the Houses by " the said Dean and Chapter, is now inclosed, " and the King's High-street much streightened, " to the great Damage of the whole City.

TO this must be added, that it is true there was long before Contest between the Church of *St. Paul's*, and the Lords of *Baynard's Castle*, about their Bounds here. There was one *Eustathius*, Earl of *Boloign*, who became Possessor of *Baynard's Castle*. Which Earl (as the Dean and Chapter shewed) Anno 1106, permitted and granted *Omnes Calumpnias*, i. e. all Claims which he had upon the Lands, which one *Maurice*, Bishop of *LONDON*, asserted to be of the Church-yard of *St. Paul's*, *LONDON*; and upon all other Lands which were within the Walls of the said Church-yard, to be quit to GOD and *St. Paul*, from the said Earl and his Heirs for ever; and this by a certain Charter, which they produced under the Name of the said Earl.

IT should seem, that this *Richard* inclosed but two Sides of the said Church or Cemetery of *St. Paul*, to wit, the South and North Sides :



For King *Edward II.* in the 10th of his Reign, granted that the said Church-Yard should be inclosed with a Wall, where it wanted, on Account of the Murders and Robberies that were there committed.

BUT the Citizens then claimed the East Part of the Church-Yard, to be the Place of Assembly to their Folk-Motes; and that the great Steeple, there situate, was to that Use, their common Bell, which being there rung, all the Inhabitants of the City might hear and come together. They also claimed the West Side, that they might there assemble themselves together, with the Lord of *Baynard's Castle*, for View of their Armour, in Defence of the City. This Matter was, in the *Tower* of LONDON, referred to *Harvius de Stanton*, and other Justices *Itinerantes*; but the Decision, or Judgment of that Controversy, is not yet known.

CONCERNING the walling of this Church-Yard round, King *Henry III.* granted by his Letters Patents, for the King and his Heirs, that the Dean and Chapter might inclose the Church-Yard of the said Cathedral Church, and the Precinct, with a Stone Wall round about; and so inclosed, might hold it to them and their Heirs for ever: Which Grant, the said King's Son, King *Edward*, confirmed by his Charter, among other Liberties of the said Church.

TRUE it is, that *Edward III.* in the 17th of his Reign, gave Commandment for the finishing of that Wall, which was then performed. And so continued to *Stow's* Time, although on both the Sides, (*viz.* within and without) it was hidden with Dwelling-Houses.

*Richard Beaumont*, deceased in the Year 1127, and his Successors, (in Process of Time) performed the Work begun.

It had again a great Damage by Fire on *December 22*, in the 1st of King *Stephen*, 1135; but *Richard Fitzneale*, Bishop of LONDON, in the Reign of *Richard I.* was at vast Charge, and great Care, to restore it.

SOME Years after, they began with the Steeple, which was finished in the Year 1221, or 1222; and then going on with the Choir, it was finished in 1240, as may seem by the new Dedication of it in that very Year, which was done with great Solemnity: *Roger*, surnamed *Niger*, then Bishop of LONDON, being the chief Promoter thereof. *Matthew Paris* will have this Dedication to have been in 1242.

THE most of the Charge of carrying on so great a Work, was by Way of Indulgences; by which Means the Roof also of the old Structure, then in a ruinous Condition, was now made new, or substantially repaired.

THE farther Enlargement of this Church, long before intended, being the whole Extent of that which lately bore the Name of *St. Faith's* Church, began *Anno 1256*, (some say, 1251.) and the Cross Isles, was likewise carried on by the Indulgences, and the main of the Work was accomplished about the Year 1283.

*Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, was a great Benefactor to that Part of it then called *The new Work*, as was also *Ralph de Baldock*, whilst Dean, and afterwards, when Bishop of LONDON, who was buried there: The first in *St. Dunstan's* Chapel, which was at the East End of the South Isle; and the latter in that Part of *the new Work*, which was called *our Lady's Chapel*.

ABOUT the Year 1312, was the Pavement of *the new Work* made of good and firm Marble; and within three Years after, a great Part of the Spire (which was Timber covered with Lead) being weak, and in Danger of falling, was taken down, and a new Cross, with a Pomel well gilt, set on the Top thereof. In which Cross

the Reliques of divers Saints were put by *Gilbert de Segrave*, then Bishop of LONDON, with great and solemn Procession, on the 12th of *October*.

ON *Candlemas* Eve, in the Year 1444, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Steeple of *St. Paul's* was fired by Lightning, in the Middle of the Shaft, or Spire, both on the West Side, and on the South; but by Labour of many well disposed People, the same (to Appearance) quenched with Vinegar; so that all Men withdrew themselves to their Houses, praising God: But between eight and nine o'Clock in the same Night, the Fire burst out again, more fervently than before, and did much Hurt to the Lead and Timber; till by the great Labour of the Mayor and People that came thither, it was thoroughly quenched.

THIS Steeple was repaired in the Year 1462, and the Weather-cock again erected; but one *Robert Godwin* winding it up, the Rope broke, and he was destroyed on the Pinnacles, and the Cock was much bruised; but *Burchwood*, (the King's Plummer) set it up again. Since which Time, wanting Reparation, it was both taken down and set up in the Year 1553; it then weighed 40 Pounds. At which Time it was found to be of Copper, gilt over; and the Length, from the Tail to the Bill, being four Feet, and the Breadth over the Wings three Feet and a half. The Cross, from the Bole to the Eagle (Cock) was 15 Feet and six Inches of Affize; the Length thereof, overthwart, was five Feet and ten Inches, and the Compass of the Bole was nine Feet and one Inch. The inner Body of this Cross was Oak, the next Cover was Lead, and the outermost was of Copper, red varnished. The Bole and Eagle, or Cock, were of Copper, and gilt also.

SOMEWHAT above the Stone-Work of the Steeple was a fair Dial, for which there was Order taken in the 18th of *Edward III.* that it should be made with all Splendor imaginable: Which was accordingly done, having the Image of an Angel pointing to the Hour, both of the Day and Night.

IN this Steeple were solemn Anthems sung in former Times; when on some Saints Days, and some special Times of the Year, the Choir went up into the Steeple, and at a great Height chanted forth their Orisons. Which Practice, a Writer in those Times sharply animadverted upon: "For their climbing up to the Top of the Steeple, to sing their Anthems, I demand of them to shew a Reason, if there be any, why it was done there, rather than on the Ground? And why on such Saints Days, rather than on others? And why that Time of the Year, rather than others? When *Baal's* Priests began to call on their Gods, and he would not hear them; *Elias* said, Cry louder, peradventure your God is busy; he is chasing his Enemy from home, or asleep. So untill ye find a better Argument, I am content freely to lend you this; that ye may frankly say, ye go up to the Top of the Steeple, to call on your God, that he may the more easily hear you standing so high, &c.

THE College of *Petty* Canons there, was founded by King *Richard II.* in Honour of Queen *Anne* his Wife, and of her Progenitors, in the 17th of his Reign. Their Hall and Lands were then given unto them, as appears by the Patent, *Mr. Robert Dakeworth* then being Master thereof.

IN the Year 1408, the *Petty* Canons then building their College, the Mayor and Commonalty granted them their Water-Courses, and other Easements.



THERE was also one great Cloister on the North Side of this Church, invironing a Plat of Ground, of old Time called *Pardon Church-yard*, whereof *Thomas More*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was either the first Builder, or a most especial Benefactor, and was buried there.

ABOUT this Cloister was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray*, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of *Paul's*; the like whereof was painted about *St. Innocent's* at *Paris* in *France*. The Metres or Poesy of this Dance, were translated out of *French* into *English*, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*; and with the Picture of Death leading all Estates, painted about the Cloister, at the special Request and Expence of *Jenken Carpenter*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* In this Cloister were buried many Persons of Worship and Honour; the Monuments for whom, in Number and curious Workmanship, surpassed all others in the Church.

OVER the East Quadrant of this Cloister was a handsome Library, built at the Charge of *Walter Sherington*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* which was once well furnished with many fair written Books on Vellum; but few of them were remaining in *Stow's* Time.

IN the Middle of this *Pardon Church-yard* was also a fair Chapel, first founded by *Gilbert Becket*, Portgrave, and Principal Magistrate of this City, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who was there buried. *Thomas More*, Dean of *St. Paul's* before-named, re-edified this Chapel, and founded three Chaplains there, in the Reign of *Henry V.*

Mr. *Strype* gives us the following Will of a Person desiring to be buried in this *Pardon Church-yard*, or *Haw.*

IN the Name of God the Fader, Sonne, and Holy Gost, three Personys and one God, Amen. I, *John Hotersal*, Notary and Stationer of *LONDON*, holle of Mynde, thanked be Almighty God; vandering and labouring in this wretched World, whos end is Deth temporal, the which is very certeyn, and nothing more uncerteyn then is the Owre of Deth. Wylling therefore to dispose suych Goodis, &c. make therefore and ordeyn and constitute this my present Testament, &c. First, I bequeath my Soule unto Almighty God my Creator, Savyour and Redeemer, to his most blessid Moder, *St. Mary Virgin*, Quene of Heven, Ladye of al the World, and Emprresse of Helle; and to al the Angelis and Saintis of Hevyn: And my Bodie to be buried in *Pardon Chirch Hawe*, of the Cathedral Church of *St. Pawle*, *LONDON*, &c. Also I wil, as soon conveniently as it may be, &c. that there be ordeyned a Marble Stone of two Foot square, or thereabouts, &c. the which Stone I wil that there be graved the Ymages, Signes and Scripturies, drawn and written in Paper, involved and lapped within this my present Testament. Yeven this last Day of *Jan.* 1492.

*Walter Caketon*, Citizen and Sector, *LONDON*, by his Will, dated *Decemb.* 1, 1429, gives to *John Croxton*, Chaplain, *Richard Pepyn*, Chaplain, and *John Lombe*, Chaplain of the Chantry in the Chapel in the Church-Yard of *St. Paul's*, called *Pardon Church Hawe*, in Honour of *St. Anne* and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, lately built by *Thomas More*, Clerk, those his three Tenements, with Shops, &c. in the Parish of *St. Martin's Ludgate*, &c. to have the three said Tenements, to the three said Chaplains of the aforefaid Chantry, and their Successors for ever, to maintain one other fit Chaplain, viz. a fourth

Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Offices in the said Chapel.

In the Year 1549, on the 10th of *April*, the said Chapel, by Commandment of the Duke of *Somerset*, was begun to be pulled down; with the whole Cloister, the Dance of Death, the Tombs and Monuments; so that nothing there was left but the bare Plat of Ground, which was afterwards converted into a Garden of the Petty Canons.

THERE was also a Chapel at the North Door of *St. Paul's*, founded by the same *Walter Sherington*, by Licence of *Henry VI.* for two, three, or four Chaplains; endowed with 40 *l.* by the Year. This Chapel also was pulled down in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and in place thereof a fair House built.

WITHIN this Church of *St. Paul's* were many Chapels dedicated to Saints, both Male and Female; here was a Chapel of the Blessed Virgin *St. Mary*; and another of *St. Catharine*, with Guilds founded in them.

*William Persfoal*, and *William Kyrtyn*, Ministering-Keepers of the Guild of the Annuntiation of the Blessed *Mary*, in her Chapel here, came before the Council of their Lord the King, in his Chancery at *Westminster*, *Feb.* the 1st, 12 *Rich. II.* 1389, according to the Form of a certain Proclamation made in the City of *LONDON*, viz. for all the Guilds to bring into the Chancery, before the King, an Account of their Foundation and Constitution.

*Robert de Lynne* and *John Selbery*, Citizens of *LONDON*, & Custodes servitii ac Fraternitatis *S. Catharine ejusdem infra Ecclesiam S. Pauli*, *LONDON*. *Virtute*, &c. i. e. And Keepers of the Service and Guild of *St. Catharine*, in her Chapel within the Church of *St. Paul*; by Virtue of certain Letters of their Lord the King, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *LONDON*, and proclaimed in the City, &c. they have in Writing this Account of the same, viz. That it was begun *An.* 1352, to keep up one burning Wax-Light in the said Chapel, to the Honour of *St. Mary the Virgin*, *St. Catharine*, and all Saints. And so that Devotion was continued to the 36th of King *Edward III.* at which Time the Devotion of the said Brothers and Sisters, and others flowing to it, so increased and multiplied, that they ordered among themselves to have one Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Offices for the State, and the Souls afore-said, and of all Faithful deceased, &c.

THERE was furthermore a fair Chapel of the Holy Ghost in *St. Paul's* Church, on the North Side, founded in the Year 1400, by *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, for *Adam Bery*, Alderman and Mayor of *LONDON*, 1364. *John Wingham*, and others, for seven Chaplains, and called *Holmes's College*. Their common Hall was in *St. Paul's* Church-Yard, on the South Side, near unto a Carpenter's Yard. This College was, with others, suppressed in the Reign of *Edward VI.*

THEN under the Choir of *St. Paul's*, is a large Chapel, first dedicated to the Name of *Jesu*; founded, or rather confirmed, the 27th of *Henry VI.* as appears by his Patent thereof, dated at *Crowdowne*, to this Effect:

MANY Liege-Men, and Christian People; having begun a Fraternity and Guild to the Honour and most glorious Name of *Jesu CHRIST*, our Saviour, in a Place called the *Crowds*, of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* in *LONDON*; which hath continued long Time peaceably, till now of late. Whereupon they have made Request, and we have taken upon us the Name and Charge of the Foundation, to the Laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and



and the Holy Ghost; and especially to the Honour of Jesu, in whose Honour the Fraternity was begun, &c.

THE King ordained *William Say*, then Dean of *St. Paul's*, to be the Rector; and *Richard Ford*, (a Remembrancer in the Exchequer) and *Henry Bennis*, (Clerk of his Privy Seal) the Guardians of these Brothers and Sisters. They, and their Successors, to have a common Seal, Licence to purchase Lands or Tenements, to the Value of 40 *l.* by the Year, &c.

THIS Foundation was confirmed by *Henry VII.* the 22d of his Reign, to *Dr. Collet*, then Dean of *St. Paul's*, Rector there, &c. and by *Henry VIII.* the 27th of his Reign, to *Richard Pace*, then Dean of *St. Paul's*, &c.

AT the West End of this *Jesus Chapel*, under the Choir of *St. Paul's*, was the Parish-Church of *St. Faith*, commonly called *St. Faith under St. Paul's*; of which more hereafter.

THEN was there on the North Side of this Church-yard, a large Charnel-House for the Bones of the Dead; and over it a Chapel of an old Foundation, such as followeth:

IN the Year 1282, the 10th of *Edward I.* it was agreed, That *Henry Walleis*, Mayor, and the Citizens, for the Cause of Shops by them built, without the Wall of the Church-yard, should assign to GOD, and to the Church of *St. Paul*, ten Marks of Rent by the Year, for ever, towards the new building of a Chapel of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; and also to assign five Marks of yearly Rent to a Chaplain, to celebrate there.

THERE was also in this Chapel two Brotherhoods.

ONE of them was called, *The Fraternity of All Souls*, in the Chapel upon the Charnel, founded 1379. This Chapel, in the Reign of *Richard II.* was gone into great Decay; and from the Time of the Foundation of it, so little had been done in keeping it up, that it became very ruinous, the Windows broken to Pieces, and the Altar full of Filth and Cobwebs. "So that none of the Chaplains of divers Chantries, ordained in the same Chapel by Nobles, and Persons of Quality of the City, could sing there for their Souls for whom they were appointed, and had Charge, to the great Shame of all the City." Whereupon the most excellent and most benign Lord, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in a Sermon made by him at *St. Paul's Cross*, declared the Ruin and Decay of all the said Chapel; and at the Honour of GOD, and his Mother, and of all Saints of Heaven, and of all Christian Souls, together with a great Pardon to all the Aiders thereof, he occasioned a Fraternity of *All Souls*, in Relief of the said Chapel. For certain good People of the said City, having Consideration of the said Chapel to the Honour of GOD, &c. ordained a Chaplain to sing for the Souls of all Christians, and repaired the Chapel well and decently, furnishing it with divers Ornaments, Vestments, Chalices, and other Necessaries, to the Honour of GOD and Holy Church: And that the Chaplains which had Chantries in the said Chapel, should return to the said Chapel, and there perform their Service, each one for the Souls for which they were bound; so that three or four Masses might be sung from Day to Day in the said Chapel. And at their Cost the same Chapel was amended and repaired. On these Considerations, this Brotherhood of *All Souls* petitioned the Lord Chancellor, in *Richard the Second's* Days, "That it would please his most noble and most sage Reverence, upon the Points before said, and because that for the Sermon made by their most excellent Father in GOD the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

"the said Fraternity had been founded, and so to this Day had been continued, and not otherwise, to have Consideration to the Foundation of the said Fraternity; that it might not be abolished, for GOD, and for the Souls of their most noble Progenitors, and in the Work of Charity." The Reason of this Supplication was, because 12 *Rich. II.* an Account of all the Guilds in LONDON were required to be brought in before the King, at the Chancery.

THIS Fraternity, on the Eve of *All Souls*, met together in the Chapel over the Charnel-House, and there *Placebo* and *Dirige* was said, with the other Orisons, for the Souls of all Faithful departed. On the Day of *All Souls*, at Morning Prayer, when the Bell rung at Seven o'Clock, they came together to the Church of *Holy Trinity*, near *Aldgate*, and so from that Place, with a grave Pace, they walk to the afore-said Chapel, numbering their Prayers as they went along, and their secret Orisons; pouring them out *vultu cordiali*, with a serious Countenance, for the Living and the Dead. And when they had finished that Journey, they attended one Mass for the Dead, most devoutly. At which Mass, the Brothers and Sisters honourably performed Oblations; and so returned home.

MOREOVER, in the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry VI.* Licence was granted to *Jenkin Carpenter*, (Executor to *Richard Whittington*) to establish upon the said Charnel, a Chaplain, to have eight Marks by the Year.

IN this Chapel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and *Thomas Mirsin*, Mayor, all Skinners, and were intombed with their Images of Alabaster over them, grated or coped about with Iron, before the said Chapel; all which was pulled down in the Year 1549. The Bones of the Dead, couched up in a Charnel under the Chapel, were conveyed from thence into *Finsbury Field*, (by Report of him who paid for the Carriage) amounting to more than one thousand Cart-loads; and there laid in a moorish Ground, in short Space after raised by Soilage of the City, upon them to bear three Wind-Mills. The Chapel and Charnel were converted into Dwelling-houses, Ware-houses, and Sheds for Stationers, built before it, in the Place of the Tombs.

IN the East Part of this Church-yard, stands *Paul's School*, which hath been already treated of, *Book I.* Chap. XIII.

NEAR this School, on the North Side thereof, was (of old Time) a Clochier, or Bell-house, four-square, built of Stone, and in the same, a most strong Frame of Timber, with four Bells. These were called *Jesus Bells*, and belonged to *Jesus Chapel*. The same had a great Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of *St. Paul* on the Top; but was pulled down by *Sir Miles Partridge*, Kt. in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* The common Report then was, that he did set 100 *l.* upon a Cast at Dice against it, and so won the said Clochier and Bells of the King. And then causing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled down, and broken also. This Man was afterwards executed on *Tower-hill*, for Matters concerning the Duke of *Somerset*, in the Year 1551, the 5th of *Edward VI.*

IN Place of this Clochier, of old Time, the common Bell of the City was used to be rung, for the Assembly of the Citizens to the Folk-mote, as is before shewn.

ABOUT the Midst of this Church-yard was a Pulpit-cross of Timber, mounted upon Steps of Stone, and covered with Lead; in which were Sermons preached by Learned Divines, every Sunday in the Forenoon. The very Antiquity thereof is unknown.

BUT,



BUT in the Year 1259, King *Henry III.* commanded a General Assembly to be made at the *Cross*; where he, in proper Person, commanded the Mayor, that on the next Day following he should cause to be sworn before the Aldermen, every Stripling of 12 Years of Age, or upwards, to be true to the King and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

ALSO in the Year 1262, the same King caused to be read at *St. Paul's Cross*, a Bull obtained from Pope *Urban IV.* as an Absolution for him, and for all that were sworn to maintain the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

ALSO in the Year 1296, the Dean of *St. Paul's* accursed, at *Paul's Cross*, all those which had searched in the Church of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, for an Hord of Gold.

THIS Pulpit-Cross was, by Tempest of Lightning and Thunder, defaced, but rebuilt by *Thomas Kempe*, Bishop of *LONDON*.

IN foul and rainy Weather, these solemn Sermons were preached in a Place called *The Shrowds*. Which was, as it seems, by the Side of the Cathedral Church, where was Covering and Shelter. Long after, both the Cross and Shrowds were disused, and the Sermons preached in the Cathedral itself, called *St. Paul's Cross Sermons*.

FOR the better Maintenance of these *St. Paul's Cross Sermons*, whither the Court, as well as the Mayor and Aldermen, and chief Citizens used to resort, many were liberal Benefactors; as *Aylmer*, Bishop of *LONDON*, Countess Dowager of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Russell*, and *George Bishop*, who gave 10 *l.* a Year, &c. And for further Encouragement of those Preachers, in the Year 1607, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen then ordered, that every one that should preach there; (considering the Journies some of them might take, from the Universities, or elsewhere) should, at his Pleasure, be freely entertained for five Days Space, with sweet convenient Lodging, Fire, Candle, and all other Necessaries, viz. from *Thursday* before their Day of Preaching, to *Thursday* Morning following. This Provision took good Effect; and this good Custom long continued, and the Bishop of *LONDON*, or his Chaplain, when he sent to any one to preach, did usually signify the Place whither he might repair at his coming up, and be entertained freely. Towards this Charge of the City, *George Palin*, a Merchant of *LONDON*, gave 200 *l.* that is, towards the bearing of the Charges of such as should from Time to Time, come to preach at the *Cross*.

IN the Year 1561, the 4th of *June*, betwixt the Hours of three and four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the great Spire of the Steeple of *St. Paul's Church* was fired by Lightning. Which broke forth (as it seemed) two or three Yards beneath the Foot of the Cross; and from thence it burnt downwards from the Spire, to the Battlements, Stone-Work, and Bells, so furiously, that within the Space of four Hours the same Steeple, with the Roof of the Church, were consumed. Mr. *Fuller* relates a Story of the Sexton's burning it wilfully, by his own Confession; but little Credit is due to it, since we see this Steeple was more than once burnt by Lightning, and Authors of more Antiquity and Credit than himself are silent in that Particular.

SOON after this dismal Casualty, the Dean of *St. Paul's* preached at the *Cross*, where he seemed to glance at some of the Papists in those Days, who muttered it about, that this was a Judgment for setting up a new Religion at *St. Paul's*. But these Fryars were no more than were in former Days under Popery. He shewed out of the Records of their Church (of *St. Paul's*) and the City, that in the Year 1382, May 21,

with a great Earthquake through the Realm, the Cross in *St. Paul's Church-Yard* was overthrown, in the 6th Year of King *Richard II.* He added, (to shew the Deceits of those Times, and the Guides of the Church then) that to the Building of the Cross again, *William*, the Bishop of *Canterbury*, gathered great Sums of Money, and enriched himself. But at length, it seems, (as if they mistrusted) the People's Charity grew cooler. For, because Men should be more liberal and willing to give, he, and the rest of the Bishops, granted many Days Pardon to them that would freely give Money to the Building of that Cross again; *Canterbury* granted 40 Days; *LONDON*, *Ely*, *Bath*, *Chichester*, *Carlisle*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, every one 40 Days; the Number in all 320 Days; but not one Dodkin of Money (says the Dean) came out of their Purfes.

UPON this great Disaster, Queen *Elizabeth* gave Order for its speedy Reparation; and as an Example to animate and incline others to contribute freely, out of her own Purse gave 1000 Marks in Gold; she also gave 1000 Loads of Timber, to be taken out of her Woods, or elsewhere.

THE Citizens also first gave a great Benevolence, and after that three Fifteens to be speedily paid.

THE Clergy of *England* likewise, within the Province of *Canterbury*, granted the 40th Part of the Value of their Benefices, charged with First-Fruits; the 30th Part of such as were not so charged. But the Clergy of *LONDON* Diocess, granted the 30th Part of all that were in Payment of their First-Fruits, and the 20th Part of such as had paid their Fruits.

SIX Citizens of *LONDON*, and two Petty Canons of *St. Paul's Church*, (by Order of the Privy Council) had Charge to further and oversee the Work; wherein such Expedition was used, that within one Month next following the Burning thereof, the Church was covered with Boards and Lead, in Manner of a false Roof, against the Weather; and before the End of the same Year, all the Isles of the Church were framed out of new Timber, covered with Lead and fully finished.

THE same Year also, the great Roofs of the West and East Ends were framed out of great Timber, in *Yorkshire*, brought thence to *LONDON* by Sea, and set up, and covered with Lead; the North and South Ends were framed of Timber, and covered with Lead, before *April*, 1566.

BUT concerning the Steeple, divers Models were devised and made, but little was done, through whose Default God knows. It was said, that the Money appointed for the new Building of the Steeple, was collected and brought to the Hands of *Edmond Grindal*, then Bishop of *LONDON*.

IN this Time also, by Reason of the Queen's Majesty's Letters, directed to the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, about the Burning of *St. Paul's*, there were certain Aldermen and Commoners of the City, named and called together, by the Authority of the said Lord Mayor, to devise some good Order and speedy Remedy for the Relief and Comfort of the said City, whenever any Chance of Fire hereafter should happen, within the said City or Liberties thereof. The Persons so called, after sundry Meetings, and with good Advise and Deliberation, agreed, and penned a certain Order for the speedy Remedy thereof; as well for the ready Knowledge of the Place, wheresoever the same Fire should happen to be, and for the sudden Extinguishing and Suppressing of the same; as also for the safe-keeping of the Goods of such Persons,



Person, in whose Houses any such Fire should chance. Which Orders and Rules were so proper and good for the said Purposes, that they were judged to tend to the great Comfort and Safety of the City and Citizens, had they been published and made known in Time, and executed accordingly. But these, as many other such painful and profitable Labours, taken for the good Government of the City, were soon laid aside. And when the talking thereof was done, and the Books framed and delivered, it soon past into Oblivion, and nothing thought on, until an Hour after the Mischief be past; as a Writer in those Times complained. But to return to this dreadful Damage by Fire done to St. Paul's, and the Cares for the getting Supply for the Reparation thereof.

THE Particulars of the aforesaid Contribution from the Clergy of each Diocese, in the Province of Canterbury, stood as follow:

	l.	s.	d.
LONDON	297	01	01
Canterbury	141	19	08
Norwich	180	00	00
Ely	56	00	00
Peterborough	60	00	00
Coventry and Litchfield	48	00	00
Lincoln	191	00	02
St. David's	30	00	00
Oxford	20	00	00
St. Asaph	29	19	00
Bangor	23	00	00
Hereford	33	13	00
Winchester	40	00	00
Exeter	100	00	00
Glocester	25	00	00
Worcester	55	00	00
Chichester	60	00	00
Bristol	20	00	00
	1460	12	11

#### Other CONTRIBUTIONS.

	l.	s.	d.
From the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and the Officers of that Court	34	05	00
From the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, and the Officers of that Court	17	16	08
From the Bishop of LONDON, of his own Benevolence	133	06	08
More afterwards, by the said Bishop	151	07	03
Given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	136	13	04
Received by the Treasurers and Surveyors, for Timber sold, and otherwise	119	03	09
More laid out by the Bishop of LONDON, for Timber and Workmanship	720	00	00
	1312	12	08
	1460	12	11

The Sum of the Whole 2773 05 07

BUT however, with these Monies the Church was repaired, the Steeple was neglected, and left in its Ruins, during the Life of Queen Elizabeth, until the 18th Year of King James I. in which Year, upon the 26th of March, being Sunday, the King, attended by several Noblemen, rode to St. Paul's in great State, on Horseback, where he was met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, at the West

Door of St. Paul's. Here the King alighting, went to the Brazen Pillar, where he kneeled down, and prayed for good Success to his pious Intention. Afterwards he went to the Choir, and there heard an Anthem; and from thence went to the Cross, where the Bishop of LONDON, Dr. John King, preached a Sermon upon a Text given him by the King, which was Psalm cii. 13, 14. *Thou shalt arise and have Mercy upon Zion, for the Time to favour her, yea, the set Time is come. For thy Servants take Pleasure in her Stones, &c.* And when Sermon was ended, he repaired to the Bishop's Palace, where Consultations were taken what was most fit to be done, in order to the Beginning and Carrying on of so pious a Work. At length the King issued out his Royal Commission, dated the 16th of November following, directed to the Nobility and Citizens of LONDON, &c. and the Commissioners, at several Meetings, inquiring into the Matter, at length, upon a serious Deliberation, they concluded, that as antiently it had been, so now a general Benevolence throughout the whole Kingdom, should be attempted. Whereupon, the King, to give Example, began the Subscription, and others of the Nobility followed.

THE then Bishop of LONDON gave 100*l.* and subscribed for so much annually, as long as he should continue in the See.

BUT the Collection of Monies went so slowly forward, as, that though a good Proportion of Stone was brought in by the Bishop, yet the Prosecution of the Work became quite neglected.

NEITHER was there any Thing more done until Dr. Laud became Bishop of this See, which was in the Year 1628.

THIS Bishop, being of a Publick Spirit, cordially undertook the Promoting of this good Work; and, within a few Years after, procured another Commission from King Charles I. for that Purpose.

WHICH Commission bearing Date April the 10th, 1631, was directed to Sir Robert Ducie, Bart. then Lord Mayor of LONDON, to George Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Lord Keeper, to the Lord Treasurer, &c.

BY which Commission, the King took Notice of this Cathedral, as the goodliest Monument, and most eminent Church in his whole Dominions; as also, that it was the principal Ornament of this City, the Imperial Seat of his Realm: And moreover, taking Notice of the Proceedings in a Commission issued out by his Royal Father, to the same Purpose, resolved to go on therewith effectually, declaring as follows:

First, That all Money brought in for the Repair thereof, should be paid into the Chamber of LONDON.

Secondly, That Laud, then Bishop of LONDON, offered to allow 100*l.* per Ann. out of the Revenue of his Bishoprick, during his Continuance therein.

Thirdly, That a Register-Book of all Subscriptions for Contributions thereunto should be made, as in King James's Time.

Fourthly, That the Judges of the Prerogative Court, and all Officials throughout the several Bishopricks, and Wales, upon the Decease of any Person intestate, should be excited to remember this Church, out of what was proper to be given to pious Uses.

Lastly, That there should be Letters Patents issued out for the receiving of Publick Contributions from all People throughout the Kingdom.

AFTER



AFTER which, it was not long but that Monies were brought into the Chamber of LONDON accordingly.

THE Bishop of *Norwich*, (at that Time Almoner to the King) giving 400 *l.* the 17th of *May* next following; Multitudes of others, for 11 Years following, brought in their Monies very plentifully.

ON the 16th of *December*, 1632, the Commissioners began their Meetings, and concluded of certain Orders for Regulation of all Things touching the said Repair. And in *April* next ensuing, the Work was begun; there being in ready Money then brought in 5416 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* And on the 26th of *June*, was issued out 2000 *l.* of the said Money, unto *Michael Grigg*, Esq; Paymaster of the said Work. And soon after, the said Bishop *Laud* laid the first Stone, at the East End thereof. The second Stone was laid by Sir *Francis Windebank*, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State. The third, by Sir *Henry Martin*, Judge of the Prerogative Court. And the fourth, by *Inigo Jones*, Surveyor-General of this Work. Neither did this worthy Bishop cease from the carrying on of this Work, after he was translated to *Canterbury*, which was in *September* following; but in all Things shewed himself a pious and powerful Furtherer thereof.

NOR was the King himself without an high Sense of the Honour done unto the Christian Religion, and the Fame which would redound to this Nation, by thus restoring so signal a Monument of his renowned Ancestors Piety, (King *Ethelbert*, and the other *Saxon* Kings.)

A magnificent and stately Portico, with *Corinthian* Pillars, he erected at his own Charge, at the West End of this Church; a Draught of which we have given our Readers in a foregoing Sheet, at the Head of the Account of this Cathedral: In the Frieze of the Entablature of this Portico was the following Inscription:

CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC.  
ETHIB. REX TEMP. D. PAULI VET. CON-  
SUMP. RESTIT. PORTICUM ADJECIT.

AND over it he placed the Statues of his Father and himself.

IN this Manner it was carried on for the Space of above nine Years, many Persons contributing very largely unto it. Amongst which, Sir *Paul Pinder*, Knt. King *James* I. his Ambassador, Resident at *Constantinople* many Years, is in an especial Manner to be remembred; who having at his own Charge, first repaired the Decays in the Stone-Work of that goodly Partition made at the West End of the Choir; adorning the Front thereof, outward, with fair polished Pillars of black Marble; and the curious carved Statues of the *Saxon* Kings and Bishops, which had been the first Founders and Benefactors to the Church, graced the Inside thereof with Figures of Angels, and other Ornaments: Likewise mended and repaired all the Decays and Defects of the Wainscot Work of the Choir; and beautified the same with a fair Rail of Wainscot, and a great Number of Cherubims artificially carved; all which were sumptuously gilded, and painted with rich Colours in Oil. He magnificently clothed the whole Choir, and the Upper Part of the Presbytery, with fair Tapestry Hangings; and afterwards bestowed 4000 *l.* in the Repairing of the South Cross.

THE Steeple was intended wholly to be taken down, and by stronger Pillars to be supported and built, in Proportion to the Church, with a Spire of Stone suitable thereunto, being ready scaffolded to that End; and the rest of the Repairs were finished, as to the Walls and Cover of Lead.

AND that Posterity may see what open Hearts and Hands our *English* Nation then had for the Recovery of this ruinous Building to its pristine Splendor, here is added a Brief of the Receiver's Account, as it was cast up the 25th of *October*, 1639, in the 15th of King *Charles* I. together with a Scheme of the several Sums of Money, as they were brought into the Chamber of LONDON, for each particular Year.

*October* the 29th, 1639.

An Account of the Receipts, Disbursements, and the Remainders in Cash, for the Repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, at the Time abovesaid, as in the following Account is set forth.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Chamber of LONDON hath received, for the Repairs of the Body of the Church and Choir	79043	18	11
More received by the said Chamber, for the Repairs of the West End, being his Majesty's Gift out of the Ecclesiastical Fines	10295	05	06
Received by the Chamber of LONDON, towards the Steeple	150	00	00

Total of Receipts 89489 04 05

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid by the Chamber of LONDON unto several Persons, for Houses demolished, and other necessary Charges	9628	16	08
Paid by the said Chamber to Mr. <i>Grigg</i> , to be paid by him for several Houses demolished	1452	00	00

The Total 11080 16 08

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received by Mr. <i>Grigg</i> , from the Chamber of LONDON, for the Repair of the Body of the Church, Choir, and West End	68000	00	00
Received by the said Mr. <i>Grigg</i> , of Sir <i>Paul Pinder</i> , for the Repair of the South End	4000	00	00

Total of the Receipts 72000 00 00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Charge of the Repair of the East End, North and South Sides, with the Money imprest upon Debentures, not yet entered into the Book	58115	01	2½
The Charge of the Repairs of the West End, with the imprest Money upon Debentures, not yet entered into the Book	7154	13	2½

Total of this Charge 65269 14 05

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Remaining in Cash in the Chamber of LONDON, for the Repairs of the Body of the Church and Choir	7267	15	06
Remaining also in Cash in the said Chamber, for Repair of his Majesty's Work of the West End	3140	12	03

Total of Cash remaining in the Chamber 10408 07 09

Remaining



Remaining in Cash in the  
Hands of Mr. Grigg, towards  
the Repair of the Church } 6730 05 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
The Total Sum, by this Ac-  
count, remaining in the Cham-  
ber of LONDON, and in } 17138 13 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
the Hands of Mr. Grigg, is

The Total Sums received in these Years, towards  
the Repairs of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, as  
doth appear by the Accounts taken at the Feast  
of St. Michael, in these Years :

Ann. Dom				Whereof from the King,			From the Counties		
	l.	l.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	d.
1631	670	00	00						
1632	6574	19	05	500	00	00			
1633	10678	12	05				3428	18	03
1634	12683	06	01	1900	00	00	4491	12	09
1635	15927	11	09	2320	00	00	7153	02	00
1636	9392	05	03	1156	00	06	1401	17	05
1637	10444	09	10	2860	00	00	259	11	05
1638	15931	11	10	710	00	00	3751	06	00
1639	6778	14	01	360	00	00	339	04	05
1640	10473	05	06	1186	10	08	422	03	04
1641	1560	08	06						
1642	2000	00	00	10971	10	02	21237	15	07
1643	15	00	00						
To	101330	04	08						

BUT more than the Sum of 35551 l. 2 s. 4 d. ob.  
doth not appear by the Books to have been laid  
out upon this Repair, since the 25th of October,  
1639, that the Accounts were so audited: For  
in October, 1642, the Flames of our Civil Dis-  
ensions broke violently out; so that there was  
not only an unhappy Period put to this good  
and Praise-worthy Work, but by the Votes of  
Parliament, made September the 10th, Anno  
1642, for the abolishing of Bishops, Deans and  
Chapters (which Votes were confirmed by an  
Ordinance of that same Parliament, in January  
following;) the very Foundation of this famous  
Cathedral was utterly shaken in Pieces. Which  
consisted of the Bishop, the Dean, Chanter, Chan-  
cellor, Treasurer, the five Archdeacons, the 30  
Prebendaries, and the six Vicars Choral. So  
that the next following Years (Isaac Pennington  
being Lord Mayor) the famous Cross in the  
Church-Yard, which had been for many Ages  
the most solemn Place in this Nation for the  
greatest Divines, and most eminent Scholars to  
preach at, was (with the rest of the Crosses  
about LONDON and Westminster) by fur-  
ther Order of the said Parliament, pulled down  
to the Ground. And in the Month of March  
ensuing, the Houses and Revenues belonging to  
the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral, were  
seized on by Order likewise of the said Parlia-  
ment; together with all Money, Goods, or Ma-  
terials, bought, or given, for Repairing or Finish-  
ing of this Church, in whose Hands soever they  
were, were seized on, and disposed of, by Order  
of the said Parliament. One Part of it went  
for Soldiers Pay; 400 l. per Ann. to Cornelius  
Burges, one of the Assembly of Divines, (who  
afterwards stiled himself Minister of LON-  
DON) to preach a weekly Lecture in Part of  
the Choir. In other Parts of the Church, Saw-  
Pits were digged, for the sawing out of the  
Scaffolding Timber, by them sold and given.  
Several Places, (even where some Reverend  
Bishops, and other Persons of Quality lay in-  
terred) and afterwards the Body of the Church  
was converted to a Horse-Guard for Troopers to  
quarter in.

AND in this deplorable Condition did this  
near finished sumptuous Structure continue, un-  
til the Year 1660, which was the Year of his  
Majesty, King Charles II's most happy Restau-  
ration; who had a pious Intent to set upon  
the Repairs thereof again; but before such a  
Work could be brought to Form and Order for  
Reparation, it was all ruined by the dreadful  
Conflagration in LONDON, Anno 1666;  
which yet did not discourage his Majesty, who  
by an Act of Parliament, appointed a certain  
Duty upon every Chaldron of Coals, for carry-  
ing on and perfecting the Work of St. Paul's.  
And in the Year 1673, the thick Walls, with  
vast Charges being pulled down, that were so  
shaken by the Fire, and the Foundations clear-  
ed, a new Foundation was begun to be laid, of  
such a Fabrick, as for Amplitude, Splendor,  
Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the  
World hath scarce seen the like. The Mo-  
del whereof was designed by Sir Christopher  
Wren, Knt. an approved Architect; according  
to which Model, with some Alterations, it has  
been since erected.

IN the Year 1678, King Charles gave out  
his Letters Patents, in Favour of the great and  
expensive Work. This was backed by Henry,  
the careful Lord Bishop of LONDON, who  
by causing an Address to be printed, excited  
all Persons throughout the Kingdom, to extend  
their Liberality towards the Building; endea-  
vouring to take off certain Objections that  
might stick in some Mens Minds against it.  
And then shewing how far they had proceeded,  
and what Receipts and Disbursements had hi-  
therto been made. It was to this Tenor:

THE Bishop of LONDON's Letter, re-  
commending a Contribution.

YOU perceive by his Majesty's Letters Pa-  
tents for Rebuilding the Cathedral Church  
of St. Paul's, how zealously his Majesty is con-  
cerned to have this so pious and charitable a  
Work effectually carried on. And to that End,  
how earnestly, both in his Royal Grant and Ex-  
ample, he recommends it to all Cities, Towns,  
and Parishes, throughout his Kingdom of Eng-  
land and Dominion of Wales.

In Pursuance of this his Majesty's pious In-  
tention, and that it may have its desired Ef-  
fect, it will be requisite not only to vindicate the  
Piety of this Design, but also the Necessity and  
Reasonableness of so general a Contribution to-  
wards the Accomplishing of it. For, besides the  
Objections against so good a Work, proceeding  
from Disaffection to Religion in some, and from  
a covetous and sordid Disposition of Mind in  
others, there are likewise two great Prejudices  
against it, which have too far possessed the Minds  
of even better disposed Persons.

1. That the Sumptuousness and Magnificence  
of Churches, is not at all suitable to the Times  
of the Gospel, nor according to the Simplicity  
of the primitive Christian Worship.

2. That the Church of St. Paul's, belonging  
only to the City and Diocese of LONDON,  
ought to be rebuilt solely at their Charge, with-  
out having Recourse to so extraordinary a Way  
of Supply and Contribution, from others who  
are no Way concerned in it.

First. It is objected against the Work itself,  
That the Sumptuousness and Magnificence of  
Temples, and so much Splendor in the outward  
Circumstances of God's Worship, is Jewish and  
Ceremonial; and not so suitable to the spiritual  
Nature and Design of the Gospel, and the Wor-  
ship thereby required, which consists in the in-  
ward Purity of our Hearts, and the Devotion of  
our Minds and Spirits, nor so agreeable to the  
Simplicity



Simplicity of the primitive Christianity, which in Things of this Nature, contained itself within the Bounds of Necessity and Convenience; and therefore whatever is beyond these, may justly be deemed superfluous, and might much better be employed in Alms, and Works of Charity.

For the Removal of this Prejudice, we may please to consider:

1. That the publick Worship of GOD, is a moral Duty founded in the Light of Nature, and the common Reason of Mankind.

2. That the publick Worship of GOD, though it doth suppose and require inward and spiritual Devotion, yet as publick is necessarily external; and as such, ought to express, in the best Manner we are able, that inward Honour and Reverence which we pay to the Divine Majesty: And therefore, that the Circumstances of it should not only be decent, but very solemn and magnificent, and the Light of Nature seems plainly to require, and the Gospel doth nowhere gainsay. And the Resolution of *David*, that *he would not offer to the Lord his God of that which cost him nothing*; and the Declaration which he afterwards made concerning the Building of the Temple, that *the House which is to be built to the Lord, must be exceeding magnificent*, was not a Piece of ceremonial Piety, but grounded upon a moral and eternal Reason, of equal Force in all Ages and Times; namely, that which *Solomon*, his Son, gave to King *Hiram*, why he designed so magnificent a Temple, that it might be, in some Measure, suitable to Greatness and Majesty of that GOD who was to be worshipped in it: *The House (says he) which I build is great, for great is our God above all Gods*. Christians, indeed, are not tied to one Place of Worship, as the *Jews* were; but they are obliged to Honour GOD as much as they, and to declare their high Regard and Esteem of so glorious a Majesty, by all outward fitting Testimonies of Respect and Reverence.

3. That the mean Estate and Circumstances of GOD's publick Worship in the Beginning of Christianity, was not the Effect of Choice, but of Necessity; and enforced upon Christians by their Poverty and Persecution. By Reason whereof, their Worship was not only without Splendor and Magnificence, but without ordinary Decency, and the common Conveniencies of Time and Place, being usually performed in the Night, in Chambers and Grotts, and secret Places; not because they thought this best, but because they could then do no better; as they sufficiently testified so soon as they were free from Persecution; when every where, with great Zeal, they raised stately Structures for the publick Worship of GOD, and spared no Cost for that Purpose; believing it to be highly for the Honour of *Christ* and his Religion, that Men should declare their Regard to Almighty GOD, and Solemnity of his Worship in this Way. And surely they, who from the Obscurity and Meanness of the Places of publick Worship in the primitive Times, would draw a Pattern for Churches in succeeding Ages, may do well to consider, whether they would be willing that the Poverty of the first Christians should be made the Measure and Standard of Mens Estates in all Ages: Because the Force of the Argument from bare primitive Example, is the very same in both Cases. GOD is pleased to accept of that in Case of Necessity, which he will disdain where Men have the Ability and Opportunity to serve him after a better Manner. While the People of *Israel* were in a persecuted and unsettled Condition, GOD was content that the Ark should be placed in a Tabernacle; but when he had given them Rest on every Side, then *David*,

from the natural Reason and Congruity of the Thing, concluded it fit to build a House of Rest for the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, and that exceedingly magnificent. And GOD approved of his Intention, telling him, that *he did well that it was in his Heart to build such an House to the Name of the Lord*.

4. To warn us for ever against grudging at any extraordinary Expence for the Honour of Religion, as needless and superfluous; and especially from cloaking our Covetousness, with a Pretence of Charity to the Poor; we may do well to consider how severely our Saviour reprehends his own Disciples for murmuring at that Cost which the devout Woman bestowed upon the Temple of his Body, in pouring upon it an Ointment of so great Price. *To what Purpose (said they) is this Waste? This Ointment might have been sold for much, and given to the Poor*. But our Saviour sharply reproveth this sordid Disposition of theirs; and what they called *Waste*, he called a good Work, such as in its proper Season is no less pleasing to GOD, than Charity to the Poor: And to testify his high Esteem and Acceptance of it, he took particular Care to have it recorded in the History of his own Life; that together with his Doctrine and Miracles, the Memorial of it might be celebrated in all Ages to the End of the World. Hereby teaching us, that we ought, under the Gospel, to honour GOD with our Substance, as well as to relieve the Poor; and that magnificent Acts of Piety have their Place no less in the Christian Religion, than the most liberal Deeds of Charity.

Secondly, It is objected against the general Extent of this Contribution, That the Church of St. Paul's, belonging only to the City and Diocese of LONDON, ought to be rebuilt solely at their Charge, without having Recourse to so extraordinary a Way of Supply from others who are no Ways concerned in it.

In answer to this Objection, be pleased to consider,

1. That the Inhabitants of LONDON were not only exceeding great Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire, but have since been at a vast and incredible Charge in Rebuilding of their own Houses and Parish-Churches, their Hospitals, Hall, and Royal-Exchange; and in several other publick Works, to the great Honour and Advantage of this City, and to the Wonder and Astonishment of the World, that in so short a Space, so great a City should rise so beautiful, and out of such vast and dismal Ruins.

2. That the City of LONDON, and Counties adjoining, having done for several Years, and still do, towards this Work, pay a particular Tax upon all the Coals brought into the Port of LONDON. Besides which, it is not doubted but they will be very exemplary in their voluntary Contributions thereto.

3. That the City of LONDON hath ever been found very charitable and bountiful upon all Occasions, towards the Rebuilding of Churches and Towns in the Country, and the Repairing of the Fortunes of particular Persons, that have been ruined by the like Calamity of Fire. For which Cause, they hope it will not be thought unreasonable in them, for once, to crave and expect the Assistance of the Country, upon so pressing and extraordinary an Occasion; when they are utterly unable, alone, to support the Burden, and to defray the mighty Charge of so great a Work.

4. That the Rebuilding of this Church is of very publick Concernment, and the whole Nation, in some Sort, interested in it. Our Kings have used, upon extraordinary Occasions, to resort to it, there to pay their solemn Acknowledgments to Almighty GOD for publick Blessings



sings and Deliverances granted to this Nation. And the Preachers there have always been particularly appointed and chosen from both the Universities of this Realm, and from all Parts of the Kingdom. And the Glory of the Work will also redound to the whole Nation; to which it will not only be a singular Ornament, but likewise a standing Monument of the publick Affection and Zeal of this Protestant Kingdom to Piety and good Works.

Which last Consideration ought to have the greater Force with us; because, at this Time, as much as ever, the Protestant Religion stands upon its Reputation, and stands in Need of it too. And therefore every one ought, with more than ordinary Zeal, to be concerned for the carrying on of this Work; not only for the Honour of our Nation, and the Credit of our common Christianity, but also of our Reformed Religion. That there may be no Pretence to upbraid us, that Error and Superstition could make Men more zealous of good Works, than the Doctrine of the true Religion; and that our Adversaries of Rome may be convinced, that our Piety is as as generous and charitable as theirs, but would not be so arrogant and presumptuous; and that whilst we disclaim the Merit, yet we do most stedfastly believe the Obligation and Necessity of good Works.

The present  
Building of  
St. Paul's.

THE old Church being taken down, the first Stone of this present most noble Pile, was laid by Mr. Strong, a Mason; the second by Mr. Longland, June the 21st, 1675, so that it was above 30 Years in Erecting, though upwards of 500 Men have sometimes been at Work at a Time; and the great Sir Christopher Wren, who first prepared the Model, lived to see it finished, and many Years after.

FOR the Building, Finishing, and Adorning the same, there was given by Act of Parliament an Imposition charged on Sea-Coal, imported at the Port of LONDON, viz. of 2 s. per Chaldron, or Ton, from the 1st of May, 1670, to the 24th of June, 1677; and 3 s. per Chaldron, from the 24th of June, 1677, to the 29th of Sept. 1687, and three 4ths of the Money raised by the former, and one half of the Money raised by the latter Act, was to be employed towards the Rebuilding of 52 Parish-Churches. One 4th of the Sum appropriated for the Parish-Churches was to be applied towards the Rebuilding of St. Paul's.

AGAIN, by another Act of Parliament, 1 James II. Chap. 15. an Imposition on Coals of 18 d. per Chaldron was granted to continue from the 29th of Sept. 1687, to the 29th of Sept. 1700; two 3ds whereof was applied towards the carrying on the Building of this Church.

AGAIN, by another Statute, 8 William III. an Imposition of 12 d. per Chaldron, or Ton, was laid on Coals imported at LONDON, to continue from Michaelmas, 1700, to Michaelmas, 1708, and two 3ds of the Money raised thereby has been applied towards the Finishing of this Structure.

LASTLY, by an Act of Parliament made the 1st of Queen Anne, Seff. 2. 2 s. per Chaldron more for all Coals imported, as aforesaid, was given to commence at Michaelmas, 1708, and to continue for eight Years, for the Finishing, Adorning, and Securing of this Building. And the Archbishop, Bishop of LONDON, and the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, might appropriate Money arising by this Act, for the Purchasing and Demolishing (at such Time as they shall appoint) all the Houses and Buildings between the North Side of the Cathedral, and the Alleys called New Jewry and Pissing-alley, and

the Ground never to be built on for the future; and also may agree with the Vestry of St. Gregory and Faith, for exchanging their Place of Burial in the Church-yard, and in the Vault, for other Ground. And, as in the others, there are Clauses empowering the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of LONDON, and the Lord Mayor of LONDON, to borrow Money on the Credit of the said Acts, and to sign Indentures accordingly.

HERE we must relate another Accident by Fire in this Church, which had like to have been very dismal: For on the 27th Day of February, 1698-9, a Fire broke out at the West End of the North Isle of the Choir, in a little Room prepared for the Organ-builder to work in, when the Choir was newly finished; and had not the Communication between the said Work-room and Organ Gallery been broke down, the Consequence would probably have been most fatal, but that being done, and all imaginable Means used by those employed to extinguish Fires and others, the Flames were happily got under, doing no Damage but to two Pillars and an Arch with Enrichments, which were very artificially repaired, and no Sign of the Fire left, except that the Lustre of the Gilding was thereby a little abated.

WE come next to describe the Nature and Ornament of this most stately Fabrick: The Walls are very well built of fine Portland Stone, Rustick Work: There are two Ranges of Pilasters that adorn the Outside, one above another; the lower consists of about 120 Pilasters, with their Entablature of the Corinthian Order, and the Upper of as many, with Entablature of the Composite Order, besides twenty Columns at the West, and four at the East End, and those of the Portico's, and Spaces between the Arches of the Windows, and the Architrave of the Lower Order, &c. are filled with great Variety of curious Enrichments, consisting of Cherubims, Festoons, Voluta's, Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, Ensigns of Fame, as Swords and Trumpets in Saltier Crosses, with Chaplets of Laurel; also Books display'd, Bishops Caps, the Dean's Arms, and at the East End the Cypher of W. R. within a Garter, on which is its Motto, *Hony Soit qui Mal y Pense*; and this within a fine Compartment of Palm-Branches, and placed under an Imperial Crown, &c. all finely carved in Stone.

THE Intercolumns of the lower Range of Pilasters, are 33 ornamental Windows, and six Niches, and of the upper Range 37 Windows, and about 30 Niches, many whereof are adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediments: And at the East End is a Sweep, or circular Space, adorned with Columns and Pilasters, and enriched with Festoons, Fruit, Incense-Pots, &c. and at the upper Part, is a Window between four Pied-droits, and a single Cornice, and these between two large Cartouches.

#### Of the Portico's, Portals, and Pediments.

1. THE Ascent to the North Portico is by 17 Steps of black Marble; the Dome of the Portico is supported and adorned with six very spacious Columns (48 Inches Diameter) of the Corinthian Order; above the Door-case is a large Urn with Festoons, &c. Over this, belonging to the upper Range of Pilasters, is a spacious Pediment, where are the King's Arms, with the Regalia, supported by two Angels, with each a Palm-branch in their Hands; under whose Feet appear the Figures of the Lion and Unicorn.

YOU ascend to the South Portico (the Ground here being lower) by 25 Steps. It is in all other Respects like the North, and above this a Pediment (as the other) belonging to the upper Order, where is a proper Emblem of this incomparable

The Outside  
described.



*The Front or West end of S<sup>T</sup> PAUL'S.*



*T. Bowles Sculp.*



1825





parable Structure, raised (as it were) out of the Ruins of the old Church, viz. a Phoenix with her Wings expanded in Flames, under which is the Word RESURGAM, insculped in Capital Characters.

THE West Portico is adorned and supported with 12 Columns below, and eight above, fluted of the respective Orders as the two Ranges; the 12 lower adorned with Architrave, Marble Frieze, and a Cornice; and the eight upper with Entablature, and a spacious Triangular Pediment, where the History of St. Paul's Conversion is represented, with the Rays of a Glory, and the Figures of several Men and Horses boldly carved in *Relievo*, by the ingenious Hand of Mr. Bird, The Door-case is white Marble, and over the Entrance is cut in *Relievo*, the History of St. Paul's Preaching to the Bereans (as in Acts xvii. 2.) it consists of a Gruppo of nine Figures (besides that of St. Paul) with Books, &c. lively represented, by the same Hand as the Conversion.

ON the South Side of the Church, near the West End, is a Forum, or Portal, the Door-case being enriched with Cartouches, Voluta's, and Fruit, very exquisitely carved, under a Pediment; and opposite to this, on the North Side, is the like Door-case. And in brief, all the Apertures are not only judiciously disposed for Commodiousness, Illumination of the Fabrick, &c. but are very Ornamental.

AT the West End is an Acroteria of the Figures of the Twelve Apostles, each about Eleven Feet high, with that of St. Paul on the Angle of the Pediment; and those of the four Evangelists cumbant; a circular Pediment over the Dial of the Clock; also an Entablature and Circles of Enrichment, where twelve Stones compose the Aperture, answering the twelve Hours.

THE two Towers; each adorned with circular Ranges of Columns, of the *Corinthian* Order, with Domes on the upper Part, and at the Vertex of each a gilded Pine Apple.

THE Choir has its Roof supported with six spacious Pillars, and the Church with six more; besides which, there are eight that support the Cupola, and two very spacious ones at the West End; all which Pillars are adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders; and also with Columns fronting the Cross Isle or Ambulatory, between the Consistory and Morning-Prayer Chapel, which have each a very beautiful Screen of curious Wainscot, and adorned each with 12 Columns, their Entablatures, arched Pediments, and the King's Arms enriched with Cherubims, and each Pediment between four Vases, all curiously carved; and these Screens are fenced with Iron-work; as is also the Cornice at the West End of the Church, and so Eastward beyond the first Arch.

THE Pillars of the Church that support the Roof, are two Ranges, with their Entablature and beautiful Arches, whereby the Body of the Church and Choir are divided into three Parts, or Isles; the Roof of each is adorned with Arches, and spacious Peripheries of Enrichments; as, Shields, Leaves, Chaplets, &c. (the Spaces included being somewhat concave) admirably carved in Stone; and there is a large Cross like between the North and South Portico's, and two Ambulatories, the one a little Eastward, the other Westward from the said Cross Isle, and running parallel therewith: The Floor of the Choir and Church is paved with Marble, but within the Rail of the Altar, with fine Porphyry, polish'd, and laid in several Geometrical Figures; the Anabathrum, whereon the Communion-Table is placed, is five Steps higher than that of the Choir's Isles.

THE Altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted Pilasters, finely painted and veined with

Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with their Entablature; where the Enrichments, and also the Capitals of the Pilasters are double gilt with Gold: These Intercolumns are 9 Pannels of white Marble border'd with grey, and above them six Windows, viz. in each Intercolumn three Pannels, and two Windows one above the other; at the greatest Altitude above all which, is a *Glory* finely done. The Aperture Northward and Southward into the Choir, are (ascending up three Steps of black Marble) by two Iron folding Doors, being (as that under the Organ Gallery, &c.) exquisitely wrought into divers Figures, spiral Branches, and other Flourishes; and there are two others at the West End of the Choir, the one opening into the South Isle, the other into the North; done by the celebrated Artist in this Way, Monsieur Tiquau.

IN this Choir are the Galleries, the Bishops Throne, Lord Mayor's Seat, with the Stalls, all which being contiguous, compose one vast Body of curious carved Work of the finest Wainscot, constituting three Sides of a Quadrangle.

THE Organ Gallery (with four Stalls, two Northward, and two Southward therefrom) compose the West End. The Organ-Case is magnificent and very ornamental, enrich'd with the carved Figures of Cupids (under Mantling) Terms, and eight Fames standing at the Top of this Case, four looking Eastward, and as many Westward, each appearing near six Foot high: It is also enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, &c. very lively represented, by that excellent Artist Mr. Gibon; all which is elevated on eight beautiful fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, of polish'd Marble, white, vein'd with blue, and the Organ-Pipes are very spacious and gilt with Gold, preserved from Dust, &c. with fine Sashes. The North and South Sides of this Choir have each 30 Stalls, besides the Bishops Throne and Seat on the South Side, and the Lord Mayors on the North.

THE Stalls, &c. are in the following Order, beginning at the West End, and proceeding Eastward, and thus distinguished; the Prebendaries by the Titles of the Prebend; the rest by their Dignity and Office; under the Title of the Prebend, is that of a *Psalm*, which every Prebendary is in Duty bound to repeat daily in private to the Glory of GOD, and for the more fully answering the Intent of the Founders and Benefactors hereunto.

#### STALLS, &c.

ON the South Side of the Choir.

1. Decanus. } At the
2. Archidiaconus Essexia. } West End.
3. Without Superscription.
4. Thesaurarius,
5. Finsbury.

Benedictus Dominus Deus.

6. Chamberlainwood.

Bonum est Confiteri.

7. Holbourn.

Salvum me fac Domine.

8. Harleston.

Fundamenta Ejus.

9. Portpool.

Quid Gloriaris in Malitia.



10. Mora.  
Confitebor tibi in toto.
11. Cantlers, *alias* Kent-Town.  
Dominus Illuminatio mea.
12. Twoford.  
Deus Misereatur nostri.
13. Mapesbury.  
Memento Dom. David.
14. Oxgate.  
Domine Exaudi.
15. Sneating.  
Deus, Deus, meus respice.
16. Wenlocksborn.  
Quemadmodum desiderat.
17. Brownfwood.  
Deus judicium tuum Regi da.
18. Without Superscription.
19. The Bishop's Seat, without Superscription.
20. Without Superscription.
21. Rugmere.  
Ad Dominum quod tribularer.
22. Ealdfreet.  
Dominus Regnavit exultet Terra.
23. Archidiaconus Colcestria.
24. Without Superscription.
25. Ditto.
26. Ditto.
27. Ditto.
28. Ditto.
29. Ditto.
30. Ditto.
31. Ditto.

## ON the North Side of the Choir.

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Archidiac. Londinensis  | } At the<br>West End. |
| 2. Præcentor               |                       |
| 3. Without Superscription. |                       |
| 4. Cancellarius.           |                       |
| 5. Tottenhall.             |                       |
| Beatus Vir qui non abiit.  |                       |
| 6. Caddington Minor.       |                       |
| Miserere mei Deus.         |                       |
| 7. S. Pancratius.          |                       |
| Voce mea.                  |                       |
| 8. Reculverland.           |                       |
| Beati quorum remissa.      |                       |

9. Wildland.  
Exaudi Domine Justitiam.
10. Hoxton.  
Defecit in Salutare anima.
11. Ealdland.  
Deus stetit in Synagoga.
12. Islington.  
In convertendo Dom. Capt.
13. Willefdon.  
Noli emulari.
14. Consumpta per Mare.  
Confitemini Domino, &c. Dicant qui.
15. Broomesbury.  
Beatus Vir qui timet Dominum.
16. Neasden.  
Domine ne in furore.
17. Newington.  
Confitemini Domino.
18. Without Superscription.
19. The Lord Mayor's Seat, without Superscription.
20. Without Superscription.
21. Caddington Major.  
Omnes gentes plaudite.
22. Chefwick.  
Nonne Deo subjecta.
23. Archidiaconus Middlesexia.
24. Without Superscription.
25. Ditto.
26. Ditto.
27. Ditto.
28. Ditto.
29. Ditto.
30. Ditto.
31. Ditto.

THE next here is the Bishop's Throne, adorned with two Columns finely carved, of the *Corinthian* Order, and various Enrichments.

THE Bishops Seat is adorned with a Nich, and above that, Doves, Palm-branches, two Cupids sustaining a Mitre, &c. and the Lord Mayor's with a Nich, and above that are Flowers, and other Leaves, Palm-branches, and a Mace sustained by two Cupids; and the Dean's with a Book displayed between three Cherubims, &c.

BACKWARD from these Stalls, and a little higher, is a Gallery where Ladies are commonly seated, particularly the Lord Mayor's and Aldermen's Ladies, on the North Side; above this Gallery the Front is curiously enriched with Terms, Helix Cartoufes, two Arches thereof over every Stall, and between them a Cherub; above which is the upper Gallery, and the Whole is adorned with 12 Columns, fronting Northward, 12 Southward, and 12 Pilasters Westward.



ward, with Enrichments of Chaplets, Cherubims, and innumerable Fruit, Leaves, &c. the three latter Species is, for the most Part, curiously carved out of the Lime-Tree, the rest Wainscot. Between the inner Roof of the Church and the outer, which is covered with Lead, is a considerable Space, wherein at the East End, round the Circular Sweep, is a whispering Place, where Words spoken auricularly, or the Motion of a Watch, &c. may be heard at 110 Feet Distance; this happened not by Design, but accidentally; and to this Church are eight Stair-Cases. This noble Choir was finished and opened on the 2d Day of December, 1697, being that remarkable Day of Thanksgiving for the Peace at Ryfwick, after nine Years War with France.

Of the DOME.

THE Cupola within the Church appears erected and elevated on eight Pillars of a large Magnitude, adorned with Pilasters, Entablature, Circular Pediments, and Arches of the *Corinthian* Order, and each Pillar enriched with a spacious Festoon. Here are also as many Alcoves fronted with curious Iron-Work; and over the Arches at a great Height from the Ground, is an Entablature, and on the Cornice an Ambulatory fronted, or fenced in with handsome Iron-Work, extending round the Inside of the Cupola, above which is a Range of 32 Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order; the Inter columns are Paintings in *Fresco*, representing the History of *St. Paul*, done by the masterly Hand of *Sir James Thornhill*, and finished in the Year 1720. It is said, that in every Foot of Altitude the Diameter decreases one Inch.

AND on the Outside of the Dome, at about 20 Feet above the outer Roof of the Church, is a Range of 32 Columns, with Niches of the same Altitude, and directly counter to those aforesaid within the Cupola: To these Columns there is an Entablament, and above that a Gallery with Acroteria, where are placed very spacious and ornamental Vases, all round the Cupola. At 12 Feet above the Tops of these Vases (which Space is adorned with Pilasters and Entablament, and the Inter columns are Windows,) the Diameter is taken in (as appears outwardly) five Feet, and two Feet higher it decreases five Feet, and two Feet above, that it is still five Feet less, where the Dome outwardly begins to arch, which Arches meet about 52 Feet higher, in perpendicular Altitude; on the Vertex of which Dome is a great Balcony, which is gilt at the Expence of a particular Nobleman, (the Lord *Landsborough*) who having a Prospect of this Church from his House near *Hide-Park*, resolved to add this Ornament to it; and above this is a large and beautiful Lantern, adorned with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with a Ball and a Cross at the Top, whose Dimensions are shewn in the next Page:

THIS Dome consists of a Crown, or Cap, which is the Segment of a Globe; and what you behold from the Center of the Area under it, this being the Interior Part.

THE Arch of the Dome, extending from the Base of the aforesaid Part, in a Hyperbolick Curve, to the Base of the Lantern; these two inner Parts are Brick.

THE Roof of the Dome being Elliptical, extends from the Steps (which is a little above the Rail and Ballister) to the Lantern, a little above the Arch of the Dome; this being the outward Part, and is Timber: So that within there is a vast void Space between the Crown, or Cap, and the Arch (or Middle Wall) and also between the Arch and the Roof of this noble Dome. The Roof is covered with Lead.

The Benefactors towards the Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's* in LONDON, are as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Sir <i>Tho. Allen</i> of <i>Finckley</i>	100	00	0
Dr. <i>Bridcock</i> , late Bp. of <i>Chichester</i>	60	00	0
— <i>Blandford</i> , late Bp. of <i>Worcester</i>	100	00	0
— <i>Isa. Barrow</i> , late Bp. of <i>St. Asaph</i>	60	00	0
— <i>Will. Beaw</i> , Bp. of <i>Landaff</i>	100	00	5
— <i>Tho. Barlow</i> , Bp. of <i>Lincoln</i>	93	15	0
Sir <i>Orl. Bridgman</i> , L. C. J. Com. Pleas	60	00	0
Dr. <i>Barwick</i> , Dean of <i>St. Paul's</i>	100	00	0
— <i>Ball</i> , late Master of the <i>Temple</i>	100	00	0
— <i>Briten</i> , Master of <i>Emanuel</i> College in <i>Cambridge</i>	100	00	0
Sir <i>Thomas Bridges</i>	100	00	0
<i>Edward Ball</i> , Esq;	210	00	0
Earl of <i>Burlington</i>	100	00	0
Mr. <i>Babington</i> , Fel. of <i>Trin. College</i>	50	00	0
Dr. <i>Bathurst</i> , Dn. of <i>Bath and Wells</i>	50	00	0
Dr. <i>Beary</i> , A. D. of the <i>East-riding</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i>	50	00	0
Mrs. <i>Eliz. Browning</i> , of <i>Hadham</i>	100	00	0
The Reverend Dr. <i>Buck</i>	40	00	0
Mr. <i>Bird</i> , of <i>Hackney</i> , applied	50	00	0
Dr. <i>Crew</i> , Bishop of <i>Durham</i>	350	00	0
— <i>Cozens</i> , late Bp. of <i>Durham</i>	100	00	0
— <i>Hen. Compton</i> , Ld. Bp. of LON.	700	00	0
— <i>Guy Carleton</i>	40	00	0
— <i>Crofts</i> , Bp. of <i>Hereford</i>	40	00	0
Anonymous, by Mr. <i>Lau. Bathurst</i>	100	00	0
Anonymous, by <i>Mark Cottle</i> , Esq;	500	00	0
Anonymous, by the Bp. of LON.	60	00	0
Earl of <i>Clarendon</i>	50	00	0
Mrs. <i>Editha Chaffin</i> , by Mr. <i>Simms</i> of <i>Guildford</i> , her Executor, who paid the Legacy very carefully, and took more than ordinary Pains therein	1253	09	6
Sir <i>Thomas Chickley</i>	100	00	0
<i>William Earl</i> of <i>Craven</i>	55	00	0
<i>George Clark</i> , of <i>Lambeth</i> , Esq;	50	00	0
Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Clark</i>	40	00	0
<i>Mark Cottle</i> , Esq;	55	00	0
Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Catlyn</i>	50	00	0
Dr. <i>Mark Cook</i> , Preb. of <i>York</i>	50	00	0
The Hon. <i>Henry Coventry</i> , Esq;	200	00	0
Dr. <i>Duppa</i> , Ld. Bp. of <i>Winton</i>	300	00	0
Dr. <i>Dalben</i> , Archbishop of <i>York</i>	100	00	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>St. Paul's</i>	3526	01	3
Mr. <i>Jane Duppa</i>	60	00	0
Dr. <i>Edm. Davenant</i>	100	00	0
Dr. <i>Dupont</i> , Dean of <i>Peterborough</i>	100	00	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Carlisle</i>	70	00	0
Dean and Prebend of <i>Worcester</i>	82	00	0
Dean and Prebend of <i>Windfor</i>	145	00	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Exeter</i>	75	00	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Canterbury</i>	220	00	0
<i>Coyners</i> , Lord <i>Darcy</i>	50	00	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Ely</i>	140	00	0
Dr. <i>Dupert</i> , late Master of <i>Mag. Col.</i>	50	00	0
Dr. <i>Edm. Diggle</i> , Preb. &c. of <i>York</i>	60	00	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Norwich</i>	50	00	0
Sir <i>George Downing</i> , Bart.	100	00	0
<i>Cambridge University</i>	100	00	0
Mr. <i>William Evat</i> , Clerk, his Legacy, by Mr. <i>Whitfield</i> , in the <i>Strand</i> , his Executor, who paid it with a great deal of Exactness, by Advice of Sir <i>Christopher Wren</i>	300	00	0
Sir <i>Thomas Edwards</i> , Knt.	200	00	0
Dr. <i>Frampton</i> , Ld. Bp. of <i>Glocester</i>	100	00	0
Dr. <i>Fell</i> , Bishop of <i>Oxford</i>	50	00	0
Lord Chancellor <i>Finch</i>	200	00	0
Sir <i>Stephen Fox</i>	100	00	0
Mr. <i>Firmin</i>	50	00	0
Mr. <i>Peter Gunning</i> , late Lord Bp. of <i>Ely</i>	500	00	0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dr. Will. Gunston, Bp. of Bristol	100	00	0	Dr. Stillingfleet, Bp. of Worcester	100	00	0
Thomas Garfoot, Esq;	40	00	0	Mr. Charles Smith, Archdeacon of	205	00	0
Dr. Gardner, Subdean of Lincoln	40	00	0	Colchester, in Plate			
Dr. Henchman, late Bp. of LON.	767	10	0	Dr. Fr. Turner, Ld. Bp. of Ely	200	00	0
Dr. Henshaw, Bp. of Peterborough	300	00	0	Thomas Took, Esq;	100	00	0
Dr. Baldwin Hamy	100	00	0	Mr. Fra. Tyon,	100	00	0
Mrs. Anne Holbeck	500	00	0	Sir Edm. Turner, Knt.	100	00	0
Mr. John Hanson, of Lothbury	100	00	0	Madam Turner	100	00	0
Dr. Thomas Holberh	100	00	0	Dr. Turner, then Master of St.	100	00	0
Anthony Hinton, Esq;	50	00	0	John's College			
Dr. Honeywood, Dean of Lincoln	100	00	0	Dr. Womock, Bp. of St. David's	100	00	0
George Humble, Esq;	100	00	0	Dr. Warner, late Bp. of Rochester	50	00	0
Mr. William Hall, Goldsmith	55	00	0	Dr. Wood, Bp. of Litchfield and Cov.	250	00	0
Sir Robert Hide, Ld. Ch. J. of the	50	00	0	Dr. Seth Ward, Bp. of Sarum	260	00	0
King's-Bench				Sir Will. Wild, Knt. and Bart.	50	00	0
Mr. Tim. Hall, Ld. Bp. of Oxford	100	00	0	Dame Dionys Williamson, of	2620	00	0
Dr. Juxon, late Abp. of Canterbury	2000	00	0	Hales-Hall			
Dr. Jones, Subd. of the K. Chapel	100	00	0	Thomas Watson, D. D.	50	00	0
Sir Lionel Jenkins, Knt.	100	00	0	Sir Christopher Wren, Knt.	60	00	0
Dr. Ken, Bp. of Bath and Wells	100	00	0	Lady Wild, Relict of Sir William	100	00	0
Dr. Laud, late Abp. of Canterbury	800	00	0	Sir Philip Warwick, Knt.	100	00	0
Dr. Laney, late Bp. of Ely	500	00	0	Mr. Charles Willoughby	50	00	0
Dr. Lamplugh, late Bp. of Exeter	100	00	0	Dr. Watson, Fellow of St. John's	50	00	0
Dr. Lloyd, Bp. of St. Asaph	120	00	0	College in Cambridge			
Sir Peter Lelly, Knt.	50	00	0	Dr. Wickham, Dean of York	100	00	0
Mr. John Lee	100	00	0	Dr. Watson, Bp. of St. David's	100	00	0
Mr. Joseph Loveland, Preb. of York	50	00	0				
Dr. Morley, Bp. of Winton	1818	14	6				
Dr. Mew, Bp. of Bath and Wells	100	00	0				
afterwards Bp. of Winton							
Dr. Jasper Main	500	00	0				
Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely	100	00	0				
Sir John Monson, Knt. of the Bath,	60	00	0				
and Baronet							
Dr. Meggot, Dean of Winchester	50	00	0				
— Morecroft	100	00	0				
The Hon. Dr. Montague	100	00	0				
Lord Keeper North	50	00	0				
Dr. Nicholas Warren, of Winton Col.	50	00	0				
Mr. Barnabas Oley, Clerk	100	00	0				
Mr. John Oliver	50	00	0				
Dr. Prichard, late Bp. of Gloucester	50	00	0				
Dr. Pearson, Bp. of Chester	250	00	0				
Sir Tho. Page, Prov. of King's Coll.	100	00	0				
Mr. Pennymann, Preb. of York	50	00	0				
Dr. George Parish, Preb. of York	50	00	0				
Sir Francis Priggen, Knt.	50	00	0				
Sir John Penrudock, Knt.	50	00	0				
Dr. Robert Pory	100	00	0				
Levis Paddy, of LONDON, Esq;	50	00	0				
Sir Charles Pitfield, Knt.	100	00	0				
Dr. Pearce, Dean of Sarum	70	00	0				
Dame Mary Parry	50	00	0				
Dr. Parker, Bp. of Oxford	100	00	0				
Dr. Rainbow, Bp. of Carlisle	150	00	0				
Dr. Reynolds, late Bp. of Norwich	440	00	0				
Lord Roberts, Lord Privy-Seal	100	00	0				
Lady Rich, Relict of Sir Thomas	550	00	0				
Lady Row	800	00	0				
Tobias Raftat, Esq;	100	00	0				
James Ravenscroft, Esq;	100	00	0				
Sir Peter Rich, Knt.	55	00	0				
Dr. Sheldon, late Abp. of Canterb.	2000	00	0				
Dr. Stern, late Abp. of York	1850	00	0				
Dr. Sancroft, Abp. of Canterbury	1400	00	0				
Dr. Smith, Bp. of Carlisle	100	00	0				
Dr. Sprat, Bp. of Rochester	100	00	0				
Dr. Sparrow, late Bp. of Norwich	400	00	0				
Mr. John Shefton, Clerk	40	00	0				
Edward Swift, of Lincoln's-Inn,	1000	00	0				
Jun. Esq; by Sir R. Atkins							
John Snell, Esq;	50	00	0				
Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knt.	50	00	0				
Ralph Snow, Esq;	50	00	0				
Mr. Ephraim Skinner	50	00	0				
Dr. Sudbury, Dean of Durham	200	00	0				
Sir Roger Stanley	50	00	0				
Dr. Chris. Stone, Chancellor of York	50	00	0				
Dr. Samway, Preb. of York	40	00	0				

ALL which Donations amount to 37137*l.* 3*d.* besides 704 more, who gave under 40*l.* each, and so not particularly cognizable, which suppose at 20*l.* each (in a Medium) is 14080*l.* and the Sum of all, at that Rate, is 51217*l.* 3*d.*

Mr. Stow says, Mr. Wil. Parker gave for repairing the Windows of St. Paul's 500*l.* in his Time.

THE Dimensions taken from the best and largest Draughts, as the Length and Latitude from the Ichniography, and the Altitudes from the Orthography thereof, are :

500 Feet from the East to the West Wall within.

162 Feet Breadth of the West End, for 103 Feet of the Length.

117 Feet Breadth of the rest, except between the Portico's.

249 Feet Breadth between the North and South Portico's, with the Walls.

2292 Feet the Circuit of the Walls outwardly.

Two Acres, 16 Perches, 23 Yards and one Foot, the Area of the Ground-Plat.

88 Feet perpendicular Altitude within, over the Middle Isle.

120 Feet Altitude to the Upper Angle of the West Pediment.

208 Feet Altitude of the West Towers.

60 Feet to the Top of the Cornice of the Lower Order.

103 Feet to that of the Upper Order.

143 Feet the Diameter of the Cupola's Base to the Middle of the eight Pillars.

116 Feet the Diameter within the Cupola before it begins to arch.

208 Feet perpendicular Altitude to the Top of the outward Vases round the Gallery of the Cupola.

224 Feet Altitude to the Place where the Spherical Part of the Dome begins to appear outwardly.

276 Feet Altitude to the Crown, or Vertex of the Dome's Roof, or Base of the Lantern.

64 Feet Altitude of the Lantern, Ball, and Cross.

340 Feet Altitude of the whole Dome, &c. of which

10 Feet the Altitude of the Cross from the Ball.

6 Feet the Diameter of the Ball.

18-Feet



18 Feet eight Inches the Circumference.  
 113 Feet the Solidity.  
 90 Bushels, the Capacity at 2150. Inches per Bushel.

WE shall conclude our Account of this Building with a Quotation from a late Author, whom we have taken the Liberty to mention two or three Times already, as a Person of Taste and Judgment.

“THE Grand Cathedral of St. Paul’s, says he, is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern Buildings in Europe; all the Parts of which it is composed, are superlatively beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts, in particular, are very perfect Pieces of Architecture, neither ought the East to go without due Applause. The two Spires at the West End are in a finished Taste, and the Portico with the Ascent, and the Dome that rises in the Centre of the Whole, afford a very august and surprizing Prospect; but still, with all these Beauties, it has certainly yet more Defects; and the Pleasure we receive from the first is so much qualified and tamed by the last, that we rather wonder how we can be pleased so much, than why we are displeased at all. But, not to condemn in the Gross, I’ll take the Liberty to touch upon a few Particulars, and lay myself justly open to Censure, in Case I mistake, or blame in the wrong Place.

“IN the first Place, therefore, there is a most notorious Deficiency in Point of View; such a huge Fabrick as St. Paul’s ought, at least, to be surveyed at the Distance of *Temple-Bar*, and the Vista ought to be considerably wider than the Front of the Building. But this is so far from the Case here, that we cannot see it till we are upon it, and this Defect is made still worse, by turning the Edifice from the Eye, even where it can be viewed, for the Sake of that ridiculous Superstition of erecting it due East and West. In the next Place, the dividing the Portico, and indeed the whole Structure into two Stories on the Out-side certainly indicates at first Sight a like Division within. A Circumstance abounding with Absurdities, and defeating even the very End of erecting it at all. It indeed the Architect had been embarrassed to reconcile the Distance and Height of his Columns, I am humbly of Opinion, that a light and proper Attick Story had answered all Ends, both of Use and Beauty, and left him Room to have enlarged his Imagination, and have given an Air of Majesty to the Whole: Let me add, that I apprehend the Portico should have been farther projected on the Eye, instead of retreating from it, in order to have given a grand Contrast to the whole Front, and aided the Perspective within.

“I shall say no more on the Out-side than this, that, according to my best Notions of Regularity and Order, the Dome should have been raised exactly in the Centre of the Whole, and that there should have been two corresponding Steeples at the East, as well as at the West End, with all other suitable Decorations: If a View of the whole Length of the Building too could have been opened down to the Water-Side, it would have added greatly to its Grandeur and Magnificence, and have afforded a most noble Prospect from off the River into the Bargain. However odd or new the first of these Positions may seem, let any Body take a View of St. Paul’s from any of the neighbouring Hills, and they will instantly discern, that the Building is de-

fective, and that the Form of a Cross is more favourable to Superstition, than Beauty: In a Word, they will easily see, at least, that the Dome, in its present Circumstance, is abundantly too big for the rest of the Pile, and that the West End has no rational Pretence to finer and more splendid Decorations than the East.

THE Statutes and Customs of this Church of St. Paul having laid scatteringly in many old Books and Monuments, in the Archives of the said Church, and continued in them confusedly, without any certain Order, Radulph de Baldock, some Time Dean of the Church, with the Chapter, did reduce them methodically into a Register; together with certain Injunctions and Declarations afterwards following.

AFTER that, Thomas Lyseaux, Dean of the said Church, Anno Dom. 1450, in the ninth of his Deanery, and in the first of the Consecration of Bishop Kemp, caused a Book of Statutes, (called *Liber Statutorum*) of the Cathedral Church of LONDON, to be written; wherein was contained, among other Things, the abovesaid Register of the Statutes by Dean Baldock.

ALSO in that Book was transcribed the *Charta Libertatum*, i. e. the Charter of the Liberties of that Church, being the Confirmation of them by King Henry VI. An. Regn. 20. It consists of several *Inspecimus*’s, and mentions the Gifts to the Church by several Kings.

THIS Book sets down also the Order and Prayers for a new Bishop, which was after this Manner: They received him at the West-Door, and there sprinkled him with Holy Water; and being incensed, he was brought with Procession to the Great Altar: and being there prostrate, the Major of the Church said, *Salvum fac Servum tuum Episcopum nostrum, &c.* i. e. Save thy Servant our Bishop. Send him Help from thy Holy Place. Lord hear my Prayer. The Lord be with you. Let us pray:

Grant, we pray thee, O Lord, to thy Servant M. our Bishop, that by Preaching and Exercising those Things which are right, by the Example of good Works, he may save the Souls of those that are set under him; and that he may receive the Reward of eternal Recompence, by, &c. as it is written in the Manual of the Church.

THERE is also set down in the said Book of Statutes, the Churches antiently belonging to the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter, with this Title, viz.

Ecclesiæ spectantes ad Patronatum Decani & Cap. S. Pauli LONDON. per quoddam antiquum Registrum.

## ECCLESIAE.

S. Antonini juxta Soperis-Lane.

Augustini ad Portam.

Benedict. Algar ad Wodewharfe.

Benedict. de Grascherche.

Botolphi de Ponte.

Egidij extra Creplegate.

Sanctæ Elene.

Johannes Zacharie.

Nichi. Olaf. Bernard.

Marie de Aldermanbury.



Martin Orgar juxta Candelwick-strete.

Magdalene in Melk-strete.

Magdalene in Piscenario.

Michelis in foro ad Bladum.

Michis. ad Ripam de Byllynfgo.

Petri de Brade-strete.

Petri parvi super Tamisiam.

Thom. Apli.

Gregorii estimation. nihil.

Olavi de Muckwel, nullius estimation.

Mich. in Bassyngeshaw.

Johannis in Walbrooke.

Andr. in Holburne.

Edmund. in Lumbard-str.

*Pensions due to St. Paul's Church.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
De Abbatia de Graciis	00	03	04
De Decano S. Martini	00	03	04
Sancti Dunstani in Occid.	00	03	04
De magistro Colleg. de Cobham	00	03	04

THERE was an *Eleemosynarius Sancti Pauli LONDON.* (*i. e.* an Almoner of St. Paul's) *tum ad sustentationem puerorum, cum ad Eleemosynam faciend.* (*i. e.* both for the maintaining of Children, and doing of Alms.) This Almoner had particular Rents appropriated for these Uses.

THERE were also many Payments from divers Churches and Persons, to pray for the Souls of several. All these Rents and Payments are particularly set down in the aforesaid Book of Statutes.

THE Dean and Chapter had an ancient Privilege granted them by King *Edward II.*, which was to enjoy the Temporalities of the Bishoprick of LONDON, paying after the Rate of 1000*l.* a Year, while it remains thus vacant in their Hands. In the Year 1594, Bishop *Elmer* dying, *Noel* the Dean, and the rest of the Chapter, made Suit to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, That they might have and enjoy the Temporalities according to the Chapter made to their Predecessors in that Behalf, as aforesaid. The Treasurer, upon this, order'd Sir *Thomas Fanshawe*, Clerk of the Crown, to see the Grant, and what Allowance it had received in Times past, and thereof to make a Certificate; which accordingly he did, and gave this Account thereof.

" I have seen the Charter, and find it to be  
" of the Effect aforesaid. And I have seen among the Records of the Exchequer, by the  
" Inrollment of Letters Patents of K. *Hen. VIII.*,  
" made in the 24th Year of his Reign, enter'd  
" upon Record in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, *Term. Pasche, Anno predicti.*  
" *Regis xxiii.*, and of a Writ of *Allocate* thereupon made and enrolled in the King's Remembrancer's Office, *Inter Bria. circa Baronibus de Term. Michs. Anno xxvto.* By  
" which the King did recite not only the Grant  
" above-mention'd, but also that the Dean and  
" Chapter then had in their Hands, by the said  
" Charter, the Custody of the said Bishoprick,  
" and the Temporalities of the same, being void

" by the Translation of *Cuthbert*, late Bishop:  
" And thereupon the King did grant unto his  
" Counsellor *John Stokesley*, Clerk, the Bishop  
" elect, all the Right and Interest he then had  
" in the said Temporalities and Rents, to be  
" had and taken, as well by the Hands of the  
" Dean and Chapter, as of the Farmers, Bailiffs,  
" &c. and did discharge the Dean and Chapter, &c.

" Wherefore, in my Opinion, the Dean and  
" Chapter ought to have the Custody of the said  
" Bishoprick, during the present Vacation, by  
" Virtue of their Charter, unless some Alteration hath been made since *vicefimo quinto Reg. Henrici octavi.*

Dated the 7th of  
June, 1594.

*Tho. Fanshawe.*

ACCORDINGLY the Dean and Chapter did enjoy the Temporalities, till *Fletcher*, the next Bishop, was placed, which was from June the 5th, to January the 24th following, which was 134 Days; and paid into the Treasury, for the Time, after the Rate of 1000*l.* per Annum, 320*l.* 11*s.*

### MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were these:

First of *Erkenwalde*, Bishop of LONDON, buried in the old Church, about the Year of CHRIST 700. Whose Body was translated into the new Work, in the Year 1140, being richly thrined above the Choir, behind the High Altar.

*Sebba* or *Seba*, King of the East Saxons, was first buried in the old Church, and after that removed into the new, and laid in a Coffin of Stone, or grey Marble, on the North Side, without the Choir, having this Inscription hanging by it:

Hic jacet Sebba, Rex orientalium Saxonii, qui conversus fuit ad fidem per S. Erkenwaldum, Londinens. Episcopum, Anno Christi 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, actibus religiosis, crebris precibus, & piis Eleemosynarum fructibus plurimum intentus, vitam privatam & monasticam cunctis Regni divitiis & honoribus præferens. Qui cum regnasset An. 30. habitum Religiosum accepit, per benedictionem Waltheri, Londinens. antistitis, qui præfato Erkenwaldo successit. De quo venerabilis Beda in Historia Gentis Anglorum, &c.

*Etheldred*, King of the West Saxons, was likewise buried, and removed, (lying next unto King *Sebba*) and this Inscription fastened by him:

Hic jacet Ethelredus Anglorum Rex, filius Edgari Regis, cui in die consecrationis post impositam Coronam, fertur S. Dunstanus Cantuar. Archiepiscopus dira prædixisse his verbis. Quoniam aspirasti ad Regnum per mortem fratris tui, in cujus sanguine conspiraverunt Angli, cum ignominiosa Matre tui; non deficiet gladius de doma tua, sapiens in te omnibus diebus vitæ tuæ, interficiens de semine tuo, quousque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regnum alienum, cujus ritum & linguam, gens cui præfides non novit; nec expiabitur, nisi longa vindicta peccatum tuum, & peccatum Matris tuæ, & peccata viro- rum, qui interfuere consilio illius nequam. Quæ sicut a viro sancto prædicta erant, evenerunt: Nam Ethelredus variis præliis per Suanum Danorum Regem, filiumq; suum Canutum fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem Londini arcta obsidione conclusus, misere diem obiit, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis



carnationis, 1017, postquam. Annis 36. in magna tribulatione regnasset.

*William Norman*, Bishop of LONDON, in the Reigns of *Edward the Confessor*, and *William the Conqueror*, deceased Anno 1070, and is buried in the West Isle, with this Epitaph:

Gulielmo, viro sapientia & vitæ sanctitate claro, qui primum Edwardo Regi & Confessori familiaris; nuper in Episcopum Londinensem erectus; nec multo post apud invictissimum Principem Gulielmum Angliæ Regem ejus nominis primum; ob. prudentiam, fidemq; singularem, in consilium adhibitus; amplissima tunc urbi celeberrimæ privilegia ab eodem impetravit: Senatus populufq; Londinensis bene merenti posuit. Seddit Episcopus Annos 20 Decessit Anno a Christo nato, 1070.

Hac tibi (clare Pater)  
posuerunt Marmora Cives;  
Præmia non meritis  
æquiparanda tuis  
Namq; sibi populus  
te Londinensis amicum  
Sensit, & huic urbi  
non leve præsidium  
Reddita libertas duce  
te; donataq; multis,  
Te duce, Res fuerat  
publica muneribus:  
Divitias; genus, & formam  
brevis opprimat hora,  
Hac tua sed pietas  
Et benefacta manent.

To *William*, a Man famous in Wisedome and Holinesse of Life; who first with *St. Edward* the King and Confessor being familiar, of late preferred to be Bishop of LONDON, and not long after (for his Prudencie and sincere Fidelity) admitted to be of Councell with the most Victorious Prince *William*, King of England; of that Name the First. Who obtained of the same great and large Privileges to this famous Citie. The Senate and Citizens of LONDON, to him, having well deserved, have made this. Hee continued Bishop twenty Yeeres, and dyed in the Yeere after Christ's Nativity, 1070.

These Marble Monuments to Thee  
Thy Citizens assigne  
Rewards (O Father) far unfit  
To those Deserts of thine.  
Thee unto them a faithful Friend  
Thy LONDON People found;  
And to this Towne, of no small Weight,  
A Stay both sure and found.  
Their Liberties restored to them,  
by meanes of Thee have beene,  
Their Publicke Weale by meanes of Thee,  
Large Gifts have felt and found.  
Thy Riches, Stocke, and Beauty brave,  
One Houre hath them supprest;  
Yet these thy Vertues and good Deeds,  
with us (for ever) rest.

THE Lord Mayor of LONDON, and the Aldermen his Brethren, upon those solemn Days of their Resort to *St. Paul's*, used for a long Time to walk to the Grave-stone, where this Bishop lay buried, in Remembrance of their former Privileges by him obtained.

IN the Year 1622, there was an Inscription fastened to that Pillar which is next his Grave, termed, *The Revival of a most worthy Prelate's Remembrance*, there erected, at the sole Cost and Charges of the right honourable and worthily affected Sir *Edward Barkham*, Kt. Lord

VOL. I.

Mayor of the City of LONDON; speaking thus to the Walkers in *St. Paul's*.

Walkers, whofoere ye be,  
If it prove you chance to see  
Upon a solemn Scarlet Day,  
The Citie Senate pass this Way;  
Their grateful Memory for to show  
Which they the Reverend Ashes owe  
Of Bishop *Norman*, here inhum'd;  
By whom this Citie hath assum'd  
Large Privileges: Those obtain'd  
By him, when Conqueror *William* reign'd.  
This being by thankful *Barkham's* Mind re-  
Call it, *The Monument of Gratitude*. [nu'd,

*Eustachius de Fauconbridg*, Bishop of LONDON, 1228, buried in the South Isle above the Choir.

*Martin Patesbul*, Dean of *Paul's*, 1239. *Will. Haverbul*, Canon, the King's Treasurer. *Hugh Patesbul*, 1240. *Geffrey de Acra*, Chaplain in the Chapel of *St. James* under the Rood at the North Door, 1244. *Alexander de Swarford*, 1273. *John Grantham*, 1273. *John Braynford* and *Rich. Umframville*, 1275. *Roger de la Le*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, 1280. *Ralph Donion*. Canon, 1382. *Godfrey S. Dunstan*, 1274. *Will. Harworth*, Clerk, 1302. *Reginald Boandon*, in the new Lady Chapel, 1305. *Rich. Newporte*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, 1309.

*Roger Niger*, Bishop of LONDON, 1241, buried on the North Side of the Choir.

*Fulco Bassett*, Bishop of LONDON, 1259. And his Brother *Phil. Bassett*, Kt. 1261.

*Henry Bingham*, Bishop, 1262.

*Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, in the new Work of *Paul's*, betwixt our Lady Chapel and *St. Dunstan's* Chapel. Where a fair Monument was raised for him, with his Picture in Armour, cross-legg'd, as one professed for Defence of the Holy Land against the Infidels. Buried Anno 1310.

*Ralph Baldock*, Bishop of LONDON, 1313, in our Lady Chapel, whereof he was the Founder.

Hic jacet Magister Fulco Lovell, quondam Archidiaconus Colcestrie. Floruit sub Henrico 3 Rege.

IN the Middle of the Choir was a Monument for *Roger Niger*, the Learned and Pious Bishop of LONDON, with this Inscription:

Hic requiescit in Domino Rogerus, Cognomento Niger, quondam Canonicus hujus Ecclesiæ S. Pauli: Ac deinde in Londinens. Episcopum Confecratus Anno Salutis, 1228. vir in literatura profundus, moribus honestus ac per omnia laudabilis, Christianæ Religionis amator, ac defensor. strenuus. Qui cum pastorale Officium vigilanter & studiose rexisset Annis 14. diem suum clausit extremum, apud Manerium suum de *Stebunheath*, 3 Calend. Octob. An. Christi, 1241. Regnante Rege Henrico 3.

Contigit his diebus, dum Episcopus iste Rogerus in hac Ecclesia ante majus Altare staret infulatus ad celebrandum divina, quod tanta in aere facta est nubium densitas, ut vix alter alterum discernere possit, quam confestim secuta est tonitruum horribilis concussio, cum tanta fulminis coruscatione, ac foetore intolerabili, ut omnes qui aderant rapide fugientes, nihil verius quam mortem expectarent.



pectarent, Solus Episcopus cum uno Diacono remansit intrepidus. Aere tandem purgato, Episcopus residuum rei divinæ explevit.

Epitaphium ejus super Tumulo.

Ecclesiæ quondam  
Præful præsentis, in Anno  
M. bis C. quater X.  
Jacet hic Rogerus humatus  
Hujus erat manibus  
Domino locus iste dicatus :  
Christe suis præcibus  
Veniam des, tolle reatus.

AT the Entering the Middle Door of the Choir, on a fair plated Stone :

Hic infra jacet corpus Magistri Thomæ de Eure, Legum Doctoris, istius Ecclesiæ S. Pauli quondam Decani, qui die nono Mensis Octobris, Anno Domino Millesimo, quadringentissimo, & sui Decanatus Anno 12. diem suum clausit extremum. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

*John of Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster, 1399, buried on the North Side of the Choir, by *Blanch*, his first Wife, who deceased in the Year 1368.

ON a very good Tomb, curiously framed of White Stone, having his Lance and Target hanging by it, was this Inscription :

Hic in Domino obdormivit Johannes Gandavensis, vulgo de Gaunt, a Gandavo Flandriæ urbe, loco natali, ita denominatus Edwardi III. Regis Angliæ filius a patre Comitis Richmondia titulo ornatus. Tres sibi Uxores in matrimonio duxit : Primum Blancham, filiam & hæredem Henrici Ducis Lancastriæ, per quam amplissimam adiit hæreditatem : Nec solum Dux Lancastriæ, sed etiam Leicestriæ, Lincolnia & Derbiæ Comes effectus, e cujus sobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes & Proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Constantiam (quæ hic contumelatur) filiam & hæredem Petri, Regis Castiliæ & Legionis : Cujus jure optimo titulo Regis Castiliæ & Legionis usus est. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam Katharinam, ex qua ab Henrico, Reges Hispaniæ, sunt propagati. Tertiam vero uxorem duxit Katharinam, ex Equestri familia & eximia pulchritudine fœminam, ex qua numerosam suscepit prolem : Unde genus ex matre duxit Henricus VII. Rex Angliæ prudentissimus, cujus fœlicissimo conjugio cum Edwardi IV. filia, e stirpe Eboracensi, Regiæ illæ Lancastriensium & Eboracensium Familiæ ad exoptatissimam Angliæ pacem coaluerunt.

Illustrissimus hic Princeps, cognomento Plantagenet, Rex Castiliæ & Legionis, Dux Lancastriæ, Comes Richmondia, Leicestriæ, Lincolnia & Derbiæ, Locumtenens Aquitaniæ, magnus Senescallus Angliæ ; obiit Anno 22 Regni Regis Richardi II. Annoq; Domini 1399.

*Blanch*, his first Wife, died 1359, (according to *Fabian's Chronicle*) she ordained for the said Duke her Husband, and for herself, four Chanters for ever, and an Anniversary yearly ; at which, (besides other great Things given to the Dean and Chapter of the Church) she appointed, that the Mayor, being present at the Mass, should offer a Penny, and take up 20 s. the Sheriffs, either of them, a Penny, and receive, either of them, a Mark ; the Chamberlain of the City 10 s. the Sword-Bearer 6 s. 8 d. every Officer of the Mayor, there present, 1 s. 10 d. to every Officer, to the Number of eight, admitted for the Sheriffs, to each of them 8 d. The

which *Obit* is at this Day holden (that is, in *Fabian's Time*, that relates this.) But by reason the Land was then decayed, these forenamed Sums were greatly diminished ; so that the Mayor had but 6 s. 8 d. and both the Sheriffs between them, 6 s. 8 d. and the others after that Rate.

Sir *Simon Burley*, Constable of *Dover*, and Chamberlain to King *Richard II.* Knight of the Garter, beheaded, lies buried in the North Walk against the Choir, and this Inscription :

UNDER a fair Monument in the North Walk against the Choir :

Hic requiescit *Simon Burley*, Banerettus, quinque Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis Garterii Miles, & *Richardo II.* Consiliarius longe charissimus. Connubio sibi conjunctas habuit ex amplissimis Familiis duas uxores : Alteram *Staffordia*, alteram *Baronis de Roos* filiam. Verum difficillimo illo tempore, cum inter Angliæ proceres omnia sub juvene Principe simultatibus agitarentur, in tantum nonnullorum odium incurrit, ut Parliamentaria autoritate capite plecteretur, Anno Domini 1388. Posterius autem eadem postea autoritate sub Rege *Henrico quarto* sunt restituti. Obiit Anno salutis, 1388.

Sir *Ralph de Hingham*, Chief Justice of both Benches successively, buried in the Side of the North Walk against the Choir, 1308.

Per versus patet hos,  
Anglorum qui jacet hic Flos,  
Legum qui tuta  
dictavit vera statuta :  
Ex *Henham* dictus,  
Redulphus vir benedictus.  
Anno 1308.

IN the North Walk, against the Choir, lie all these buried :

Sir *John Poultney*, Citizen, Draper, and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1348, lies buried in a fair Chapel, built by himself, on the North Side of *St. Paul's* Choir, wherein he founded three Chaplains.

*Hamond Chickwell*, six times Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1328.

*Henry Guilford*, Clark, at the Altar of the Apostles, 1313.

*Richard Newport*, Bishop of LONDON, 1318.

*William Chatesleghunt*, Canon, in the new Work, who had a Chantry there.

Sir *Nicholas Wokendon*, Knt. at the Altar of *St. Thomas*, in the new Work, 1323.

*John Cheskul*, Bishop of LONDON, 1279.

*Robert Monden*, and *John Monden*, his Brother, both Canons, in the new Work, 1332.

*Richard de Plesseys* lies in the North Walk, before *St. George's* Chapel, Anno 1361.

*Pilliam Melford*, and *Richard de Placito*, both Archdeacons of *Colchester*, 1345, lie buried before *St. Thomas's* Chapel.

*Adam de Burie*, Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1364, lies buried in a Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, or the *Holy Ghost*, called *Holmes's College*, because *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebend of *St. Paul's*, was there buried,



ried, in the Year 1400. This was called *Holmes's College*,

The *Dutchess of Bedford*, Sister to *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, Anno Dom. 1433.

*Robert de Fitz-Hugh*, Bishop of LONDON, in the Choir, Anno 1435.

*Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of LONDON, in a proper Chapel of the Trinity, by him founded in the Body of the Church, on the North Side, 1489.

*John Collet*, Dean of St. Paul's, on the South Side without the Choir, 1519.

*Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of LONDON, lies beneath the North West Pillar of St. Paul's Steeple, under a fair Tomb, and a Chapel of Timber, with Stairs mounting thereunto, over his Tomb, 1521. His Chapel was burnt by Fire falling from the Steeple.

*John Dowman*, Doctor, Archdeacon of *Sussex*, bequeathed his Body to be buried within the Chapel of St. Catharine, on the South Side of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, under the Altar there by him made. His Will was proved 1526.

*John Stokesley*, Bishop of LONDON, in our Lady's Chapel, 1539.

*John Nevel*, Lord *Latimer*, in a Chapel by the North-Door of St. Paul's, about the Year 1542.

Sir *John Mason*, Knt. in the North Wall against the Choir, 1566.

*William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Knight of the Garter, on the North Side of the Choir, 1569.

Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, on the South Side of the Choir, 1578.

Sir *Philip Sydney*, above the Choir, 1586.

Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Knt. that ingenious and learned Statesman, 1590. In Memory of whom, with another Inscription in Prose, was the following Acrostick :

S hall Honour, Fame, and Titles of Renown,  
I n Clods of Clay, be thus inclosed still;  
R ather will I, tho' wiser Wits may frown;

F or to enlarge his Fame extend my Skill.  
R ight gentle Reader, be it known to thee,  
A famous Knight doth here interred lye,  
N oble by Birth, renown'd for Policy,  
C onfounding Foes which wrought our Jeopardy,  
I n Foreign Countries, their Intent he knew.  
S uch was his Zeal to do his Country Good,

W hen Dangers would by Enemies ensue,  
A s well as they themselves he understood.  
L anch forth ye Muses into Streams of Praise,  
S ing and sound forth Praise-worthy Harmony,  
I n England, Death cut off his dismal Days  
N ot wrong'd by Death, but by false Treachery.  
G rudge not at this imperfect Epitaph,  
H erein I have expres'd my simple Skill,  
A s the first Fruits, proceeding from a Graff;  
M ake then a better whosoever will.

Disce quid es, quid eris  
Memor est quod Morieris.

Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of England, Knight of the Garter, above the Choir, 1591, under a most sumptuous Monument, whereof a merry Poet wrote thus :

*Philip* and *Francis* have no Tomb,  
For great *Christopher* takes all the Room.

*John Elmare*, Bishop of LONDON, before St. George's Chapel, 1594.

The Lady *Heneage*, and her Husband Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, 1595.

*Richard Fletcher*, Bishop of LONDON, 1596. These, as the Chief, I have noted.

ON a beautiful Tomb, wherein he lay buried with his Lady, was this Inscription :

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum.

Gulielmo Herberto, Pembrochiæ Comiti, Equiti Aurato, prænobilis ordinis Anglici. Henrici 8. a Cubiculis: Edwardi 6. Regis Equitum Magistro: Walliæ Præsidi: Tumultu Occidentali cum Russello & Grayo Baronibus paribus auspiciis summæ rerum præposito. Mariæ Reginae contra perduelles ac expeditione ad Augustam Veromanduorum bis totius exercitus duci; bis summo in agro Caletum limitum Præsecto. Elizabethæ Reginae Officiorum seu magno Regiæ Magistro. Pariter & Dominae Annæ ex vetusta Parorum gente oriundæ, Sorori Katharinæ Reginae, Henrico 8. Regi sexto matrimonio conjunctæ, ac Marchionis Northamptonii, prudentissimæ Feminae, pietatis, religionis, probitatis, omnisque Avitæ virtutis retinentissimæ fidis Comitis conjugii. Secunda conjuge superstite, Georgio Salopiæ Comite genita, insigni præter antiquum Nobilitatis Decus, virtute femina.

Liberis relictis ex prima  
Henrico Pemb.  
Comiti.  
Edwardo Equiti  
Aurato.  
Domina Anna Bar.  
Talbot nupta.

Henr. F. ac Comes P. P. Charif. sibi ac suis P.

Oblit { Etatis, { Ann. 63.  
          { Salutis, { 1569.

IN the same Isle, for Sir *John Mason* :

Si quis erat prudens  
unquam fidusq; Senator,  
Si quis erat Patriæ  
charus amanq; suus,  
Si quis ad externas  
Legatus idoneus oras,  
Si cui justitiæ  
cura bonique fuit,  
Is Masonus erat,  
sit tota Britannia testis,  
Testis amor Procerum,  
sit populique favor;  
Tempore quinque suo,  
regnantes ordine vidit,  
Horum Consiliis  
quatuor ille fuit.  
Tres & sex decies  
vixit non amplius annos;  
Hic tegitur corpus,  
spiritus astra tenet.  
Hunc Tumulum Conjux  
posuit dilecta marito,  
Quemq; viro posuit,  
destinat ipsa sibi.

Triste



Tuiste Nepos Carmen,  
quem fecit adoptio natum,  
Tum Patris inscripsit,  
tum Patruum Tumulo.  
Obiit Anno 1566.

ON a fair Monument in the Wall, above *John*  
of *Gaunt's* Tomb :

Alexandro Nowello, Lancastrienfi, prisca Nowellorum gente oriundo, Theologiae Doctore, Aedis S. Pauli Decano, ad exemplum hospitali, Rob. Nowelli, cujus hic cum suis miscentur cineres, Fratri, & opum quae sibi jure testamentario cesserunt distributori pientissimo. Marianis temporibus propter Christum exulanti : Reducis i. verae Religionis, contra Angliae Papistas duobus Libris assertori, primae & ultimae quadragesimalis Concionis per An. 30. p. m. continuos ad S. Elizabetham, summa libertate Praeconis ; Scholae Middletoniae Patrono ; Col. Aenei Nasi Oxonii, ubi ab anno aetatis 13. Annos 13. studuit, 13 studiosis & 200 Libris annuis opera, & impensis suis ampliati, Praefidi : Scholae Paulinae plurimorum bonorum auctori : Pietatis frequentissimis Concionibus & triplici Catechismo propagatori ; qui publicum se in utriusque Academiae, & Ecclesiarum exterarum testimonium, atq; aeternorum Principum Edwardi 6. & Elizabethae judicium procerumque provocavit : Pauperum (Literatorum praecipue) nutritori : Afflictorum morbis corporis vel animi consolatori.

Hoc Sepulchrum ob munificentiam & merita erga Remp. & optimum statum Ecclesiae suae ab eo pervigili administratae redditum, Exec. O. D. S. M. posuit.

Quam speciosa Vestigia  
Evangelizantium pacem !

Exul quae amisit  
primavo flore Nowellus,  
Fœnore centeno  
repperit aucta redux.  
Dat Christus, reddit  
danti longævus honores,  
Reddenti æternos  
gratia dantis habet,  
Præco, Auctor, Condus,  
Christo, Colit, Ampliat, ornat,  
Voce, Libris, Opibus,  
Sabbatha, Tempa, Schola ;  
Dans, meditans, orans,  
Christi expiravit in ulnis,  
Sic oritur, noret,  
demoriturq; Deo

Sedit B. R. P. & Ecclesia P. M. 42 Nonagenarius, cum nec animi nec corporis oculi caligarent, Obiit Anno Domini, 1601. Feb. 13.

ON a Table hung upon the same Pillar, by the other of *Sir Francis Walsingham* :

England, Netherland, the  
Heavens and the Arts,  
The Souldiers, and the  
World, have made fixe Parts  
Of the Noble *Sidney*,  
for none will suppose,  
That a small Heape of  
Stones can *Sidney* inclose:  
His Body hath *England*,  
for she it bred :  
*Netherland* his Bloud,  
in her Defence shed.  
The Heavens have his Soule ;  
the Arts have his Fame ;  
All Souldiers the Griefe,  
the World his good Name ;

Hic jacet Robertus Benn, de Newport Cranley, in Comitatu Surrey, Generosus. Qui obiit decimo die Mensis Februarii, Anno Verbi Incarnati, 1606. Cum ante annos triginta, in vigore scilicet ætatis suæ, mortis non immemor, Sepulturæ sibi locum in hac Ecclesia a Decano & Capitulo impetravit. Hanc novissimam & ultimam suam voluntatem, Elizabetha Benn, dilecta Conjux ejus executæ est.

Veniet iterum qui me in lucem  
reponet dies.

ON a very good Tomb erected between the Chapels of St. *George* and our Lady, enclosing the Bodies of *Sir John Wolley*, his Wife, and *Sir Francis Wolley*, his Son, buried Anno 1611.

Joannes Wolleius, Eques Auratus, Reginae Elizabethae a Secretioribus Conciliis, Secretarius Linguae Latinae, Cancellarius Ordinis Periscelidis : Doctrina, Pietate, Fide, Gravitate clarissimus.

Obiit Anno 1595.

Wolleii, clarum nomen,  
Natusque Paterque,  
Ambo Equites, Natus  
Franciscus Patre Joanne :  
Clarus, ut hæredem  
virtutis, amoris, honoris  
Præstaret, Monumenta sibi  
hæc, & utrique Parenti  
Constituit, generis, qui  
nominis, unicus hæres :  
Tam cito tam claros est  
Defecisse dolendum,  
Ille Pater, lumen  
literarum nobile, fydus  
Oxoniae, ex meritis  
Reginae accitus Elizæ,  
Ut qui a Secretis, cum  
scriberet illa Latine,  
Atque a Conciliis, cum  
consultaret in Aula,  
At Periscelidis qui  
Cancellarius esset,  
Tantum illo ingenio voluit,  
Tantum instat in illo.

Non minus omnimoda  
virtute illa inclyta Mater,  
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre  
illustrissima Moris ;  
Clara domo per se ;  
sed Elizam ascivit Eliza  
Clarior ut fieret.  
Wolleio ornata marito,  
Quo viduata, viro, quo  
non præ clarior alter,  
nubat Egertono repetit  
Sed mortua primum.

Franciscus tandem, at nimium  
cito, utrumque sequutus,  
Hic jacet ante pedes  
Eques Illustrissimus, illis,  
Hæc poni jussit, seque  
& tria nomina poni,  
Sic voluit, placuit superis  
pia grata voluntas.



Discite mortales, memores  
sic esse Parentum,  
Discite qui legitis, sic;  
sic petit æthera virtus.

ON a comely Tomb, at entering into the  
South Isle of the Choir:

Inclita Joannes  
Londini gloria gentis,  
Is tibi qui quondam  
Pauli Decanus erat,  
Qui toties magno  
resonabat pectore Christum,  
Doctor & interpres  
fidus Evangelii:  
Qui mores hominum  
multum sermone disertio  
Formarat, vitæ,  
sed probitate magis.  
Quique Scholam struxit  
celebrem cognomine JESU,  
Hac dormit tectus  
membra Coletus humo.

Floruit sub Henrico 7. & Henrico 8.  
Reg. Obiit Anno Domini, 1419.

Disce mori mundo,  
Vivere disce Deo.

THIS Epitaph was made by *William Lily*, the  
first School-Master of *St. Paul's School*, which  
was founded by *John Colet*, Doctor in Divinity,  
and Dean of *St. Paul's*, Son to Sir *Henry Colet*,  
Mercer, twice Lord Mayor of LONDON.

NEXT above this Tomb, in the same South  
Isle, was this Inscription:

Memoriæ S.

Gulielmo Hewit, Armigero,  
Roberti Hewit  
A Killamarch in Agro Derbieni  
Filio, secundo genito.  
Qui mortuo Fratre, Natu majore,  
Paternam crevit hæreditatem,  
Posterisque transmittit:  
Nobilem Mercaturam exercuit.  
Vita integerrima fuit, & moribus suavissimis. Bo-  
narum literarum studia promovit. Egenorum  
proventus largiter auxit.

Liberalitate,  
Charitate,  
Insignis,  
Nec minor Pietate,  
Religionem, cum Ministris sacris, &  
coluit & fovit.

Ita per omnia sic ubi gessit, ut  
Probitatis,  
Comitatis,  
Candoris,  
Vivum exemplar.  
Christum Redemptorem cogitans,  
Vitam ante mortem consummaverit.

Filios genuit quatuor,

Joannem,  
Salomonem,  
Thomam,  
Gulielmum.

Et Filias duas,

Mariam,  
Elizabetham.

Annum LXXVII. agens  
xii. Jun. cio. d. xcix. ad patriam  
cœlestem evocatus,

Magnum sui desiderium reliquit  
Posteris,

Qui hoc pie ac mœren.  
P. P.

Nº 45. VOL. I.

ADJOINING to the other in the same Isle:

M S.

Gulielmus Cokainus, Eques Auratus, Civis &  
Senator Londinensis, septemque abhinc annis  
Urbis Præfectus: Antiqua Cokainorum Derbien-  
sium Familia oriundus. Qui bono publico vixit,  
& damno publico decessit, & gaudio publico,  
Regem Jacobum, ad decorem hujus domus Dei  
senescentis jam & corrugatæ restituendum, solen-  
niter huc venientem consulatu suo, magnifice ex-  
cepit: Idcirco in Templo publico, ad æternam  
rei memoriam,

Hic situs est.

At vero & Famæ celebritas, quæ viget in ore  
Hominum, & gloria Beatudinis, quam migrando  
adeptus est, & splendor Sobolis, quam numero-  
sam genuit, atque nobilem reliquit, junctim effi-  
ciunt omnia, ne dicatur,

Hic situs est.

Una cum illo, tot homines mortui, quot in illo  
defunctæ sunt virtutes; simulque & acies ingenii,  
& popularis eloquii suada, & morum gravitas,  
& probitas vitæ, & candor mentis, & animi con-  
stantia, & prudentia singularis, & veri Senatoris  
insignia,

Hic sepulta sunt.

Jam tuum est, Lector, felicitatis ad culmen  
anhelare per ista vestigia laudis, & venerandi  
imitatione exempli curare, ne unquam virtutis  
sic semina intereant, ut dicatur,

Hic sepulta sunt.

Obiit 20 Octob. An. Dom. 1626.  
Et Ætatis suæ 66.

ON a fair Tomb in the Midst of the Chancel,  
in the same Isle:

Hic Nicolaum me  
Baconem conditum  
Existima illum, tam  
diu Britannici  
Regni secundum  
Columen, exitium Malis,  
Bonis Asylum, cœca  
quem non extulit  
Ad hunc honorem fors,  
sed æquitas fides,  
Doctrina, Pietas,  
unica & Prudentia,  
Neu morte raptum crede;  
qui unica brevi  
Vita perennes  
emeruit duas, agit  
Vitam secundam  
cœlites inter animos,  
Fama implet orbem,  
vita quæ illi tertia est.  
Hac positam in Ara est  
corpus, olim animi domus,  
Ara dicata  
sempiternæ memoriæ.

ON a handsome Tomb out of the Chancel,  
above it:

Sacrum Memoriæ,

D. Christophori Hattoni, Gulielmi filii Joannis  
Nepotis antiquiss. Hattonorum Gente oriundi.  
Regiæ Majestatis D. Elizabethæ ex Nobilibus  
Stipatoribus: L. Vici: Sacrationis Camerae Ge-  
nerosorum unius, Prætorianorum Militum Ducis:  
Regii Pro-Camerarii: Sanctioris Concilii Senato-  
ris, summi Angliæ ac Oxon. Acad. Cancellarii,  
Ordinis Nobiliss. San-Georgiani de Periscellide  
Equitis.

8 H

Maximo



Maximo Principis omniumque bonorum maxime (cum 51 Annos cœlebs vixisset) 20 Novemb. Anno 1591. in Ædibus suis Holburnæ pie fato functi.

Guli. Hattonus, Eques auratus, ejus ex sorore, nepos adoptione Filius, ac hæres maxime, Pietatis ergo posuit.

THESE Verses are inscribed on the other Side of the Tomb:

Quæ vero, quæ digna  
tuis virtutibus (Heros)  
Constituent Monumenta  
tui? Si qualia debet,  
Posteritas, si quanta  
tibi prudentia, just  
Quantus amor, si quanta  
fuit facundia Linguæ,  
Et decus & pulchro  
veniens in corpore virtus;  
Illaque munificæ  
semper tibi copia dextra;  
Denique quanta fuit  
magna tibi gratia quondam  
Principis, eque tuis  
quæ creverat inclyta factis:  
Gloria tanta tibi  
statuant Monumenta Nepotes:  
Ipse tuos caperet  
vix tota Britannia Manes.

UPON a Monument fixed on a Pillar by the Tomb:

Stay, and behold the Mirror  
of a dead Man's House;  
Whose lively Person would  
have made thee stay and wonder;  
Looke, and learne to know  
how to live and dye renowned;  
For never can cleane Life  
and famous Herfes sunder.

Hatton lys here intomb'd  
whose Name *Hugh Lupus* gave;  
*Lupus* the *Silices*  
Sonne of *William* Conqueror,  
For *Nigel*, his cleer Servants sake;  
Worship and Laud:  
Lo, there the Spring; look here  
the Honor of his Ancester.

When Nature moulded him,  
her Thoughts were most on *Mars*;  
And all the Heavens to make  
him goodly, were agreeing:  
Thence was he valient, active,  
strong, and passing comely,  
And God did grace his Minde  
and Spirit with Gifts excelling.

Nature commends her  
Workmanship to Fortune's Charge;  
Fortune presents him to  
the Court, and to the Queen:  
Queen *Eliz.* (O God's deare  
Handmaid) his most Miracle;  
Now hearken, Reader,  
Rarity not heard nor seene.

This blessed Queen, Mirror  
of all that *Albion* rul'd,  
Gave Favour to his Faith, and  
Precepts to his hopeful Time;  
First, train'd him in the stately  
Band of Pensioners,  
Behold, how humble Hearts  
make easie Steps to climb.

High Carriage, honest Life;  
Heart ever Loyal;  
Diligence, Delight in Duty;  
God doth reward:  
So did this worthy Queene  
in her just Thoughts of him:  
And (for her Safety) made  
him Captain of her Guard.

Now doth she prune this Vine;  
and from her sacred Brest  
Lessens his Life, makes wise his  
Heart for her great Counsels;  
And so Vice-Chamberlaine;  
where forreigne Princes Eyes  
Might well admire her Choice,  
wherein she most excels.

So sweetly temper'd was  
his Soule with virtuous Balme;  
Religious, Just to God,  
and *Cæsar* in each thing;  
That he aspired to  
the highest Subjects Seat,  
Lord Chancellor (Measure and  
Conscience of an holy King.)

Robe, Coller, Garter;  
dead Figures of great Honor;  
Almes-deeds, with Faith, honest  
in Word, frank in Dispençe,  
The Poore's Friend, not popular,  
the Churches Pillar,  
This Tombe shews the one  
the Heavens shrine all the other.

Franciscus Florus ad memoriam Heri sui  
defuncti luctusque; sui solatium posuit.  
Anno Domini 1593.

ON a very handsome Tomb Eastward behind  
the High Altar:

Thomas Heneage, Eques Auratus, ex antiqua  
Heneagiorum familia, in Comitatu Lincolnienfi  
oriundus; Ingenii splendore, morum elegantia,  
orationis facultate, & optimis studiis ornatissimus,  
Cameræ Regiæ Thesaurarius, Procamerarius,  
Ducatus Lancastriæ Cancellarius, & ab intimis  
Conciliis Elizabethæ Regiæ, cui privata & prin-  
cipi, fide & fama integra maximis negotiis specta-  
tus, summa cum gratia, Annis 38 inservivit:  
Hic secundum Christi adventum in pace expectat.

Una cum Anna, uxore charissima, filia Nicolai  
Points, Equitis Aurati, ex Joanna, filia Thomæ  
Baronis Berkley, fœmina lectissima, sanctissimis  
moribus, & a teneris ad mortem usque Elizabe-  
thæ Regiæ prædilecta Famula. Quæ illi unicum  
filiorum infantia præpetum, & unica enixa filiam,  
Hæredem Elizabetham, Moylo Finch, Equiti  
Aurato, enuptam.

Obiit ille 17 Octob. An. Dom. 1594.  
Prævit illa Novemb. An. Dom. 1592.

Optimis & charissimis parentibus, Elizabetha  
Finch, maxime, hoc posuit.

These are the Glories  
of a worthy Praise,  
Which (noble *Baskerville*)  
here now are read  
In Honour of thy Life  
and latter Dayes,  
To number thee  
among the blessed Dead.  
A pure regard  
to thy immortall Part;



A spotlesse Minde;  
 a Body prone to Paine;  
 A giving Hand;  
 and an unvanquish't Heart;  
 And all these Vertues  
 void of all Disdaine.  
 And all these Vertues  
 yet not so unknowne;  
 But *Netherlands, Seas,*  
*Indies, Spaine, and France;*  
 Can witnesse that these  
 Honors were thine owne;  
 Which they reserve,  
 thy Merit to advance:  
 That Valour should not  
 perish void of Fame;  
 Nor Noble Deeds,  
 but leave a Noble Name.

IN the South Isle above the Choir:

Eustacius de Fauconbridge, Regis Justiciarius, una atque altera Legatione perfunctus in Gallia, sub Joanne & Henrico 3 Regibus: Quibus ab intimis Consiliis, & supremus Angliæ Thesaurarius fuit: Post Concessionem Guili. de Sancta Maria hujus Ecclesiæ Antistitis, Electus est in Episcopum Londinensem, Anno Verbi Incarnati, 1221. Consecratus a Benedicto, Rossensi Episcopo, cum jam abesset Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Quumq; sedisset Annos 7. Menses 6. obiit diem pridie Cal. Novemb. Anno Salutis, 1228.

Henricus de Wengham, Regi Henrico 3. a facris, & Cancellarius, Decanus de Totenhale, & S. Martini London, Camerarius Gasconia; Vir (ut inquit Florilogus) curialis, discretus, & circumspectus. Electus Anno Christi 1259, Wintoniensis Episcopus, consentire noluit. Tandem, post mortem Fulconis Basset, hujus Ecclesiæ Pontificis, eodem anno in Episcopum Londinensem consecratus fuit, sed vix tribus annis sedet. Ob. Anno Salutis 1262.

AT the East, behind the High Altar:

Hoc in loco requiescit in Domino Erkenwaldus 3. post Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia ingressum Episcopus Londinensis. Cujus in Episcopatu, & ante Episcopatum, vita & conversatio fuit sanctissima; ex Nobili Prosapia oriundus. Offæ, Orientalium Saxonum Regis erat filius, ad fidem Christianam a Mellito primo London. Episcopo, Anno Domini 642. conversus.

Is priusquam Episcopus factus esset, duo præclara construxit Monasteria sumptibus suis, de bonis quæ jure hæreditario sibi obvenierunt; unum sibi in finibus Australium Saxonum loco, qui Certesey vocatur. Alterum Edelburgæ Sorori suæ feminae laudatissimæ, ad Berching in ditone Orientalium Saxonum.

In Episcopatum vero Anno Salutis, 675, a Theodoro, Dorobernensium sive Cantuariæ Archiepiscopo sacratu est. Sebbam, Orientalium Saxonum Regem ad Christi fidem convertit, & salutari Baptismatis unda suis manibus perfudit; qui statim mundo renunciavit, se totum Deo addixit, & in hac ipsa Ecclesia Arca Marmorea (quæ ad nostra usque tempora permanet) sepultus est. Idem Erkenwaldus celeberrimum hoc S. Pauli Templum novis ædificiis auxit, proventus locupletavit, & eidem immunitates nonnullas a Regibus impetravit. Tandem, circiter Annum Domini 683. spiritum Deo reddidit, postquam Annis 11. in Pontificatu sedisset, & magnifico Sepulchro hic conditus est, quod nostra memoria circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc loco visebatur.

IN the new Works of St. Dunstan's Chapel:

Michael Norborow, Bishop of London; 1361.

Robert Brewer, Dean of St. Paul's, 1366.

Robert Breybrooke, Canon of Litchfield, Bishop of LONDON, and made Lord Chancellor in the 6th Year of King Rich. II. He sat Bishop 20 Years, and deceased An. 1404.

SOME have noted, says Munday; that in digging the Foundation of this new Work of St. Paul's, namely, of a Chapel on the South Side, there were found more than 100 Scalps of Oxen, or Kine, in the Year 1316.

BUT here Mr. Strype, says Anthony Munday, makes a double Mistake; for neither was it of a Chapel only, but rather of the whole Church. Neither were these Scalps found in the Year 1316, since (as Stow here asserts) they were found in digging the Foundation of this new Work, which was 200 Years before. For Erkenwald's Body was removed into the new Work, 1140.

WHICH Thing, (say they) confirms greatly the Opinion of those which have reported, that (of old Time) there had been a Temple of Jupiter; and that there was daily Sacrifice of Beasts.

AND of this Judgment was Bishop Stillingfleet, some Time Dean of this Church, who supposed that here stood a Capitol, rather than Diana's Temple. Because most of the Colonies had Capitols erected in them, in Imitation of Rome. And that the Situation of the Place made it probable, being the highest Place in the City. And Vitruvius's Rule was, Capitols were to be erected in the highest and most conspicuous Place of the City. And the Sacrifice of Oxen was most proper for the Worship performed in the Capitol; being accounted the most noble Sacrifices. And Servius observed, those that went up to the Capitol in Triumph, sacrificed white Oxen: So that it seemed to him rather to have been a Temple to Jupiter.

OTHERS; both wise and learned, have thought that the Buck's Head, formerly born before the Procession of St. Paul, on St. Paul's Day, did signify the like. But of this Stow gives the following Account from an antient Deed he had read to this Effect, viz:

SIR William Baud, Knt. the 3d of Edward I. in the Year 1274, on Candlemas-day, granted to Harvey de Borham, Dean of St. Paul's, and to the Chapter there, that in Consideration of 22 Acres of Ground, or Land, by them granted, within their Manor of Westley in Essex, to be inclosed into his Park at Curingham; he would (for ever) upon the Feast-Day of the Conversion of St. Paul, in Winter, give to them a good Doe, seasonable and sweet: And upon the Feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul, in Summer, a good Buck, and offer the same at the high Altar; the same to be spent amongst the Canons Residents. The Doe to be brought by one Man, at the Hour of Procession, and through the Procession to the high Altar; and the Bringer to have nothing. The Buck to be brought by all his Meyney in like manner, and they to have paid unto them by the Church, 12 d. only, and no more to be required.

THIS Grant he made, and for Performance bound the Lands of him and his Heirs to be distrained on; and if the Lands should be evicted, that yet he and his Heirs should accomplish the Gift. Witnesses, Richard Tilbery, William de Wockendon, Richard de Harlowe, Knt. Peter of Stanford, Thomas of Waldon, and some others.



Sir *Walter Baude*, Son to *William*, confirmed this Gift in the 30th of the said King; and the Witnesses thereunto were *Nicholas de Wockendon*, *Rich. de Rokeley*, *Thomas de Mandevile*, *John de Rochford*, Knights, *Richard de Broniford*, *William de Markes*, *William de Fulham*, and others. Thus much for the Grant.

Now, what follows, *Stow* had heard by Report, and partly seen:

ON the Feast Day of the Commemoration of *St. Paul*, the Buck being brought up to the Steps of the High Altar in *St. Paul's Church*, at the Hour of Procession, the Dean and Chapter apparelled in Coats and Vestments, with Garlands of Roses on their Heads, they sent the Body of the Buck to baking, and had the Head fixed on a Pole, before the Cross in their Procession, until they issued out of the West-Door; where the Keeper that brought it blowed the Death of the Buck, and then the Horners that were about the City, presently answered him in like Manner: For which Pains, they had each Man of the Dean and Chapter 4*d.* in Money, and their Dinner; and the Keeper that brought it, during his Abode there (for that Service) Meat, Drink, and Lodging, at the Dean and Chapter's Charges, and 5*s.* in Money at his going away; together with a Loaf of Bread, having the Picture of *St. Paul* upon it, &c.

THERE was belonging to the Church of *St. Paul*, for both the Days, two special Suits of Vestments, the one embroidered with Bucks, the other with Does, both given by the said *Baudes*. Thus much for that Matter.

Mr. *Strype* says, the finding of Scalps of Oxen and Kine near this Church of *St. Paul*, mentioned before, may move a Question, Whether it denoted not a Religious Place of the Heathen Saxons? Since they, at their Festivals, sacrificed Oxen, and perhaps, after they became Christians too. Which appears from the Direction that Pope *Gregory* gave to *St. Austin*, the Monk, for propagating Christian Religion among them: Where he speaks of their sacrificing abundance of Oxen to Devils. But he (*Austin*) should not abolish that Custom, but appointed new Festivals, either in Honour of the Saints to whom their Churches were dedicated, or whose Relicks were deposited therein; and that making Arbours with Branches of Trees, round their Churches, (according as those Pagan Saxons used in their Religious Worship) they should be allowed to kill their Oxen, and feast and enjoy themselves as they did before in their former Pagan State, only they should offer their Thanks and Praises unto God.

BUT the late very Learned Prelate, Bishop *Stillingfleet*, (in a Tract he wrote of the true Antiquity of LONDON, and its State in the Roman Times) confutes the Assertion, that any Temple of *Diana* stood here, from the Consideration by whom she should be worshipped: Since neither Britons, Romans, nor Saxons did; or if either of them did, Would they have worshipped her in that Manner? Britons and Saxons had no such Deity. *Cæsar* mentioning the Gods that were worshipped both by the Gauls, and the Germans, made no Mention of *Diana*; or if they had worshipped her, How came a Temple to be built her, when the Druids, their Priests, performed all their Superstitious Worship in Groves; which were all the Temples in use among them? That it is true among the Romans *Diana* was in great Request: But Stags were proper Sacrifices to her, or Sheep were allowed; but not Oxen. And whereas *Cambden* said *Tauropolia* were kept in Honour to *Diana*, these had no Relation to Oxen, (as the Word seems to signify) but to the Worship of *Diana*, who was

called *Taurica*, as Mr. *Selden* has learnedly observed: And that she was a *Scythian* Deity, and worshipped with Human Sacrifices: So that learned Man. Yet others say, it is very certain she was worshipped in *Britain*, as appears by an Image of her, digged out of the Ground in *Monmouthshire*, An. 1602, girt about, and short trussed, bearing a Quiver.

Now to the Residue of Monuments which were beneath the Stairs, in the Sides and Body of the Church:

*Henry Guildford*, Lord Marshal, was buried in the Apostle's Chapel, 1313.

*Richard Newport*, Bishop, 1318.

Sir *John Beauchamp*, Constable of *Dover*, Warden of the Ports, Knight of the Garter, the Son of Sir *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, lies buried in the Body of the Church, on the South Side, 1358, within a proper Chapel purposely made for him.

SOME ignorant Persons mistook this for the Tomb of *Humphry*, Duke of *Gloucester*, who lay buried at *St. Alban's*, and used to hold solemn Meetings here, on *St. Andrew's Day* in the Morning, and concluded on a Breakfast or Dinner, as being his Servants, and holding several Offices under him.

LIKEWISE on *May Day*, Tankard-Bearers, Waiters, and some other of like Quality beside, would use to come to the same Tomb early in the Morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable Presentation at the same Monument, by strewing Herbs, and sprinkling fair Water on it; as in the Duty of Servants, and according to their Degrees and Charges in Office. But *Stow* discreetly advised such as were so merrily disposed, or simply professed themselves to serve Duke *Humphry* in *St. Paul's*; if Punishment of losing their Dinners daily there, were not sufficient for them, they should be sent to *St. Alban's*, to answer there for their Disobedience, and long Absence from their so highly well-deserving Lord and Master, because in their merry Disposition they pleased so to call him.

*Margaret*, Countess of *Shrewsbury*, in the Crowds, or *Jesus Chapel*, as appears by an Inscription on a Pillar there:

Here, before the Image of *JESUS*, lyeth the Worshipfull and Right Noble Countess of *Shrewsbury*, late Wife of the true and victorious Knight, and redoubtable Warriour, *J. Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*; which Worshipfull Man dyed in *Guien*, for the Right of this Land. Shee was the first Daughter, and one of the Heyres of the right famous and renowned Knight, *Richard Beauchamp*, late Earl of *Warwicke*, (which dyed in *Roane*) and of Dame *Elizabeth*, his Wife: The which *Elizabeth* was Daughter and Heyre to *Thomas*, late Lord *Berkly*, on his Side; and on her Mother's Side, Lady *Lisle* and *Tyes*: Which Countesse passed from this World the 14th Day of *June*, in the Yeere of our Lord 1468; on whose Soul *JESUS* have Mercy. Amen.

*Wenlocke*, by his last Will, dated 1477, appointed that there should be expended upon a Monument over the Lady of *Shrewsbury*, where she is buried, before *Jesus*, 100*l.* He left Sir *Humphry Talbot* his Supervisor. This Sir *Humphry Talbot*, Knt. Lord Marshal of the Town of *Calais*, made his Will the Year 1492. He was



was the younger Son of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and *Margaret*, his Wife. He appointed a Stone to be put into a Pillar before the Grave of his Lady Mother in *St. Paul's*, of his Portraiture and Arms, according to the Will of *John Wenlock*. But for want of Room and Lightfomness in that Place, it was concluded, that the Image of *Jesus* should be curiously painted on the Wall in *St. Paul's* Church, over the Door that enters into the said Chapel of *Jesus*, and the Portraiture also of the said Lady *Margaret*, Countess of *Shrewsbury*, kneeling in her Mantle of Arms, with other of her Progeny: All which was so performed accordingly.

In the Chapel of *Jesus*, *Thomas Dowroy*, *William Lambe*, 1578, and many others have been interred.

*John* of LONDON, under the North Rood, 1266.

*John Lovell*; Clerk.

*John Romane*.

*John* of *St. Olave*.

*Walter Bloxley*.

*Sir Allen Boxhul*, Knight of the Garter, Constable of the *Tower*; *Custos* of the Forest and Park of *Clarendon*, the Forest of *Brokholt*, *Grovel*, and *Melchet*, buried beside *St. Erkenwald's* Shrine.

THE following Inscription is in Brass by *Sir John Beauchamp's* Tomb:

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus de Pirton, quondam Archidiaconus Colcestriae, Canonicus & Stagiarius hujus Ecclesiae. Qui obiit 26 die Augusti, Anno Domini 1387. Cujus animae propitiatur Deus.

In *St. Thomas's* Chapel, near the North-Door:

*John Nevil*, Lord *Latimer*, in Anno 1542, whose Widow was the last Wife to King *Henry VIII.* lies there interred; but his Tomb was very much wronged and defaced, in *Stow's* Time.

A Brass Plate above in the Wall, near the North Door:

*Thomas Lynacrus* Regis *Henrici 8.* Medicus, Vir & Graece & Latine atque in re Medica longe eruditissimus. Multos aetate suae languentes, & qui jam animam desponderant, vitae restituit: Multa *Galenii* opera Latina lingua mira & singulari facundia, vertit. Egregium opus de emendata structura Latini sermonis, amicorum rogatu, paulo ante mortem edidit. Medicinae studiosis Oxoniae publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiae unam in perpetuum stabilivit. In hac urbe Collegium medicorum fieri sua industria curavit, cujus & Praesidens proximus electus est: Fraudes dolosque mire perosus, fidus amicis, omnibus ordinibus iuxta charus: Aliquot annis antequam obierit Presbyter factus. Plenus annis, ex hac vita migravit multum desideratus, Anno Domini 1524, die 7 Octob.

Vivat post Funera Virtus,

*Thomae Lynacro* clarissimo Medico, *Joannes*

*Cajus* posuit, Anno 1557.

VOL. I.

ON a Monument erected in the Wall, near the Stairs going up into the North Choir:

Memoriae Sacrum,

*Edwardo Stanhopo*, *Michaelis Stanhopi* ex ordine Equestri filio, Equiti Aurato, Legum Doctori, Episcopi Londinensis Cancellario, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Vicario Generali, in publicis Ecclesiae & Reipublicae negotiis versatissimo. Qui certa spe in Christo resurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 16 Martii, 1608.

*Joannes*, Baro *Stanhopus* de *Harington*, & *Michael Stanhopus*, Eques Auratus, fratres mestissimi, Officiorum Pietatis ergo P. P.

*Thomas Kempe*, Bishop of LONDON, in a proper Chapel, termed of the *Trinity*, lies there buried, in Anno 1489, as appears, not only by his Name and Arms thereon, in several Places, but likewise by this ensuing Inscription, engraven on a Plate, and fixed in the same Chapel:

Infra Capellam istam requiescit corpus D. Thomae Kempe, quondam Episcopi LONDON. fundatoris ejusdem, & unius Cantariae perpetuae in eadem. Qui multa bona tempore vitae suae Ecclesiae Sancti Pauli dedit, & stetit 39 Annis, 84 diebus Episcopus LONDON. Ac obiit 28 die Mensis Martii, An. Domini 1489. Cujus animae propitiatur Deus. Amen.

*Richard Vaughan*, likewise Bishop of LONDON, lies buried in the said Chapel, 1607.

ON a Brass Plate fixed in the Wall, near the great North Door:

*Gulielmo Lilio*, *Paulinae Scholae* olim Praeceptoris Primario, & *Agnetae Conjugi*, in sacratissimo hujus Templi Coemiterio hinc a tergo nunc destructo confepultis: *Georgius Lilius*, hujus Ecclesiae Canonicus, parentum memoriae pie consulens, Tabellam hanc ab amicis conservatam, hic reponendam curavit.

Obiit ille G. L. An. Dom. 1522. Calend. Mart. Vixit An 54.

Memoriae Sacrum,

*Thomas Ravis*, claris natalibus *Mauldenae* in *Suthreia* natus, Regius Alumnus in *Schola Westmonasteriensi* educatus, in *Academiam Oxoniensem* adscitus, omnes Academicos honores consequutus, & Magistratibus perfunctus, Decanus Ecclesiae Christi ibidem constitutus, & bis Academiae Pro-Cancellarius. Unde ob doctrinam, gravitatem, & spectatam prudentiam, a Rege *Jacobo*, primum ad Episcopatum *Glocestrensem* provectus, deinde ad *Londinensem* translatus, & demum a Christo, dum Ecclesiae, Patriae, Principi vigilaret, in Coelestem Patriam evocatus placide pieque emigravit, & quod mortale fuit, certa spe resurgendi, hic deposuit, die 14 Decembris, An. Salutis, 1609.

*Gulielmus Harington*, Jurisconsultus, Protontarius Apostolicus, D. Pauli Canonicus, ex illis quos Residentiarios dicunt: Patria *Eboracensis* natus in pago qui *Estrynton* vocitatur, Patre *Gulielmo Haringtono*, viro claro, genere orto in pago *Commerlandiae* non ignobili, qui *Neubysing* nuncupatur; & Matre *Joanna*, Filia *Gulielmi Haskae*, aliter *Balivi* dicti, viri Generosi in eodem pago *Estryngton* nata: memor exitus vitae, qui omnibus horis impendat, hoc sibi sepulchrum posuit. Anno Salutis humanae, 1523.



ON a Table hanging on a Pillar, in the South Isle :

Six Lines this Image  
shall delineate,  
Hight *Croft* high born,  
in Spirit and Virtue high ;  
Approv'd, beloved, a Knight,  
flout *Mars* his Mate,  
Loves Fire, Warres Flame,  
in Heart, Head, Hand, and Eie :  
Which Flame, Warres Comet,  
Grace now so resignes,  
That fixt in Heaven, in  
Heaven and Earth it shines.

PROSOPOPEIA.

The Wombe and Tombe  
in Name be not so neere,  
As Life to Death  
and Birth is to the Beere.  
Oh! then how soon to Beere  
are Captaines brought,  
That now doe live, and dye  
now with a Thought.  
Then, Captaines, stay and  
reade, still think on me,  
For with a Thought,  
what I am, you may be.

As *Mars* neere *Mors* doth sound,  
So *Mors* neere *Mars* is found.

J. Da. of H.

SOMEWHAT near to the Convocation-Stairs,  
a fair plated Stone on the Ground :

Hoc Saxo tegitur corpus Thomæ Creke, L.  
Doctoris, & Almæ Curia Cantuar. de Arcubus  
Londini Advocatorum unius, viri utriusque Juris  
tam Canonici quam Civilis scientia non modo pe-  
ritissimi, sed & eorundem usu & praxi longo tem-  
pore exercitatissimi. Cujus in Clientum causas  
defendendo, industria quanta fuit, quanta inte-  
gritas, quanta fides, quanta denique si quid con-  
tra votum, & (ut sibi videbatur) æquitatem ac-  
cidebat sollicitudo, & ii qui ejus usi sunt patro-  
cinio optime prædicare possunt ; & celebris il-  
lius famæ memoria nunquam moritura verissime  
prædicavit.

Honeste vixit,  
Neminem læsit,  
Suum cuique tribuit.

IN the Body of the Church, on the South  
Side, a fair Stone thus inscribed :

Hic requiescit in Domino Gulielmus Dethick,  
Eques Auratus, filius & hæres Gilberti Dethick,  
Equitis Aurati. Qui ambo fuerunt Garterii Prin-  
cipales Reges Armorum Angliæ. Quorum hic  
An. 1584. Ætatis suæ 48. Ille Anno 1612.  
Ætatis suæ 70, in Domino obdormierunt, ex-  
pectantes resurrectionem per Jesum Christum sal-  
vatores nostrum.

Domina Thomasina super 40. Annos uxor præ-  
dicti Williel. & filii Georgius, Gilbertus & He-  
nericus pietatis ergo posuerunt.

ON a fair plated Stone, in the West End of  
the Middle Isle :

Hic jacet Robertus Hare, quondam Clericus  
Thesauri & Scriptor Rotulorum de Receptione  
& exitu Thesauri scaccarii. Qui obiit senex die  
2 Novemb. An. 1611.

John King, Bishop of LONDON, descend-  
ed from the antient Kings of Devonshire, by his

Father ; and from the Conquests of Houghton  
Conquest, in Bedfordshire, by his Mother, lies  
buried in the South Isle of St. Paul's, behind the  
Bishop's Seat ; having only a plain Marble over  
him, and the *Resurgam* written on it for his Epi-  
taph, as he himself directed in his Will.

BUT there was a very long Copy of *Latin*  
Verfes hung on a Table by it.

Valentine Carey, some Time Dean of St. Paul's  
Church, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, lay bu-  
ried on the South Side of the Choir, under a  
plain Stone, with this Inscription about it :

Hic jacet Valentinus Carey, Sacræ Theologiæ  
Doctor, olim Decanus hujus Ecclesiæ, qui obiit  
Episcopus Exon. Cujus Monumentum ibidem  
erectum patet. 1626.

IN the South Side of the Choir of St. Paul's  
Church, stood a white Marble Statue on an Urn,  
with this Inscription over it :

Joannes Donne  
Sac. Theolog. profess.  
Post varia studia, quibus  
ab Annis tenerrimis Fideliter,  
nec infelicitè incubuit,  
Instinctu, & Impulsu Spir. Sancti,  
Monitu, & Hortatu Regis Jacobi.  
Anno sui Jesu 1614. & suæ Ætat. 42.  
Decanatu hujus Ecclesiæ indutus  
27. Novemb. 1621.  
Exutus morte ultimo die  
Martii, An. 1631.  
Hic licet in Occiduo Cinere,  
Aspicit eum  
Cujus Nomen, est Oriens.

THE Stone bearing this Inscription, was in  
the Middle Isle of this Church, not far from the  
Steps to the Chancel :

Spe Resurgendi  
Hic jacet  
Thomas Raymond  
Sacræ Theologiæ  
Professor,  
Sancti Albani  
Archidiaconus,  
Hujusque Ecclesiæ  
Canonicus,  
Obiit 4 die Novembris,  
Anno { Ætatis 47.  
{ Salutis 1631.

NOT far from this, a Stone with these Words  
about it :

Hic jacet Gulielmus Bonham, nuper Civis, &  
Vinitarius LONDON. Filius Thomæ Bonham,  
de Stanway, in Comitatu Essex, Arm. Qui  
obiit duodecimo Februarii, Anno Dom. 1628.

NOT far from the other, over-against the  
little North Door, in the same Isle, under a fair  
Marble Stone, without any Inscription upon it,  
lay buried the Body of Dr. Houson, Bishop of  
Durham.

Here was also interred Sir Anthony Van Dyke,  
a most noble and natural Face Painter ; where-  
in he far excelled his Master, Sir P. P. Rubens ;  
and for Delicacy of Colours almost equalled Ti-  
tian himself. Ob. Anno 1641, aged 42.

IN the Vault (where, before the Fire,) was  
the Parish-Church of St. Faith, under the pre-  
sent Choir of St. Paul's) which is 39 Steps, or  
about 17 Feet below the Area, or Floor of the  
Church ;



Church; and probably one of the most capacious, and every Way curious Vaults in the World, and where the Coffins are buried in the Ground, and lie not on the Surface, as in other Vaults, are these Monuments, Inscriptions, and Arms following:

A very neat white Marble Monument, with the Figures of the Party playing on a Spinnet, Harp, and an Organ, with Musick Books sustained by a *Cupid* (as it were attending) and higher is a Gruppa of Cherubims appearing above the Clouds, all curiously carved in *Relievo*, by Mr. Bird, and this Inscription:

M. S.

Desideratissimæ Virginis Janæ Wren, Clariss. Dom. Christopheri Wren Filiæ unicæ, Paternæ indolis literis deditæ, Piæ, Benevolæ, Domisæ, arte musica Peritissimæ.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Jane Wren*, only Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt. by Dame *Jane*, his Wife, Daughter of *William Lord Fitz-William*, Baron of *Lifford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, ob. 29 Decemb. Anno 1702. Ætat. 26. The Arms; see those impaled in the next Monument with *Holder*.

A handsome Marble Monument, enriched with Festoons, and Mantling elevated by two *Cupids*, with this Inscription in two Tables:

H. S. E.

Gulielmus Holder, S. T. P. sacelli Regalis Subdecanus Sereniss. Regiæ Majestati subelemosinarius Ecclesiæ Sti. Pauli & Eliens. Canonicus, Societatis Regiæ LOND. Sodalis, &c. Amplis quidem Titulis donatus amplissimis dignus. Vir perelegantis & amæni ingenii scientias Industria sua Illustravit liberalitate promovit, Egregii Eruditus Theologicis, Mathematicis, & Arte Musica, Memoriam Excolite Posteris & a Lucubrationibus suis Editis Loquela Principia agnoscite & Harmoniæ. Obiit 24 Jan. 1697. 82.

ON the second Table these Words:

*Susanna Holder*, late Wife of *William Holder*, D. D. Residentiary of this Church, Daughter of Dr. *Christopher Wren*, late Dean of *Windsor*, and Sister of Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt.

Among other her excellent Endowments of Prudence, Virtue and Piety, her Charity was no small Blessing to the Neighbourhood wherever she resided; having, in Compassion to the Poor, applied herself to the Knowledge of Medicinal Remedies, wherein God so gave a great Blessing, that Thousands were happily healed by her, and no one ever miscarried. King *Charles II.* Queen *Catharine*, and very many of the Court, had also Experience of her successful Hand. After 45 Years happily and honourably passed in Conjugal State and Cares, at the Age of 61, she piously rendered her Soul to God the last Day of *June*, Anno Dom. 1688.

ARMS of *Holder*: Sable, a Chevron between three Anchors Argent, impaled with her Paternal Coat, viz. Argent, a Chevron between three Lions Heads erased, Sable, on a Chief, Gules, three Cross Croquets, Or.

NEAR the last mentioned Monument is another on the same Pillar of White Marble, with Enrichments of Cherubims, divers Kinds of Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Skeletons Heads, and within an Elipsis this Inscription:

Siste gradum, Peripatetice, Edmundi Wiseman, ordinis Equestri, viri Ingenio, divitiis, virtuti-

bus divitioris, octavo Iduum Maii, Anno Dom. 1704. Ætat. 71.

Vitam Mortalem pro Immortali feliciter uti spes est commutans, necnon Elizæ, Conjugis, Faminæ an mores sanctos Castosve species, nequaquam tanto imparis viro, unius nati Natarum quatuor parentis, Idus Decemb. 8vo. Anno Dom. 1694. Ætat. 52.

E Domo Terrestri in Cœlestem spem juxta Christianam translata, residua haud procul reconducuntur,

ARMS: Sable, a Chevron, Ermin between three Cronels of a Tilt Spear, Argent, impaled with Or, a Bend, Sable between three Leopards Heads, Gules, and the Crest an armed Man, with Shield and Spear standing on a Tower, Proper.

A spacious Black and White Marble Monument, in Memory of Mr. *Robert Martin*, an Eminent Bookseller, and Printer to the Royal Society. 'Tis adorned with the Figures of himself and Wife, in a kneeling Posture: Also two Children between three Cherubims, enriched with Laurel-Branches, Books, Mantling, and these Arms:

Two Bars impaled with  
on a Chev. five Roundles.  
All inclosed with strong Rail and Ballister.

IN the same Vault is a Monument with this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, who married Mrs. *Elizabeth Whitewrong*, eldest Daughter of *James Whitewrong* of *Rothamstead*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; by whom he had one Son and two Daughters, and departed this Life August the 26th, in the Year of our Lord 1706, and in the 42d Year of his Age.

AND not far from the Monuments erected for his Daughter and Sister, lies interred the Body of Sir *Christopher Wren*. Here is only a plain Stone set up against the Wall, with the following Inscription; nor was there need of more, this Church itself, and many others in LONDON, being sufficient Monuments to his Memory:

Subtus conditur  
Hujus Ecclesiæ & urbis Conditor,  
CHRISTOPHORUS WREN,  
Qui vixit annos ultro Nonaginta,  
Non sibi sed Bono Publico.  
Lector, si Monumentum requiris,  
Circumspice.  
Obiit 25 Feb. anno 1723.  
Ætat. 93.

IN this Cathedral Church, besides these Monuments erected to eminent Men, deceased, were, in former Times, Sculptures, Statues, and Images of worthy Men, set up in Tables. Among such, was that of *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, a *Plantagenet*, Grandson of K. *Henry III.* He was one of the Chief of the Barons and Nobility that opposed King *Edward II.* in his Misgovernment, by Reason of *Gaveston*, and the *Spencers*. But afterwards he was overthrown by the King's Party, and Beheaded at *Pomfret*. But so beloved he was of the Citizens, that they had his Effigies set up in *St. Paul's*; which they offered Prayers and Oblations to, and supposed that he did Miracles: And



And this, notwithstanding the King's Hatred of him, who hearing of this, was exceeding angry, and wrote a Letter from *York*, to *Stephen* Bishop of *LONDON*, declaring his Resentment of it, and commanding him to restrain the People from doing this any more; considering, not only that he was his Rebel, but that it was done without Authority of the Church of *Rome*. The King's Letter, which is among the Records of the *Tower*, has several Things in it worth noting.

**R**EX *Venerabil. patri* Stephano, &c. The King, &c. to the venerable Father *Stephen*, by the same Grace Bishop of *LONDON*, Greeting. It hath come to our Ears, which we learn heavily, that very many of the People committed to your Charge, by a diabolical Fraud deceived, foolishly repairing to a certain Table being in the Church of *St. Paul*, *LONDON*, in which are painted the Statues, Sculptures, or Resemblances of divers Persons, and among the rest, the Effigies of *Thomas*, some Time Earl of *Lancaster*, our Enemy and Rebel; and do worship and adore it as some sanctified Thing, without the Authority of the Church of *Rome*, asserting Miracles to be done there; to the Disgrace of the whole Church, the Dishonour of Us and You, and the manifest Danger of the Souls of the People before said, and the pernicious Example of others, which you knowing such Abuses to prevail in the People to you committed, by winking at them, have permitted to be done; or rather for Profit and filthy Lucre sake, have dissembled; about which we are not a little troubled.

Therefore We command you, firmly enjoyning, that the Premises, with a provident Deliberation weighed; and considering that the said Church is of our Patronage, and that you, on Account of the Fealty to us given, are bound to consult for the preserving our Honour, and to decline our Disgrace, by all Means restrain the said People, that they do not presume to come to the said Table, and there to make Prayers, Offerings, or other Things tending to Divine Worship, without the Authority of the Church of *Rome*; as ye know, by Vertue of your Duty, belongeth to you, according to Canonical Sanctions. And that ye so carry yourself in this Behalf, that ye may avoid God's and our Indignation. And that the People before said, being by the Prudence of your Doctrine wholesomely instructed, may wholly desist from the said Abuses; and that the setting forth of your Praise may spread among the same People; and that we may deservedly continue our Benevolence conceived towards you, and the Church aforesaid. And what ye resolve to do upon these Things, write back to us by your Letter, without Loss of Time. Witness, the King at *York*, the 28th Day of *June*.

*August* the 1st, *Anno* the 1st and 2d of *Philip* and *Mary*, the following Act of Common-Council was made, *For the preventing of Prophanation and Abuses offered to St. Paul's*:

**F**Orasmuch as the material Temples of God were first ordained for the lawful and devout Assembly of People, there to lift up their Hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God; and to hear his Divine Service, and most Holy Word and Gospel, sincerely said, sung, and taught; and not to be used as Markets, or other prophane Places or Thorow-fares, with Carriage of Things: And for that (now of late Years) many of the Inhabitants of the City of *LONDON*, and other People repairing thither, have (and yet do) commonly use and accustom them-

selves very unseemly and unreverently (the more the Pity) to make their common Carriage of great Vessels full of Ale and Beer, great Baskets full of Bread, Fish, Flesh, and Fruit, and such other Things; Fardels of Stuff, and other gross Wares and Things, thorow the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*. And some, in leading Moyles, Horses, and other Beasts through the same unreverently; to the great Dishonour and Displeasure of Almighty God, and the great Grief also and Offence of all good People: Be it therefore, for Remedy and Reformation thereof, ordained, enacted, and established, &c. That no Person, either Free or Foreign, of what Estate or Condition soever, do at any Time, from henceforth, carry or convey, or cause to be carried through the said Cathedral, any Manner of great Vessel, or Basket, with Bread, Ale, Beer, Fish, Flesh, &c. or any other like Thing, or Things, upon Pain of Forfeiture, or losing for every such his or their first Offence, 3 s. 4 d. for the second, 6 s. 8 d. for the third, 10 s. and for every other Offence, after such third Time, to forfeit 10 s. and to suffer two Days and two Nights Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprise. The one Moiety of all which Pains and Penalties, shall be to *Christ's* Hospital within *Newgate*, and the other Half to him that will sue for the same in any Court of Record within the City; by Bill, original Plaint, or Information, to be commenced, or sued, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City, for the Time being; wherein none Essoine, or Wager of Law for the Defendant, shall be admitted, or allowed.

To this Grand Cathedral belong the following Dignitaries:

#### DEAN,

The Right Reverend Father in God, *Francis Hare*, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

Archdeacon of *LONDON*, Dr. *Tyrwhit*.

Archdeacon of *Essex*, Dr. *Gooch*.

Precentor, Dr. *Dilbyn*.

Treasurer, Dr. *Astry*.

Chancellor, Dr. *Booth*, Dean of *Windsor*.

Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, Dr. *Waterland*.

Archdeacon of *Colchester*, Dr. *John King*.

#### PREBENDARIES 30.

The three first are Residentiaries.

12 Minor (or Petty) Canons.

6 Vicars Choral.

1 Subdean, } The three first Minor Canons.  
2 Cardinals, }

THE Chapter consists of the Dean and the three Residentiaries; the Dean has two Votes, so that he and one of the Residentiaries are a Majority in all Debates. The Antiquity of the Bishoprick and Deanary, may be judged by the following Catalogues of the Bishops and Deans.

THERE are Prayers in this Cathedral at 10 and three daily; and in the Chapel at 6 in the Morning.

THE Sermon every *Sunday* Morning is preached by Appointment of the Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, for which the Minister has 40 s. paid him immediately. This was left by several Persons, and Issues out of the Chamber of *LONDON*. And on *Sunday* in the Afternoon, the Residentiaries preach in their Turns.



THIS Dean and Chapter have the Presentation to several Livings. The Deanary is said, by some, to be worth upwards of 1000 l. and the Residentiaries 300 l. per Annum; but the Rates in the King's Books are as follow:

	l.	s.	d.
The Bishoprick of LONDON	1117	08	04
Deanary of St. Paul's	210	12	01
Precentor	46	07	09
Chancellor	33	00	00
The Treasurer	37	00	00
Archdeaconry of LONDON	23	13	04
Archdeaconry of Middlesex	60	00	00
Archdeaconry of Essex	52	00	00
Archdeacon of Colchester	50	00	00

#### PREBENDARIES of St. Paul's.

Prebendary of Harleston	10	02	06
— of Wildland	07	17	04
— of Tottenhall	46	00	00
— of St. Pancras	28	15	00
— of Consump. per Mare	06	00	00
— of Broomesbury	14	06	08
— of Islington	11	10	10
— of Chiswick	17	19	02
— of Twiford	5	06	08
— of Rugmere	17	13	04
— of Brownswood	13	13	04
— of Reculversland	8	06	08
— of Ealdland	5	06	08
— of Oxgate	7	01	03
— of Willefden	12	00	00
— of Holbourn	8	05	05
— of Hoxton	10	05	00
— of Sneating	13	06	08
— of Kentish Town	34	08	09
— of Finsbury	39	13	04
— of Chamberlainwood	8	06	08
— of Portpoole	5	06	08
— of Mora	19	17	06
— of Neasden	7	13	04
— of Cadington Minor	6	00	00
— of Mapesbury	12	00	00
— of Eald (or Old) Street	5	15	00
— of Newington	28	00	10
— of Wenlocksborn	21	06	08
— of Cadington Major	11	06	08
Office of Subdean	24	17	11
Senior Cardinal	20	06	03
Minor Cardinal	20	06	03
4th Canon	13	06	03
5th Canon	15	09	9½
6th Canon	16	15	10
7th Canon	15	09	9½
8th Canon	17	02	10
9th Canon	14	09	09
10th Canon	16	16	08
11th Canon	13	10	10
12th Canon	13	09	9½

#### A Catalogue of the BISHOPS of LONDON to the present Time.

1 Thean	} Archbishops of LONDON.
2 Elvanus	
3 Faganus	
4 Damianus	

#### BISHOPS.

- 1 Mellitus, Anno Christi 604
- 2 Ceddus, 621
- 3 Wyne
- 4 Erkenwald, 680
- 5 Walter
- 6 Ignald
- 7 Eguf
- 8 Wycket

VOL. I.

- 9 Filbryth
- 10 Edgar
- 11 Kenwald
- 12 Ebad
- 13 Herbert
- 14 Osmund
- 15 Ethenod
- 16 Celbert
- 17 Cerulph
- 18 Stibuthulph
- 19 Etstan
- 20 Wolfy
- 21 Edelward
- 22 Elstan
- 23 Willstan
- 24 Elfund, A. D. 1000
- 25 Alwyn, 1044
- 26 Elphunor
- 27 Robert, 1050
- 28 William Norman, 1051
- 29 Hugh of Arevall
- 30 Maurice, 1077
- 31 Richard, 1108
- 32 Gilbert, 1127
- 33 Robert de Sigillo, 1139
- 34 Richard Beaumies, 1152
- 35 Gilbert Foliot, 1163
- 36 Richard, 1190
- 37 William, 1199
- 38 Eustace of Fauconberg, 1221
- 39 Roger Le Veir, 1229
- 40 Fulk Basset, 1244
- 41 Henry de Wengham, 1259
- 42 Richard Talbot, 1262
- 43 Henry of Sandwich, 1262
- 44 John of Chisbull, 1274
- 45 Richard of Gravesend, 1290
- 46 Ralph of Baldock, 1306
- 47 Gilbert of Segrave, 1313
- 48 Richard of Newport, 1317
- 49 Stephen of Gravesend, 1319
- 50 Richard of Bintwoith, 1338
- 51 Ralph of Stratford, 1339
- 52 Michael Northburgh, alias Narborow
- 53 Simon Sudbury, 1362
- 54 Robert of Braybrock, 1381
- 55 Roger Walden, 1404
- 56 Nicholas Bubberwith, 1406
- 57 Richard Clifford, 1407
- 58 John Kemp, 1422
- 59 William Gray, 1426
- 60 Robert Fitz-Hugh, 1431
- 61 Robert Gilbert
- 62 Thomas Kemp, 1449
- 63 Richard Hill, 1489
- 64 Thomas Savage, 1494
- 65 William Warham, 1503
- 66 William Barns, 1505
- 67 Richard Fitz-James, 1506
- 68 Cuthbert Tunstall, 1522
- 69 John Stokesly, 1530
- 70 Edmund Bonner, 1540
- 71 Nicholas Ridley, 1549
- 72 Edmund Grindall, 1559
- 73 Edmund Sandes, 1570
- 74 John Elmer, 1576
- 75 Richard Fletcher, 1594
- 76 Richard Bancroft, 1597
- 77 Richard Vaughan, 1604
- 78 Thomas Ravis, 1607
- 79 George Abbot, 1609
- 80 John King, 1611
- 81 George Mountain, 1621
- 82 William Laud, 1628
- 83 William Juxon, 1635
- 84 Gilbert Shelden
- 85 Humphry Henchman
- 86 Henry Compton
- 87 John Robinson
- 88 Edmund Gibson

8 K

A Ca-



A Catalogue of the Deans of St. Paul's, LONDON, to this Time :

- 1 Lovegar
- 2 Godwyn } Before the Conquest
- 3 Syred }
- 4 Ultan }
- 5 William }
- 6 Elfwyn }
- 7 Luired }
- 8 Ralph, A. D. 1150
- 9 Alard of Burham
- 10 Robert of Watford
- 11 Hugh of Martin
- 12 Ralph of Dicet, 1183
- 13 Martin of Patibull
- 14 Walter of Lanford
- 15 Jeffery of Lucy, 1237
- 16 William of St. Mary's Church, 1237
- 17 Henry of Cornhill, 1245
- 18 Walter of Salern
- 19 Robert of Barthorne
- 20 Peter of Newport
- 21 Richard Thaleboth
- 22 Jeffery of Fering, 1263
- 23 John of Chisbull
- 24 Hervy of Borham, 1276
- 25 Thomas of Ingaldesthorp, 1279
- 26 Roger of the Leye, 1287
- 27 William Montford, 1292
- 28 Ralph of Baldock, 1297
- 29 Arnold de Cantilupo, 1308
- 30 John of Sandale
- 31 Richard of Newport
- 32 Vitalis Pasco
- 33 John of Everdon, 1328
- 34 Gilbert of Brewer
- 35 Richard of Kilmington
- 36 Thomas of Tryllek
- 37 John of Appleby
- 38 Thomas Evert
- 39 Thomas Stowe
- 40 Thomas More
- 41 Reginald Kentwood
- 42 Thomas Lyseus, 1441
- 43 Laurence Booth, 1456
- 44 William Say, 1457
- 45 Roger Ratcliff, 1468
- 46 Thomas Winterburn, 1471
- 47 William Worlley
- 48 Robert Shirburn
- 49 John Collet
- 50 Richard Pace
- 51 Richard Sampson
- 52 John Incent
- 53 John Fecknam
- 54 Henry Cole
- 55 William May, 1559
- 56 Alexander Nowell
- 57 John Overall
- 58 Valentine Cary
- 59 John Donne, 1621
- 60 ——— Barwick
- 61 William Santroft
- 62 Edward Stillingfleet
- 63 John Tillotson
- 64 William Sherlock
- 65 William Godolphin
- 66 Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester.

THE Great Bell in this Cathedral is said to weigh four Ton, four C. and 4 lb. Round the Cemetary is a most magnificent and expensive Iron Ballustrade; and, in the Middle of that Part fronting the West Entrance, is a Marble Statue of the late Queen Anne, with four Figures round the Pedestal, which seem to be much better executed than the principal Figure, the Habit and Altitude of which are very stiff and formal.

UPON great Festivals, and solemn Occasions, to this Cathedral Church repair in great Grandeur not only the Mayor and Aldermen, and Companies of the City, but also the Kings and Princes, attended with their Nobility and Court. In the remarkable Year 1588, Nov. 18, when Queen Elizabeth had got the Victory of the great threatening Armada of Spain, and had now began the 30th Year of her Reign, she repaired thither to thank God, with her Officers and Court attending, in the following Order :

Messengers of the Chamber.  
Gentlemen Harbingers.  
Gentlemen.  
Esquires.  
Sewers of the Chamber.  
Six Clerks of the Chancery.  
Clerks of the Signet.  
Clerks of the Privy Seal.  
Clerks of the Council.  
Chaplains having Dignities.  
Master of the Revels.  
Masters of the Chancery.  
Aldermen of LONDON.  
Knights Batchelors.  
Attorney and Solicitor.  
Serjeants of the Law.  
The Queen's Serjeant alone.  
Barons of the Treasury.  
Judge of the Common Pleas.  
Judge of the King's Bench.  
The Lord Chief Baron, and  
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.  
The Master of the Rolls, and  
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.  
The Queen's Physicians.  
Trumpeters.  
Esquires of the Queen's Body.  
Barons younger Sons.  
Knights Bannerets.  
Viscounts younger Sons.  
Barons eldest Sons.  
Earls younger Sons.  
Viscounts eldest Sons.  
Secretaries for the Latin Tongue, &c.  
Knights of the Privy Chamber.  
The Chief Secretary.  
The Vice Chamberlain.  
Knights of the Garter.  
Comptroller and Treasurer.  
Barons of Parliament.  
Bishops.  
The Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household.  
The Lord Admiral of England.  
Marquises younger Sons.  
Earls eldest Sons.  
Viscounts.  
Dukes younger Sons.  
Marquises eldest Sons.  
Earls.  
The Lord Chamberlain of England, and  
The Lord Marshal of England.  
Dukes eldest Sons.  
Marquises.  
Dukes.  
The Almoner,  
Clarencieux, and  
Master of Requests.  
The Lord Treasurer of England, and  
The Archbishop of York.  
The Lord Chancellor of England, and  
The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
Ambassadors.  
Garter King at Arms.  
A Gentleman Usher.

Mayor of LONDON.

The



	The Marshal of England.	The Great Chamber- lain of England.	
Serj. at Arms. Pensioners. Equerries. Footmen.	The Sword born by the Lord Cham- berlain.	Equerries. Footmen.	Serj. at Arms. Pensioners.
	The QUEEN'S Majesty.		
	The Palfry of Honour led by the Master of the Horse.	The Chief Ladies of Honour.	
	The Vice Chamberlain. All other Ladies of Honour. The Captain of the Guard. The Guards.		

UPON a like Occasion of Solemn Thank-  
giving, viz. for the mighty Victory gain'd over  
the *French* and *Bavarians*, in the Battle of *Blen-  
heim*, under the Conduct of the Great Duke of  
*Marlborough*, Queen *Anne* came triumphantly to  
*St. Paul's*, September 7, 1704. The Cavalcade  
was in the Order following:

All the Lords and Privy Counsellors that were  
in and about the Town, met about Eight in the  
Morning in the Council-Chamber at *St. James's*;  
the Knights of the most Noble Order of the  
Garter, wearing the Collars of the said Order:  
And having been marshalled by the Officers of  
Arms, proceeded about Ten o'Clock, in their  
Coaches with Six Horses each, towards *St. Paul's  
Church*.

Her Majesty came afterwards, attended in the  
following Manner:

First, The Knight Marshal, with his Men on  
Horseback.

Then the Equerries, and Gentlemen-Ushers  
to his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*,  
in his Leading Coach.

One Equerry, two Pages of Honour, and the  
Gentlemen-Ushers in waiting, in her Majesty's  
Leading Coach.

Then the Women of the Bed-Chamber to her  
Majesty, in another of her Majesty's Coaches.

The Maids of Honour in another.

The Lords of his Royal Highness's Bed-  
Chamber, in his Body Coach.

Four Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber,  
viz. the Dutchess of *Somerset*, the Marchioness  
of *Hartington*, the Lady *Henrietta Godolphin*,  
and the Countess of *Abingdon*, in the travelling  
Body Coach.

The Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse,  
with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Captain of the  
Guards in waiting, in her Majesty's Body Cha-  
riot; each drawn by Six Horses.

A Detachment of the Horse Grenadiers.

Her Majesty's Footmen.

After them, the Yeomen of the Guard, on  
Foot; some before, and some on each Side of  
her Majesty's Coach.

Then her MAJESTY, with his Royal High-  
ness, the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, Groom of  
the Stole, and the Lady *Fretcheville*, being the  
Lady of the Bed-chamber in waiting, in the  
Coach of State, drawn by Eight Horses.

Her Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards  
closed the Procession.

THE Streets, thro' which her Majesty passed;  
were lined from *St. James's* as far as *Temple-Bar*,  
by the Militia of *Westminster*. From thence to  
*St. Paul's*, they were railed and hung with Blue  
Cloth, the City Trained Bands lining both Sides.  
And upon Scaffolds, erected for that Purpose,  
were placed the several Companies in their  
Gowns, with their respective Flags, Streamers,

and Musick. A Battalion of each of her Maje-  
sty's Regiments of Foot Guards made a Lane  
from the West Entrance into the Church to the  
Door of the Choir. The Balconies, and the  
Windows of the Houses, were hung with Carpets,  
and rich Tapestry, and crowded with great  
Numbers of Spectators.

AT *Temple-Bar* her Majesty was met by the  
Lord Mayor, in a Gown of Crimson Velvet, and  
the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Scarlet Gowns,  
being all on Horseback. The Lord Mayor al-  
ighted, made a short Speech to her Majesty,  
and surrender'd to her the City Sword. Which  
she was pleased to return to him again. And he  
carry'd it before her Majesty to the Church, the  
Aldermen and Sheriffs riding before him.

HER Majesty being come to *St. Paul's*, was  
met at the West Door, at her alighting out of  
the Coach, by the great Officers of State, the  
Nobility and Privy Counsellors: Who from  
thence proceeded to the Choir in the following  
Order:

First, Two Officers at Arms.

Then the Privy Counsellors who were not  
Peers; two and two.

Five Officers at Arms.

The Peers, Temporal and Spiritual; two  
and two.

Norroy, King at Arms.

The great Officers of State, viz. the Lord  
Privy Seal, Lord President, Lord Treasurer,  
Lord Keeper, and Lord Archbishop of *Can-  
terbury*.

The Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces,  
and Garter King at Arms.

The Duke of *Richmond*, with the Sword of  
State.

Her Majesty, led by his Royal Highness; and  
follow'd by the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, and  
the Lady *Fretcheville*.

The Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of her  
Majesty's Household, and the Right Honourable  
the Vice Chamberlain, attending near her Ma-  
jesty's Person.

The Duke of *Ormond*, Captain of the Guard,  
and the Duke of *St. Albans*, at the Head of the  
Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, closed the Pro-  
cession.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness being  
enter'd into the Choir, seated themselves in two  
Armed Chairs, on a Throne, without a Canopy,  
erected at the West End thereof, opposite to the  
Altar.

Behind her Majesty, were Stools for two of  
the Ladies of the Bed-chamber, and the great  
Officers in waiting, attending her Majesty and  
his Royal Highness.

The Peers and Privy Counsellors were placed  
on the North Side of the Choir.

The Ladies of the Bed-chamber, in the Stalls  
on the South Side.

The Maids of Honour, and her Majesty's  
Bed-chamber-women, below them.

The Peereesses were placed at the West End  
of the middle Gallery.

The Foreign Ministers, with their Ladies,  
filled the Places prepared for them in the middle  
Gallery, on the same Side with the Peers.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs  
Ladies, were seated at the East End of that  
Gallery.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at the East  
End of the South Side.

The Members of the Honourable House of  
Commons that were in Town, filled the Upper  
Gallery on the North Side.

The Ladies and other Persons of Quality, that  
attended at this Solemnity, filled the rest of the  
Galleries.

The



The Dean and Prebendaries sat within the Rails of the Altar, except such as officiated in reading of Prayers.

The Reverend Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of the Church, preached.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, understanding some Days before that they were not to sit in the Places where they were accustomed to sit, were disgusted, till they were informed, that whatsoever Church the Queen resorted to, it was her Chapel; and her Great Officers were first to be provided of convenient Places, proper to their Quality and Dignity, before all others.

IN the like Manner her Majesty went to St. Paul's on the 23d of *August* 1705, being a Day of Publick Thanksgiving for the Success of her Arms under the Duke of *Marlborough*, in forcing the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, and afterwards fighting and beating them within those Lines.

ON the 26th of *June* 1706, the said Queen came again in State to St. Paul's, on the Publick Thanksgiving for a third great Victory obtained over the *French* at *Ramellies* in *Brabant*, and the Successes in *Spain*.

ON *Thursday* May the 1st, 1707, being a Day of Publick Thanksgiving, appointed for the UNION of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, the Queen came to St. Paul's, attended by a great Number of *English* and *Scottish* Nobility.

AND in the Year 1708, two Publick Mercies brought her hither again, the first solemnly to sing *Te Deum* for the Deliverance from the *French* King's intended Invasion of the North Part of *Great Britain*; and the other for the Victory obtain'd in the Battle of *Audenard* in *Flanders*.

### The PARISH of St. FAITH.

UNDER St. Paul's was antiently the Church of St. Faith. Of which it was used to be said:

*This Church needs no Repair at all;  
For Faith's defended by St. Paul.*

AFTER the Fire of LONDON, this Parish was united, by Act of Parliament, to that of St. Augustine.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were these:

ON a fair plated Stone over a Vault in the East End of the Church.

Here buried is *Elizabeth*,  
of Honour worthy Dame,  
Her Husband erst Lord *Shandoys* was  
her Sonne hath now like Name:  
Her Father was of *Wilton* Lord,  
a *Gray* of puissant Fame,  
Her Brother left with us behinde,  
now Lord is of the same.  
Her vertuous Life yet still doth live,  
her Honour shall remaine;  
Her Corps, though it be growne to Dust,  
her Soule the Heavens containe.

Quæ obiit 29 die Decembris, Anno Domini 1559.

This Lady *Shandois* was, on the 3d of *January* 1559, carried from her Place in *Knight-riders-street*, to *Jesus Chapel*, with Priests and Clerks singing, attended with Heralds at Arms;

and five Banners of Arms, of her's and her Husband's, and of her Pedigree; the Church hung with Black, and Escutcheons of Arms. A Sermon preached, and afterwards all the Company retired to her Place to Dinner, according to the Custom of Funerals in those Times.

ON a fair plated Stone near the former,

Lo! *Thomas Mond*, Esquire by Birth,  
doth under buried lye,

To shew that Men (by Nature's Law)  
are borne to live and dye:

In *Shropshire* at the *Mindtowne* borne,  
the Time we here prefixe,

And dyed the Seventh of *February*,  
in *Anno* Seventy Sixe.

Threescore and seven Yeeres he saw,  
though Body lye in Tombe:

His Soule (immortall) lives in Heaven;  
by God's eternal Doome.

Natus Octavo Mensis Julii, 1510.

Obiit Septimo Februarii 1576.

ANOTHER Stone close adjoining:

Here under this Stone resteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of M. *Thomas Dockwray*, Notary, late one of the Protectors of the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, and *Anne* his Wife. The which *Thomas* deceased the 23d Day of *June*, Anno Dom. 1559, &c.

ON a plated Stone in the Middie Isle:

*William Babham*, and *Alice Button* his Wife,  
An. Dom. 1577.

Lo here the certain End  
of every mortal One;  
Behold! alive to Day,  
to morrow dead and gone.  
Live well, so endless Life  
(by Death) you shall obtaine;  
Nought lose the Good by Death,  
since Life thereby they gaine.

Dum mihi persuasi  
me quævisq; salutem;  
En morior dixit,  
nam Deus esse diem:  
Non equidem invideo,  
peccati debita merces;  
Cum sit mors nostri,  
cum reus omnis homo;  
Cumq; operum requies,  
& sit mihi vita perennis;  
In Christo morior,  
mors mihi gratus adest;  
Quem mors sic rapuit;  
Cujus sunt ista sepulchra  
Si quæras, subsunt  
quæ tibi cuncta notant.

Ludovicus Nicols, Civis LONDON. filius tertius Thomæ Nicols, Northamptoniensis, hic sepelitur. Obiit 22 Aprilis, 1592. Anno Ætatis suæ, 28.

Ad vocem Tubæ resurgent mortui.

Here lyeth the Body of *George Whitgift*, Esquire, one of the natural Brothers of *John Whitgift*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Which *George* deceased the 19th Day of *April*, Anno Domini 1611.

UPON a Brass Plate fixed on a Pillar by the Tomb in the open Church, beneath:

*William Lambe*,  
so sometime was my Name;

Whiles



Whiles I alive  
And run my mortall Race;  
Serving a Prince  
of most immortal Fame,  
*Henry* the Eighth,  
who of his Princely Grace;  
In his Chappell  
allowed me a Place.  
By whose Favour,  
from Gentleman t'Esquire;  
I was prefer'd,  
with Worship for my Hire.  
With Wives three  
I joyned *Wedlocke* Band,  
Which (all alive)  
true Lovers were to me:  
*Joane, Alice, and Joane,*  
for so they came to hand;  
What needeth Praise,  
regarding their Degrees?  
In Wively Truth  
none stedfast more could be;  
Who though in Earth  
Death's Force did once dislever,  
Heaven yet (I trust)  
shall joyne us all together.  
O Lambe of God,  
which Sinne didst take away,  
And (as a Lambe)  
was offered up for Sinne;  
Where I (poor *Lambe*)  
went from thy Flocke astray,  
Yet thou (good Lord)  
vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne  
Home to thy Fold,  
and holde thy Lambe therein:  
That at the Day, when  
Lambes and Goats shall sever,  
Of thy choice Lambes,  
*Lambe* may be one for ever.

UNDER which Remembrance there are two Verses more added, containing both a Petition, and an Injunction of Duty to the Poor, who Weekly receive their Allowance at the Hands or Appointment of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. To whom he bearing great Affection, and having also no small Affiance in them, made them his Disposers and Stewards in that Behalf. The Verses are these:

I pray you all  
that receive Bread and Pence,  
To say the Lord's Prayer  
before you go hence.

As for the Verses engraven upon the upper Stone of the Tomb, they are these:

As I was, so are ye,  
As I am, you shall be.  
That I had, that I gave,  
That I gave, that I have.  
Thus I end all my Cost,  
That I left, that I lost.

A very fair Marble Stone in the Chancel under the Communion-Table, with these Words about it:

Under this Stone lie buried the Bodies of *John* and *Francis Astley*, the Sonnes of *Sir John Astley* of *Allington Castle* in the County of *Kent*, Master of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to *Charles* the First.

Upon it:

In obitum immaturum *Johannis & Francisci Astley*, Filiorum Domini *Joh. Astley*, Equitis  
VOL. I.

*Aurati*. Quorum hic undecim, alter Duo de viginti Annos Natus, ad Superos migravit. Utrique vero sub eodem Marmore tumulantur.

Sic rebar, solum spes tantas  
invidia Fata  
Ostendisse viris, &  
Rapuisse simul.  
At Pater omnipotens,  
& qui dedit, abstulit, aptos  
Vidit quippe Astris,  
asseruitque sibi.  
Illi autem Humanis exempti  
Rebus, Olympum  
Nunc habitant, ubi pax,  
& sine fine quies.  
Uno hoc Felices: quod cum  
unus venter utroque  
Foverat, una etiam  
nunc capit urna duos.

A fair Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

M. S.

Hic juxta situs est *Richardus Ironside*, vir summa prudentia, industria, vitæque integritate, una cum duabus Lectiss. uxoribus. Quarum posteriorem, morum suavitate, Elegantia, & Amore Conjunctam, Fato sibi Raptam, non ita multo post sequutus est. Quibus hoc Monumentum in opprobrium mortis, quæ has tam piæ animas eripuit a 13 liberis, qui se ipsos pæne quærunt in illarum desiderio, Consecravit.

E. I. Filius & Hæres.  
1627.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Catharine*, (third Daughter of *Edward Lord Nevil*, Baron of *Abergavenny*) Wife of *Sir Stephen Lessieur*, of *Chiswicke* in the County of *Middlesex*, Knight. She was brought from her said House to this Parish, in Hope to recover her bodily Health, by the Help of God and Physicians. But the same God knowing, and having ordained that which was best for her pious Soul, hath been pleased to take her from the Miseries of this vain World, and to receive her Soul with his Saints in Heaven. As she did profess in all the Time that she lived in the State of a Maid, and of a Wife, to be a true and obedient Child of God; even so she did behave herself in her Sickness, bearing her Affliction with a true Christian Patience; much delighting to read, or to hear the Word of God read unto her, hoping and trusting to be saved by the only Merits and Passion of Jesus Christ. And recommending her Spirit into the Hands of Almighty God, she exchanged her mortal Life for the immortal, the 4th of *August*, 1630.

Revel. xiv. 13.

Blessed are the Dead that die in the Lord, yea, saith the Spirit, that they rest from their Labours, and their Works follow them.

Quid aliud est Mors vitæ hujus mortalis, quam finis mortis hujus vitalis, & Janua vitæ immortalis.

Ergo.

Vive diu, sed vive Deo, nam vivere Mundo Mortis opus; viva est vivere vita Deo.



A Table hanging about the Middle of the South Isle of St. Faith's Church, Anno Dom. 1630.

BENEFACTORS, and their Gifts, to the Poor of this Parish.

Years.	DONORS.
1586.	David Smith, Embroiderer gave 20 Shillings a Year for ever.
1592.	The Lady Allington gave five Pounds to be distributed.
1598.	John Payne, Esq; gave 12 Pence a Week in Bread, for ever.
1600.	Justinian Kidd, Gent. gave 10 Pounds to be employed for ever.
1605.	Francis Lamplow, Clothworker, gave 10 Pounds to be employed for ever.
1610.	George Bishop, Stationer, Alderman, gave 10 Pounds to be distributed.
1611.	William Evans, Tallow-Chandler, gave 40 Pounds to be employed for ever.
1612.	John Norton, Stationer, Alderman, gave 150 Pounds, for Twelve poor People to receive three Pence a-piece every Wednesday, weekly, for ever.
1613.	Mary Bishop, the Wife of George Bishop, gave 10 Pounds to be distributed.
1614.	John Law, Proctor of the Arches, gave 10 Pounds to be employed.
1620.	Thomas Adams, Stationer, gave 10 Pounds to be distributed.
1623.	Jasper Underwood, Vintner, gave 10 Pounds to be distributed.
1624.	John Sanderson, Draper, gave 150 Pounds for twelve poor Men to receive three Pence a Week, every Sunday weekly, for ever.
1625.	Elizabeth Underwood, Widow, gave 10 Pounds to be distributed, and 60 Pounds towards a Lecture for ever.
1626.	John Beliall, Silkman, gave 10 Pounds to be distributed.
1628.	Ally Mercer, gave five Pounds to be distributed.
1629.	John Speed, Merchant-Taylor, gave five Pounds to be distributed.

Ex dono Jacobi Trussell.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
14 Auditors of Ac- compts.	2 Common-Council- Men.
2 Church-wardens,	2 Constables.
	2 Inquests.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN Faringdon Ward.

PART of St. Paul's-Stump, Part of St. Paul's Church-yard, Part of Pater-noster-row, Part of Queen's-Head-court, Lovel's-court; Part of Ivy-lane, Little Ivy-lane; and Part of Three Tun-alley, or Ship-alley.

IN Castle Baynard Ward.

PART of Warwick-lane, and White Hart-street.

NUMBER of Houses 118.

THE Street on the North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard was originally called Pater-noster-row, because of Stationers or Text-writers, that dwelled there; who wrote and sold all Sorts of Books then in use, namely, A, B, C, or Abcs, with the Pater noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c.

THERE dwelled also Turners of Beads, and they were called Pater-noster-makers; as one Robert Nikke and others are called in an antient Record, Paster-noster-makers, in the Reign of Henry IV.

At the End of this Pater-noster-row, is Ave-mary-lane, so called upon the like Occasion of Text-writers and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

At the End of that Lane is likewise Creed-lane, some Time called Spurrier-row, of Spurriers dwelling there. And Amen-lane was added thereunto, betwixt the South End of Warwick-lane, and the North End of Ave-mary-lane, where was one great House, built of Stone and Timber, of old Time appertaining to John, Duke of Britain, Earl of Richmond, as appeareth by the Records of Edward II. Since that, it was called Pembroke's Inn, near unto Ludgate, as belonging to the Earls of Pembroke, in the Time of Richard II, the 18th Year; and of Henry VI, in the 14th Year. It was after called Burgaveny-house, and belonged to Henry late Lord of Burgaveny.

BUT the worshipful Company of Stationers afterwards purchased it, and made it their Hall.

## The PARISH of St. MARTIN LUDGATE.

ON the North Side of Ludgate-street is the Church of St. Martin.

THE Saint to whom this Church is dedicated was born in Sabaria, a Town in Hungary. His first Education was at Ticinum, or Pavia, in Italy, under his Parents, who were Pagans. From his Infancy he affected the Christian Religion, which his Father, being a Soldier, perceiving, sent him into the Wars, first under Constantius, and then into France under Julian; following this Course about three Years, on a Time, he met at the Gate of the City of Amiens, a poor naked Man, and Martin having nothing about him but his Cloak, which he wore (for he had bestowed the rest to like Uses) he cut off one half of it with his Sword, and gave it to the poor Man, keeping the other half to himself. He was afterwards baptized, and going to St. Hillary, Bishop of Poitiers, he abode a while with him, being first made an Exorcist, or, as others say, a Reader. He publickly opposed the Arians, whereupon he was openly scourged, and driven out of the City in Illyricum. He returned again into France, and was afterwards made Bishop of Tours, Anno Christi 376, where he had terrible Conflicts with the Arians, not without Peril of his Life and Fortune; when he had governed the Church of Tours 26 Years (others say 36) in the 81st Year of his Age, Arcadius and Honorius being Emperors, he fell sick of a Fever, whereof he died Anno Christi 399, or as others write, 404.

HIS Festival was instituted by Pope Martin I. about the Year 650, and is yearly celebrated on the 11th of November.

THE old Church in this Place was built about the Year 1437, when Sir John Michael, Fishmonger, Lord Mayor, and the Commonalty, granted to Mr. Down, then Rector, a Parcel of Ground, containing in Length 28, and in Breadth 24 Feet, to build their Steeple on. It was repaired and beautified at the Parish Charge (says Mr. Stow) in the Year 1623; and having had its unfortunate Share of the Calamitous Conflagration in 1666, was again rebuilt, and finished, with the Steeple, in Anno 1684.



As to the Nature and Order of the Building, the Roof is cambered, and (being not much exposed to view) is only covered with Tile; but the Walls and Pillars, that support the Roof, are Stone, of the *Composite* Order; the Floor of the Church is raised about three Feet above the Street, and the Plat of Ground within the Church is broader than long. The Steeple consists of a handsome Tower, Cupola, and Spire, of the *Tuscan* Order; above which Cupola is a Balcony.

THE Church is adorned with four Columns, near the four Angles of the Church, and an Entablament constituting four Quadrangles, where the Roof is lower than in the Middle of the Church; also several Pilasters.

It has a Gallery of Wainscot, with Bolection-Work front on the South Side of the Church, and the Organ-Gallery at the West End. It is also well pewed, and wainscotted with Oak about nine Feet high.

HERE are on the South-Side two fine Wainscot Inner Door-cases; the more Eastwardly is of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment, with Enrichments of two Cupids holding a Chaplet and Crown; also Fruit, Leaves, &c. and the Westwardly Door-case is of the *Corinthian* Order, with Pilasters and Enrichments of Festoons, Cherubims, &c. curiously carved.

THE Altar-piece is ornamental and spacious, with two Pilasters of Blue veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazula*, between these are the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, done in Black Letters upon Gold, over which is this Motto, *Lift up your Hearts*, and above that a Shield with the Name of GOD in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*; and here are other Enrichments of Cartouches, Palm-Branches, &c. The Footpace under the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THE Pulpit is finiered and enriched with Cherubims, Cupids, Book displayed, &c. And the Steeple is adorn'd with Cartouches, Pine-Apples, Festoons, &c.

DIMENSIONS of this Church, are Length 57 Feet, Breadth 66, Height 59 Feet, and the Altitude of the Steeple, to the Top of the Spire, which is exceeding beautiful, is 168 Feet,

In the Old Church were these MONUMENTS.

Henry Belwase, and John Gest, 1458.

William Taverner, Gent. 1466.

John Barton, Esq; 1439.

Stephen Peacocke, Mayor, 1533.

William Sevenoake, born at Sevenoake in Kent, Mayor, 1418, &c.

Sir Roger Cholmley, John Went, and Roger Paine had Chantries here.

ON two comely Monuments, by each other in the East End of the Choir:

Gulielmo Huseo Calebi, Almæ Curia Cantuariensis Registro, literarum Scientia, Vitæ Probitate, morumque Urbanitate claro, Notis & Amicis omnibus dilecto. Antonius & Katharina Conjuges, chari Parentes, orbatu Filio, Monumentum hoc dolentes posuerunt. Obiit quinto Kalendas Novembris, Anno Dom. 1559, vixit Annos 28, Menses 3, Dies 7.

Obdormiat in Domino.

Hic situs est Antonius Huse, Armiger, Londini natus, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, atque Capitulis D. Pauli Londinen. Registrarius primarius. Qui aliquot Annos Judicis Causarum Mari-

timarum Officio integre functus, ac etiam in Magistrorum Curia Cancellaria confectum cooptatus, vergente demum Ætate ad Præfectum Collegiorum Mercatorum Angliæ, tam apud Belgas, quam apud Moscovitas, & Rhutenos Commercia excercitium accitus, Lingua facundus, Memoria tenax, Ingenio, Prudentia, Doctrinaque pollens, morum Comitatus & Probitate gratus, Laurentio, Gulielmo, Gilberto, & Ursula Liberis, ex Katharina Coniuge procreatis, non infelix, sexagesimo tertio Ætatis Anno e Vita excessit Kalendis Junii, An. Dom. 1560.

ON another Monument in the same Wall:

Here lye the Bodies of *Florens Caldwell*, Esquire, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, and Alderman's Deputy of the Ward of *Faringdon without*. And *Mary Wilde*, his first Wife, by whom hee had Issue one Daughter, named *Mary*, married to *Thomas Gourney*, Esquire; and *Sibill Greene*, his Second Wife. Which *Florens* deceased the \_\_\_\_\_ and *Mary* his Wife, the 19th Day of *June*, An. Dom. 1590, &c.

Earth goes to	Earth	As Mold to Mold,
Earth treads on		Glittering in Gold,
Earth as to		Return nere should,
Earth shall to		Goe ere he would.
Earth upon		Consider may,
Earth goes to		Naked away
Earth though on		Be stout and gay
Earth shall from		Passè Poore away.

Be merciful and charitable,  
Relieve the Poore as thou art able;  
A Shroud to thy Grave  
Is all thou shalt have.

ON a very fair Monument in the same Wall:

*Thomas Cooke*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, of *Little Wolton*, in the County of *Lancaster*, had to Wife *Joyce Hanbury*, with whom he lived thirty Yeeres, and had Issue one Sonne, and three Daughters; whereof two, (*viz. Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Bourman*, Mercer, and *Mary*, Wife to *Thomas Bayly*, Skinner,) be yet living. Hee departed this Life the 17th Day of *April*, 1608, in the 55th Yeere of his Age. Shee (his said Wife, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament) yet surviving, to the Memory of her dear Husband, erected this Monument, 1612.

To God, his Country  
and the Poore, he had  
A Zealous Soule, true Heart,  
and liberal Minde:  
His Wife, his Children,  
and his Kindred sad,  
Lack of his Love, his Care  
and Kindnesse finde.  
Yet is their Sorrow swaged,  
with the thought,  
He hath attain'd the  
Happinesse he sought.

*Dies Mortis, æternæ Vitæ natalis est.*

ON a Table hanging on a Pillar in the Chancel, was this Inscription:

To the Memory of *William Yeardley*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, some Time of this Parish. He died the 28th Day of *October*, 1523. She died the 20th Day of *July*, 1593.

*William Yeardley*, and  
*Elizabeth* his Wife,  
Who lived on Earth  
free from Strife;

Not



Not farre from this,  
in Earth doth lye,  
To shew, that all  
that live, must dye:  
Where they doe  
quietly expect,  
To rise againe,  
as God's elect.  
They left foure  
Daughters, and a Sonne,  
Who left them this,  
when they were gone.

ON a Monument on the South Side of the Choir :

Jaspero Cholmley, Armig. Wigornienſi Clerico Recognitionum capiendi, ſive recognoſc. Virtute cujuſdam ſtatuti facti & ordinati 23 Hen. 8. pro debitis recuperandus; Juſticiario Pacis & Quorum Dom. Regina in Comitatu Middl. Patri ſuo chariſſ. & amantiſſ. Joannes Cholmley, hoc Monumentum dolens poſuit. Decem liberos ex Margareta ſua unica conjuge procreatos, viz. Joannem, Thomam, Gulielmum, Hugonem, Franciſcum, Mariam, Julianam, Margaretam, Annam & Janam, tempore mortis ſuperſtites reliquit. Obiit ultimo die Octob. anno ætatis ſuæ 48. & ſalutis noſtræ 1586.

ON a Monument in the ſame Wall :

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Antrobus*, Eſquire, who deceaſed the firſt Day of *May*, 1611. Having Iſſue by *Elizabeth* his late Wife, (the Daughter of *Ralph Woodcocke*, Citizen and Alderman of LONDON) three Sonnes and two Daughters, viz. *Thomas*, *John*, *Richard*, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.

ON a ſmall Monument near the other :

Hereunder lyeth *Amy Edlyn*, and her Son with her; the Daughter of *Richard Edlyn*, of *Woodhaule*, in *Middleſex*; and the Wife of *Robert Gomersall*, Citizen and Ironmonger of *London*. Who departed this Life the 2d Day of *September*, 1586, and left behind her one Son and one Daughter.

ON a handſome Monument at the Upper End of the Chancel :

M. S.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Allen*, of LONDON, Gent. who died the 22d of *October*, 1630; divers of whoſe Anceſtors have been interred.

No Epitaph need make the juſt Man ſam'd,  
The Good are praiſ'd; when they are only nam'd.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, the Value per Act of Parliament 160 l. per Ann. beſides Fees, Perquiſites, &c. rated in the King's Books 33 l. 17 s. 8 d. Half-Penny.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Thorold*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Jenkins*.

PRAYERS at 11 in the Morning, and Six in the Evening, daily, an Organ and two Bells.

HERE is a Sermon *Auguſt* 10, and *November* 5, the Gift of *Henry Siddel*, Eſq; one on *November* 17, the Gift of *Theophilus Cater*; one on *Good Friday*, and one every other Year, in the Month of *Auguſt*, when the Stationers Company have their Veniſon Feaſt.

THE Veſtry is General in moſt Caſes.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The WARD-OFFICERS
are,	are,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common-Council Men.
4 Sides-Men.	3 Conſtables.
	6 Inqueſts.
	3 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN *Faringdon* Ward Within :

Part of *Ludgate-ſtreet*; Part of *Black-fryars Gate-way*; Part of *Creed-lane*, *Holliday-yard*, *Cock-alley*, *Stationers-court*; Part of *Amen-corner*, and Part of *Ave-Mary-lane*.

IN *Faringdon* Ward Without :

Part of *Ludgate-hill*, *King's-head*, or *Half-moon-court*, *Dolphin-court*, *Naked-boy-court*, *Sword-and-buckler-court*, *Old-baily-corner*, *Three-kings-court*; Part of *Great-old-baily*, *Skip-court*, and Part of *Prujean's-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes within the Walls 93; without the Walls 86; in all 179.

## LUDGATE PRISON.

IN this Pariſh ſtands the Priſon of *Ludgate*; between which Priſon, and the Miniſter of *St. Martin's* formerly happened a Conteſt concerning Payment of Tithes; which was adjudged by the Common-Council, *March* the 21ſt in the 2d Year of *Queen Elizabeth*; namely, that *Ludgate* Priſon ſhould pay Tithes, Clerks Wages, and Church Duties, to *St. Martin's* Church within *Ludgate*.

FORMERLY Debtors that were not able to ſatisfy their Debts, put themſelves into this Priſon of *Ludgate*, for Shelter from their Creditors; and theſe were Merchants and Tradeſmen that had been driven to Want by Loſſes at Sea. When *King Philip*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1554, came firſt through LONDON, theſe Priſoners were 30 in Number; and owed 10000 l. but compounded for 2000 l. who preſented a well penned *Latin* Speech to that Prince, to redreſs their Miſeries, and by his Royal Generoſity to free them; " And the rather, for that that Place " was not *Sceleratorum Carcer*, ſed *miferorum* " *Custodia*, i. e. a Jail for Villains, but a Place " of Reſtraint for poor unfortunate Men: And " that they were put in there, not by others, " but themſelves fled thither, and that not out " of Fear of Punishment, but in Hope of better Fortune." The whole Letter was drawn by the curious Pen of *Roger Aſcham*, and is extant among his Epistles, *Lib. 3*.

If a Freeman, or a Freewoman of LONDON be committed to *Ludgate*, they are to be excuſed from the Ignominy of Irons, if they can find Sureties to be true Priſoners, and if the Sum be not above 100 l. There is another Cuſtom for the liberal and mild Imprisonment of the Citizens in *Ludgate*, whereby they have Indulgence and Favour to go abroad into any Place, by *Baſton*, as they term it, under the Guard and Superintendency of the Keeper; with whom they muſt return again to the Priſon at Night.

THIS Cuſtom is not to hinder and delay Juſtice, nor to defraud Men of their Debts and Executions, (as it is quarrelled againſt by ſome) but ſerves for a Mitigation of their Punishment, and tends rather for the Expedition of their Diſcharge, and ſpeedy Satisfaction of their Creditors.



ditors. While they may go and inform themselves, upon their mutual Reckonings, both what they owe, and what is due to them: Here follows

*A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of Ludgate, and the Turnkeys under him; allowed of and confirmed at a Court of Aldermen, holden on Tuesday the 19th Day of January, 1684-5, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Geffery, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, as it was communicated to Strype by Mr. Stracy, then Comptroller.*

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Imprimis</i> , At the Coming in of every Prisoner, to the Turnkey	00	01	00
To the Officer that goes with him thither	00	00	02
To the Keeper, for every Prisoner's Discharge, 2 s. and no more			
For all Actions or Writs against any Prisoner, 12 d. only; and not 12 d. for every Action; or 2 s. 6 d. for every Writ, as formerly he took	00	01	00
<i>Item</i> , That the Keeper finding and providing clean Sheets every Month, for every Bed, such Prisoners that lie therein, are to pay to the Chamberlain for washing them every Month, between them 8 d. per Month, and no more; and not each Prisoner that lies therein to pay 8 d.	00	00	08
The Keeper finding and providing Beds, Bedding, Mats and Cords, Sheets, Blankets, and Coverlets, the Prisoners are to pay him for the best Lodging, per Night	00	00	03
For the second Lodging, per Night	00	00	02
For the third or meanest Lodging, per Night	00	00	01
But when the Prisoners find their own Beds and Bedding, which the Keeper is in no Sort to hinder, the Prisoner is only to pay per Week, for Bed-Room, 3 d. and no more			
Or for Chamber-Room, 4 d. at the most, per Week, and not above two to lie in a Bed			
If the Prisoner, by his Inability, can go no further than a Couch, he is to pay only 1 d. per Week, for Chamber-Room, and no more			
And the like for Lamps and Candles, which the Keeper is to provide, 1 d. per Week, and no more			

The Keeper shall not presume to take any other Fees, upon any Pretence, Demand, or Allowance whatsoever, for Execution-Money, Action-Money, or Writ-Money.

At which said Court it was further ordered, that the present Keeper, and the Keeper of the said Jail for the Time being, should keep the said Prison of *Ludgate* in good Repair, at his own Charge.

WAGSTAFFE.

THE present Keeper of this Prison is *Henry Vanderefsch*, Esq; of whom we heard a Character greatly to be esteemed, as that he bought this Post with a View only of making a very moderate Interest of his Money, and to have it in his Power to preserve the unfortunate Prisoners from Oppression.

N<sup>o</sup> 46. VOL. I.

## The PARISH of

### St. ANNE BLACK-FRYARS.

ON the South Side of *Ludgate-street* is the Turning into *Black-fryars*; which Order some Time had their House in *Holbourn*, or *Old-borne*, as it was then called, where they remained for the Space of 45 Years; and then, in the Year 1276, *Gregory Rockesley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard's Castle*, and also the Tower of *Mount-fitchit*, to be destroyed: In Place of which the said *Robert* built the Church of the *Black-fryars*, and placed them therein. King *Edward I.* and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto. This was a large Church, and richly furnished with Ornaments; wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings, have been holden. Namely, in the Year 1450, the 28th of *Henry VI.* a Parliament was begun at *Westminster*, and adjourned to *Black-fryars* in *LONDON*, and from thence to *Leicester*.

IN the Year 1522, the Emperor *Charles V.* was lodged there.

IN the Year 1524, the 15th of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black-fryars*, wherein was demanded a Subsidy of 800,000 l. to be raised of Goods and Lands, 4 s. in every Pound; and in the End was granted 2 s. of the Pound, of their Goods and Lands, that were worth 20 l. or might expend 20 l. by the Year; and so upwards, to be paid in two Years.

THIS Parliament was adjourned to *Westminster*, amongst the Black Monks, and ended in the King's Palace there the 14th of *August*, at nine o'Clock in the Night; and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

IN the Year 1529, Cardinal *Campeius*, the Legate, with Cardinal *Wolfey*, fate at the said *Black-fryars*; where, before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in question the King's Marriage with Queen *Katharine*.

THE same Year, in the Month of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black-fryars*, in which Cardinal *Wolfey* was condemned in the *Premunire*.

THIS House, valued at 104 l. 15 s. 5 d. was surrendered the 12th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry VIII.*

KING *Edward VI.* in the 4th of his Reign, of his special Favour, granted to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*, Knt. the whole House, Scite or Circuit, Compass and Precinct, of the late Fryar-Preachers within the City of *LONDON*; and divers other Lands and Tenements in *LONDON*. The Patent dated *March* the 12th, the yearly Value being reckoned at 19 l. But the Hall, and the Scite of the Prior's Lodgings, within the Precinct of *Black-fryars*, were sold in the 1st of King *Edward VI.* to Sir *Francis Brian*, Knt. being valued at 40 s. per Ann.

IN this House of the Friar-Preachers of *LONDON*, the antient Kings of this Land had their Records and Charter kept, as well as at the Tower of *LONDON*, and other Castles in *England*.

IN Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, this *Black-fryars* was much inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen, as before: For the Spaciousness of it, Parliaments often sat there, and Noble Personages were there harboured.

IN the Year 1586, the City and the Owners of *Black* and *White-fryars* in *LONDON*, had a great Contest: The Cause was tried before



fore the Lords Chief Justices. The City claimed the Liberties of both these *Fryars*, upon such Arguments as these, which their Counsel urged: That the Precinct of the said *Fryars* were in LONDON, and therefore claimed the like Liberty in them as in the rest of the City. And that divers Felons, for Felonies within the two Precincts, were in the *Fryars* Times indicted, arraigned and tried in LONDON. They claimed now to have from her Majesty all Waifes, Strays, Felons Goods, Amerciaments, Escheats, &c. the Execution of all Proccesses; the Expulsion of all the Foreigners; the Assize of Bread, Beer, Ale, and Wine; the Wardmote Quest, and such other Jurisdictions as they had within the rest of the City. But the Counsel against the City answered these Allegations, and produced some other Proofs for the better Confirmation of the said Liberties. They denied not the *Fryars* to be in LONDON, but they affirmed them not to be of LONDON, no more than *St. Martin's le Grand*, *Creechurch*, *St. Bartholomew*, &c.

THE Citizens struggled long with *Black-fryars*, moved by the many Inconveniences they suffer'd by the pretended Freedom of the Place, injuring such as had served their Times to Trades, by being under-sold by these Tradesmen that here inhabited, and injuring Buyers by selling bad Commodities; whereof there was no Remedy, no City-Searchers, whether the Commodities made and sold here were good, being admitted within the Liberties of the *Fryars*. Here also, oftentimes, Harbour was given to Felons, and Malefactors took Shelter here. So that an Order was moved and began, *Purchase* being Mayor, about the Year 1497, for Remedy of this. And no Good coming of it, the Commons, in a Common-Council, petitioned the Mayor, Sir *John Percival*, the next Year, for encouraging the said Order, and calling into Question such as opposed it.

WHICH Petition ran in these Words:

" Also, for the Reformacyon of the Myschef  
" growyng to the Cyte, by going to *Fryars*,  
" please that my Lord Mayr, Aldirmen, and  
" Common Counsaile to provyde, that the  
" Ordre moved and begonne before M. *Purchase*,  
" late Mayr, and other of his predeces-  
" sours, may be put in effecte. That such Per-  
" sons which were dysficulte against the said  
" Ordere, be callyd afore my Lorde Mayr and  
" Aldyrmen, to be reformed by theyr wyse Ex-  
" hortacyons; under such Fourme, as such ob-  
" stynate Persones be not noted above al other,  
" as Brokers and Destroyers of the Common  
" Wele. And yf the sayd Persones wyl not be  
" conformable in thys Partye to leve the *Fryars*,  
" that then that may please my Lorde Mayr and  
" Aldyrmen to cal a Common Counsaile; and  
" by their Autorite, to appoynte certayne Per-  
" sons, with the Counsaile, to sue to the  
" Kyngys Grace for a Dyspensacyon of the Act  
" of Parliament, lately made to the contrarye.

AMONG other Privileges, *Black-fryars*, and the other exempt Places claimed, one, among the rest was, That they would not contribute to the Musters, when the Militia was raised in the City, as it was in the Year 1585, Sir *Thomas Pullison*, Mayor. Who was therefore fain to make a Complaint to the Court thereof, praying, That by their Authority, *Black-fryars*, and the other privileged Places, might also bear their Burthen in Musters, as well as other Inhabitants of the City. Advertising the Lord Treasurer, " That where the *Black-fryars*, *St. Martin's*  
" *White-fryars*, and other exempt Places, were

" appointed to be contributory to this Charge,  
" they refused to be taxed, and would not yield  
" to pay any Thing, unless they had Direction  
" from the Lord Treasurer, or other the Lords  
" of her Majesty's Privy Council, for the doing  
" thereof. Wherefore, and for that the Service  
" fell out to be of so far greater Charge than was  
" expected; we humbly besought his Lordship's  
" Order and Commandment to those exempt  
" Places, for Contribution.

THE antient Church belonging to the *Black-fryars* *Black-fryars*  
*fryars*, LONDON, was (before the Dissolu- *Church.*  
tion of Religious Houses by King *Henry VIII.*) one of the most spacious and fairest Churches in LONDON. But the *Fryars* being put out, the Church (together with other Buildings) was utterly demolished. Therefore the Inhabitants of the said *Black-fryars*, LONDON, fitted an upper Room, of fifty Feet in Length, and thirty Feet in Breadth, for a publick Place of Divine Worship. The Charges of purchasing and fitting the said Room for a Church, appeareth not in any Record that we can find.

Anno 1597, when the Church was empty, and no Body in it, a great Part of the Roof thereof fell down; whereupon, the then Inhabitants being about to repair their said Church, obtained of Sir *George Moore*, Kt. so much Ground as enlarged their Church with an Isle on the West, fifty Feet in Length, and fifteen Feet in Breadth. For which Ground, they built at their own Cost, a Warehouse under the said Isle, for the Use of Sir *Jerome Bows*, Kt. who then had the said Ground in Lease; and also gave him 133 l. The new building of their said Church and Isle (beside the foresaid 133 l. given to Sir *Jerome Bows*) cost 300 l. 18 s.

IN June 1607, the Inhabitants of the said *Black-fryars* paid 120 l. to Sir *George Moore*, for the Purchase of their Preachers House, their Church-yard, their Church, and the Porch appertaining thereunto, together with the Right of Patronage of, in, and to the said Church.

Anno 1613, the Inhabitants of the said *Black-fryars*, purchased on the South of their Church, so much Housing, as enlarged their Church aforesaid 36 Feet in Length, and 54 in Breadth. The Purchase whereof, together with the Vault for burying, and other Rooms under that Part of the Church, and the new building of all, and making new Pews and Pulpit, cost 1546 l. 6 s.

Anno 1632, the Inhabitants of the said *Black-fryars*, purchased the Rooms directly under the above-mentioned upper Room converted to a Church; which said under Rooms, they purchased to repair the Foundation and Walls whereon the Church stood; which Walls were very much decayed. The Purchase whereof, and the Repair of Decays, cost 500 l.

THE Sum of all bestowed upon *Black-fryars* Church, since the Reformation of Religion in England, amounted to 2600 l. 4 s.

#### INTERMENTS.

THERE were buried in the antient Church, *Margaret Queen of Scots.*

*Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, translated from their old Church by *Old Bourne.*

*Robert de Attabeto*, Earl of *Bellimon.*

Dame *Isabel*, Wife to Sir *Roger Bygot*, Earl Marshal.

*William* and Dame *Jane Huse*, Children to Dame *Ellis*, Countess of *Arundel*. And by them lieth Dame *Ellis*, Daughter to the Earl *Warren*, and after Countess of *Arundel*.

Dame *Ido*, Wife to Sir *Walter* ——— Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

*Richard de Brewes.*



[By the Lady ——— lieth Dame *Jone*, Daughter of *Thomas* ——— Wife of Sir *Guidon Ferriers*.

And by the Right Hand of Sir *Guidon*, lieth Dame *Jone Huntingfeld*.

Sir *John Molins*, Kt.]

*Richard Strange*, Son to Sir *Robert Strange*.

*Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Bartholomew Badlesmere*, Wife to Sir *William Bohan*, Earl of *Northampton*, *Marsh*, the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*, and *Elizabeth* Countess of *Arundel*.

At Dame *Elizabeth's* Head lieth Dame *Joan*, Daughter to Sir *John Carne*; first Wife to Sir *Gwide* (or *Guy*) *Brian*.

*Hugh Clare*, Kt. 1295, lieth by her Right Side.

The Heart of *Q. Helianor*, the Foundress.

The Heart of *Alfonce* her Son.

The Hearts of *John* and *Margaret*, Children to *William Valence*.

Here also in the Church of *Black-fryars*, was buried *John* of *Eltham* Duke of *Cornwall*, Brother to King *Edward III*. Upon whose Tomb was hung up a Table of his Noble Pedigree; which is still preserved in the *Cotton Library*.

The Daughter of *Geffrey Lucie*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Peverells*.

Sir *William Thorpe*, Justice.

The Lord *Liothe* of *Ireland*.

Dame *Maud*, Wife to Sir *Geffrey Say*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warwick*. And with her *Edmund*, kin to King ———

Dame *Sible*, Daughter to *William Pottesbulle*, Wife to *Roger Beauchampe*. And by her Sir *Richard*, or *Roger Beauchampe*.

Dame *Jane Boteler*.

Lord *Scrope*.

Sir *Fanhope* Lord *S. Amand*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Lancaster*.

*Richard S. Amand*, Lord *S. Amand*, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Black-fryars*, next *Ludgate*, June 12, 1508.

Sir *Stephen Collington*, Kt.

King *James* of *Spain*.

Sir *William Peter*, Kt.

The Countess of *Huntington*.

Duchess of *Exeter*.

Sir *John Cornwall*.

Lord *Fanhope* died at *Amptkill* in *Bedfordshire*, and was buried here, 1443.

*Caveston Talbot*, Esq;

Sir *John Tiptose*, Earl of *Worcester*, beheaded, 1470. And by him, in his Chapel, *James Turchet*, Lord *Audley*, beheaded 1497.

*William Paston*, and *Anne*, Daughter to *Edmond Lancaster*.

The Heart of Sir *Westye*.

The Heart of Dame *Margaret*, Countess of the *Isle*.

The Lord *Beaumont*.

Mr. *Geth*.

Sir *Edmond Cornewall*, Baron of *Burford*.

The Lady *Nevil*, wedded to the Lord *Dowglas*, Daughter to the Duke of *Exeter*.

*Richard Scrope*, Esq;

Dame *Katharine Vaux*.

*Alys* (*Alice*) *Cobham*.

Sir *Thomas Browne*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*Jane Powell*.

*Thomas Swinforth*.

*John Mawley*, Esq; 1432.

*John de la Bere*, *Nicholas Carre*, *Geffrey Spring*, *William Clifford*, Esquires.

Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knight of the Garter, 1509.

This Noble Knight, by his last Will, dated June 11, 1509, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the *Fryars Preachers*, LONDON, as

near unto the Sepulchre of Sir *John Wingfield*, Kt. as might be. He was Uncle to the famous *Charles Brandon*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*, that married the Queen Dowager of *France*. To him, by his said Will, he left 300 Marks of his Plate. He also gave to the *Fryars Austins*, LONDON, 60 l. for a perpetual Memory to be had of the Lord Marquis *Berkley*, and the Lady *Marchioness* late his Wife. And to the Lady *Jane Gylford*, Widow, he bequeathed his Place in *Southwark*, with his Lease which he had of the Lord Bishop of *Winton*.

*William Stalworth*, Merchant-Taylor, 1518.

*William Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, nominate, but not created, the 3d of *Hen. VIII*, &c.

*Elizabeth* Lady *Scrope*, of *Upsal* and *Marsham*, Widow, who by her Will bequeathed her Body to be buried in the *Black-fryars*, LONDON, beside her Husband Lord *Thomas Scrope*, of *Upsal* and *Marsham*. By which Will, dated the 7th of *March*, the 5th of *Henry VIII*, she appointed the Trentals to be sung in the Church of *Black-fryars*, for the Soul of the said Lord her Husband, and *Alice* their Daughter; for Sir *Henry Wentworth's* Soul, and for the Soul of her Lord her Father, *John* Marquis *Mountague*; and her Mother, the Lady *Isabel* his Wife. She willed also, that a Stone should be prepared with three Images, one of her Husband, another of herself, and the third of their said Daughter; and their Arms upon the said Stone, and Scripture, making Mention what they were, to the Value of 10 l. She willed moreover a Tomb to be made over Sir *Henry Wentworth*, Kt. late her Husband, lying in *Newton Abbey*, in *Lincolnshire*, to the Value of 20 l. Sterling. And a Tomb likewise to be made over her Lord her Father, and her Lady Mother, lying buried in *Bisham Abbey* in *Berkshire*, to the Value of 20 l.

Sir *Thomas Par* seems also to be buried here, according to his Will dated Nov. 9. the 9th of *Henry VIII*, bequeathing his Body to lie in *Black-fryars*, LONDON, if he chanced to die within twenty Miles thereof. He willed, that all his Lands that descended to him, as Heir to Sir *William Par*, his Father, should remain to *Maud* his Wife, for her Jointure. He willed his Daughters, *Catharine* and *Anne*, to have 800 l. between them, except they proved to be his Heirs, or his Son's Heirs, and then they should not. But willed the said Monies to be laid out for Copes and Vestments, to be given to the House of *Clervaux*, &c. and 100 l. to be bestowed upon the Country of *Kendal*. He willed his Son *William* to have his great Chain, worth 140 l. which the King's Grace gave him. He made *Maud* his Wife, and Dr. *Tunstal*, Master of the Rolls, his Executors. This Will was proved in the Year 1517. This Man was Father to *Catharine Par*, King *Henry's* last Wife.

Dame *Maud Par*, Widow to the above-named Sir *Thomas*, and Mother to Queen *Catharine*, by her Will bearing Date May 20, the 21st of *Henry VIII*, bequeathed her Body to be buried in this Church. In this Will she mentioned her Son and Heir *William Par*; for whose Preferment, she had indebted herself, as she said, both to the King for his Marriage, and to the Earl of *Essex*, for the matching with the Lady *Boucher*, Daughter and Heir apparent to the said Earl. She mentioned also *Anne* her Daughter, and *Catharine Borough* her Daughter, and Sir *William Par* her Brother, and *Thomas Pickering*, Esq; her Cousin, Steward of her House. This Will was proved Dec. 14, 1531.

*Roger de Swillington*, Kt. willed (whose Will was proved 1417) that the *Fryars Preachers* at *Ludgate*, LONDON, should have 40 l. *pro anniversariis diebus annuatim tenend.* of him the said *Roger* and *Joan* his Wife, for one Time, when



when it happened to pray for their Souls, and for *Robert Swillington* his Father. And that two Nuns, Sisters of *Thomas de Swillington*, should have 13 s. 4 d.

OF later Times, these MONUMENTS :

A fair Monument at the South End of this Church, with this Inscription :

P. M.

Johannis Bill, Mercatoris Librarii, qui Nationibus ab exteris supellectilem literariam in hoc Regnum per plures annos importavit.

Ut,

Librorum Thesaurus,  
Bibliothecarum Parens,  
Academiarum Mercurius,  
Merito dici possit.

Typographi etiam Regi Jacobo & Carolo R.R. Serenissimis, per Annos xiii. fidele in hoc opere ministerium præstantis. De Republica Libraria bene, de suis optime merentis. Non sine luctu & mœrore amicorum, Anno Ætatis suæ LVI. publicæ vero salutis M.DC.XXX. defuncti. Qui interim duas Uxores pudicas duxerat, Annam filiam Tho. Montfort Theologiæ Doctoris, quæ sine liberis obiit, & Janam, Henrici Francklin filiam, quæ liberis quinque Familiam auxit.

Hoc Monumentum  
Fidei & Amoris ergo  
Jana Uxor Mœstissima P.

Queen Elizabeth's Monument.

Sacred unto Memory :

Religion to its primitive Sincerity restored, Peace thoroughly settled, Coine to the true Value refined, Rebellion at home extinguished, France neere Ruine by intestine Mischiefs, relieved, Netherland supported, Spaine's Armada vanquished, Ireland, with Spaniard's Expulsion, and Traitors Correction, quieted; both Universities Revenues, by a Law of Provision, exceedingly augmented; Finally, all England enriched, and 45 Yeeres prudently governed.

ELIZABETH, a Queen, a Conqueress, Triumpher, the most devoted to Piety, the most happy, after 70 Years of her Life, quietly by Death departed.

ON the other Side of the Monument.

For an eternal Memorial :

Unto ELIZABETH Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Daughter of King Henry VIII, Grandchild to King Henry VII, Great Grandchild to King Edward IV. The Mother of this her Country, the Nurse of Religion and Learning. For perfect Skill in very many Languages, for glorious Endowments, as well of Mind as Body, and for Regal Vertues, beyond her Sex.

She { began } her Reign { Nov. 17. 1558.  
ended } { Mar. 24. 1602.

I have fought a good Fight, &c.

THIS Church of Black-fryars was burnt down, and built again. And there was a small Toft of Ground, whereon the Parsonage-House formerly stood; which also is rebuilt; having been leased out for 25 s. per Ann. Ground Rent.

## CHARITIES.

THE Charities and Reliefs for the Poor, and Gift-Sermons belonging to this Parish, are as follow :

DONORS.	GIFTS.		
	l.	s.	d.
The Lady <i>Ramsay</i> gave an House for the Poor.			
<i>John Bobhurst</i> , Doctor of Physick, An. 1659, gave to the Poor per Ann.	02	00	00
<i>Edward Corbet</i> , Cook in <i>Creed-lane</i> , gave per Ann.	02	00	00
<i>Stephen Scudamor</i> , payable by the Company of Vintners	00	13	06
<i>Mrs. Miller</i> gave an House in <i>Paved-alley</i> , let out Ground-Rent per Ann.	02	00	00
<i>Mr. Nevet</i> , Citizen and Draper, gave for a Sermon on <i>Good-Friday</i>	00	10	00
And more to 20 poor People	10	00	10
<i>Mrs. Nevet</i> gave, for a Sermon to be preached yearly, the <i>Wednesday</i> before <i>Whitsunday</i>	00	10	00
And to 20 poor People	01	00	00

A Register is kept of the Names of all the Benefactors.

OTHERS antiently interred in this Church :

*Conan. Aske*, Ro. *Ingleton*. — *Croke*, Gent. *Waterton*. *John Kingsfield*.

Dame *Katharine* —

Besides these, there were also many more here interred, as, Dame *Jane Yngletborpe*; *Wil. Morin*, Esq; *Tho. Wydvil*, Esq; Sir *John Morton*, and Dame *Rose* his Wife. *Margaret* Wife of *Lewis-Fitz-Lewis*. *Rodyngton*. *Morisbyc*. *Tho. Weseham de Conyngton*. Ro. *Grewort*. *Beaumont*. *Thomas Brampton*. Sir *Geffrey Crownwal* [Cornwal.] Lady *Burford*. *Edmund Bigbesworth*. *Edmund Talbot*. *Cockston*. *Offeman*. *Will. Lasynbye*, and *Agnes* his Wife. *Margaret*, Wife of *Alain Rose*. *William Somercots*, Esq; *Ra. Rothesford*, Esq; *John Ryse*, Esq; *Rob. Wellys*, Esq; *Nic. Chever*, *Will. Windesor*, *Rob. Lyeton*. — *Ryshton*, *Brankole*, *John Terington*, *Thomas Swaston*, — *Staunton*, *John Leynton*, *Righbye*, *Will. Toten*, *Will. Clyfford*, *Robert Poynter*, *Thomas Roger*, *Henry Alshborne*, Esqs;

IN this Church was an Image of *St. Erasmus*, before which one *Rich. Billesden* thought it, perhaps, some Benefit to his Soul to be buried. In whose last Will, made Febr. 16, 1492, he willed to be buried in the Body of the Chirch of the *Freris Prechours* of LONDON, before the Image of *St. Erasmus*, that on the North Side of the Chirch, as nigh unto the Wall there as may be, &c. "That mine Executors provyde and ordeyne for a clenly Tombe of Marbil to be made and set in the Wal therein, — — — where my Body shal be buried — — — if it may be conveniently suffered to be done by the Assent to the Priour of the said Place, &c.

HERE was also the Image of *St. Thomas Aquinus*, before which *Elizabeth Denton*, Widow, willed (her Will bearing Date April 26, 1518,) to be buried. And she bequeathed (for this Privilege) to the Prior 20 s. to the Sub-Prior 10 s. to Frier *Simon* 20 s. to Frier *De la Hay*, 10 s. to every other Frier of the said Place.



Place, that is a Priest, and shall be within the said Place at the Time of my Burying, 2 s. To every of the Novices of the same Place, 12 d. to the Intent that the same Prior, &c. shall pray for the Soul of my late Husband, my Soul, and all Christen Souls.

SOME Years ago, an antient worthy Citizen and Merchant founded a Free-School in *Black-fryars*, in Gratitude to that Place where he was born, and out of a compassionate Sense of the Numbers of poor People inhabiting there, for 40 Boys, and 30 Girls, to be taught to read and write, and the Girls some useful Work besides: All to be clothed once a Year, and two of them to be put out Apprentices yearly. He likewise endowed the said School with 150 l. a Year, of Fee-Farm, and other Ground-Rents, with sufficient Salaries for the Teachers. And confiding in the Integrity of the City Clergy, ordained the Members of *Sion College*, in LONDON, to be Trustees of his said Charity-School. And in this Foundation, there being divers of the Occupation of Taylors inhabiting in *Black-fryars*, he hath appointed to the Children of such to have the Preference in their Admission there. This brief Account of the said School, Mr. *Stripe* had from the Gentleman's own Mouth, but suffered by no Means to reveal his Name.

THE Vestry of St. Anne's Parish is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-wardens.

2 Overseers of the  
Poor.

The WARD-OFFICERS

In this Precinct, chose  
by the Vestry, and re-  
turned to the Inquest,  
are,

2 Constables.  
2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

*Black-Fryars Broad Place, Water-street, Meeting-house-court, Holland-street, Printers-street, Hughs's court, Printing-house-lane, Printing-house-yard, Glass-house-yard, Play-house-yard, Tennis-court, Church-entry, Cloyster-court, Swan-alley, Jackson's-court, Canterbury-court, Puddle-dock-hill, New-street, Ireland-yard, Fryars-street, Shoemakers-row, Cob's-court, Flower-de-luce-court, Sambrook's-court, alias Wanley's-court, Long-alley, New-river-side, alias Fleet-ditch, on the East Side Southward from Bride-bridge, King-street, alias Paved-alley.*

NUMBER of Houses 384.

THIS Parish-Church of St. Anne, within the Precinct of the *Black-fryars*, was pulled down with the Fryars Church, by Sir *Thomas Cardin*, alias *Carden*. But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he being forced to find a Church to the Inhabitants, allowed them a Lodging-Chamber above Stairs, which since that Time, to wit, in the Year 1597, fell down, (as was shewn before,) and was again (by Collection thereof made) new built and enlarged in the same Year; and was dedicated on the 11th of December.

IN this Place *Anthony Munday*, in his Edition of *Stow*, inserts the Copy of an antient Record, concerning the Privileges and Liberties granted to the *Black-fryars*, which is as follows:

*Notes and Articles for Maintenance of the antient Liberties and Privileges of the late dissolved Black-Fryars, near Ludgate, in LONDON.*

FIRST, It appeareth, that on the 25th Day of November, 1484, *John Alforde*, Shoemaker, dwelling within the *Black-Fryars*,  
VOL. I.

in LONDON, was apprehended and put to Death at *Tyburn*; for Felony; *Thomas Newland*, alias *Norland*; and *William Martin*, then being Sheriffs of LONDON; who sought to have had the Goods of the said Felon; but the Prior of the said *Black-Fryars* withstood them; and possessed the same Goods, to the Use of the Lord of St. *John's*, of whom the same *Fryars* was then holden.

II. Item, The Lord of St. *John's* hath usually made the Bridge at the *Thames*; adjoining to the said *Fryars*, and not the City of LONDON, &c.

III. Item, The Prior and Convent were incorporated by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry VI.* whereby they might prescribe, and did always use and keep the Liberty inviolately, and clearly exempted from the Citizens.

IV. Item, The Precinct hath always been of such Liberties, as that no Man hath been arrested within the same, by any of the Sheriffs Officers. And if at any Time any Officer of the City hath taken upon him to execute within the four Gates; he was rescued by the *Fryars* and Inhabitants of Antiquity.

V. Item, At all Times there hath dwelt within the Precinct, divers, and many Persons, not free; and yet they have used their Occupations there, without Comptrollment of the City and Citizens.

VI. Item, Always at fundry Times (of long Continuance) divers and many Carpenters, Masons, and such like, have been sent out of the Country, and have wrought within the Precinct afore said; which is not sufferable within the Liberties of the City, by their own Customs and Ordinances.

VII. Item, Upon the View of any Person slain, the Coroner of the Verge did always make Enquiry thereof; and the Deodand is due to the Lord of St. *John's*, and not to the City. But now the Queen's Highness due by Law, Equity and good Conscience, whose right and lawful Title, the Owners and Inhabitants of the said exempted Place and Precinct, do seek with their Bodies and Goods to defend and maintain, against all pretended Title and Claim of the Citizens, notwithstanding divers of the Precinct and Liberty, have been greatly vexed and troubled with often Imprisonments within the Compters of the City.

VIII. Item, The Inhabitants within the said Precinct, were never charged to watch or ward, or to be within the Compass of any Imposition, such as the Citizens are used and accustomed by their Laws.

IX. Item, In the Time of King *Edward VI.* Sir *Andrew Jude*, then being Mayor, there was a Riot committed in the *Black-Fryars*, in the House of one Master *Lucas*, by one *Crouchman*, of the City, and other Persons with him. The Force whereof was soon overwayed by Sir *Tho. Saunders*, and Sir *Henry Fermingham*, Knights; *William Moore*, Esq; with other Gentlemen inhabiting in the said *Fryars*; and the Parties, by Pursuit, were twice indicted in the *Marshall's* Court, holden in *Southwark*, Sir *Nicholas Hare*, then being Steward, and sitting at the Doing thereof. After which Time, the said *Crouchman* (with other Confederates with him) sought to indict the said Gentlemen, by an especial Sessions in the said City; for Stay whereof, the Lords of the King's Privy Council, understanding the lewd Practices of the said *Crouchman*, and others, and that the Lord Mayor had nothing to do within the Precinct, wrote their Letters unto the said *Andrew Jude*, then Mayor, willing him not to disturb the said Gentlemen for the said Fact, to the infringing of the Liberties of the said *Fryars*. The said Sir *Thomas Saunders*, and  
8 N Master



Master *William Moore*, being Bearers of the said Letters to the said Lord Mayor: Who upon Deliberation, made Answer to the said Bearers by Word of Mouth: "That for as much as there was a Complaint made to him, of a Riot committed within the City, he must needs (within one Month after) inquire by Sessions of the same; which, he said, could not be prejudicial to them, being out of the Jurisdiction of the City: For that the same should be *non coram judice*; and yet they discharged of the Peril of the Statute." And so they proceeded with the said Letters. Whereupon, the said *Thomas*, and Master *William Moore*, making Report of their Success with the Mayor, to the Lords of the Council, they wrote *estfoones*, other Letters to the said Mayor, but of such Force touching the Premises, which were also carried by the said *Sir Thomas*, and *Mr. Moore*. Whereupon, the said Mayor stayed from any further Proceeding therein, or any other, &c.

X. *Item*, IN Queen *Mary's* Time, the Counsel of the City put a Bill into the Parliament-House, seeking by the same to have the Liberties of the said *Fryars*: Which Bill, with all the Surmises, were so utterly rejected, that their Bill never came to the Question; but was so suppressed, by Argument openly in the same House.

XI. *Item*, THE Liberties granted to Master *Carwarden*, by Letters Patent of King *Edw. VI.*, the Goods of Felons therein not granted, and so due to the Queen's Majesty. Whose Right and Title the City hath not had, nor can be suffered to enjoy, according to their seeking; by the only Resistance of the said Owners and Inhabitants within the Liberty and Precinct, clearly exempted from the City, by Metes and Bounds on every Side.

XII. *Item*, THE said Precinct hath always been shut up and kept by Walls and Gates: So as there was no Egress that Way, but by Licence of the Porters, who were maintained and placed by the Owners of the said *Fryars*, and Liberties of the same, by especial and general Words, granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, to divers Owners and Freeholders there of the Queen's Majesty. And especially, above all other, to *Sir Thomas Carwarden*, Kt. deceased, in his Letters Patent dated the 12th Day of *May*, in the fourth Year of King *Edward VI.*, in as large, ample and full Manner, and with as many pithy and effectual Words, as ever was read or seen in any Patent, made for Grant of Liberties of any Place exempted, as by the same Patent more largely appears. The true Copy whereof is annexed to these Articles, by the Delivery of Master *Moore*, true Owner of the most Part of the said Liberties.

XIII. *Item*, THAT *James Norrice*, Curate of *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill*, being some Time one of the *Fryars*, and Brethren of the *Black-Fryars* aforesaid, near *Ludgate*, LONDON, saith and affirmeth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of the said *Fryars*, was, by Order of Law, constrained to pave the High Street adjoining round about the Channel-Walls, from the *Fleur de Liz*, towards the Hill at *Creed-lane* End. And a Cage at that Time standing on that Side the Street, adjoining to the aforesaid Wall, within the Parish of *St. Andrew*; which Cage was pulled down by the said Prior, and not since set up again, the Prior aforesaid saying: "Seeing they of the City cause me to pave all this Side of the Street next my Wall, they shall have no Cage of others standing on my Ground, against mine own Wall." And so the City never builded a Cage on that Side after.

XIV. *Item*, MOREOVER, the said Master *Norrice* saith, That the Liberties of the *Black-*

*Fryars* in the said Prior's Days, were such, that the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, nor the Sheriffs, did arrest any Man within the said Liberty for any Thing, as free, as he well remembers, in all his Time.

XV. *Item*, HE remembers, that four Gates were shut in, during the *Fryars* Time, by the Commandment of the Prior. And one *Father Seagar* being then Porter, appointed by the said late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after him, at the Appointment of other Priors then succeeding; and not by the Mayor of LONDON, nor any other.

*The Saying of Thomas Ulverston, alias Wolverston, of Garlick Hithe, Officer to the Vintners of LONDON, and some Time a Fryar of the Black-Fryars. Taken before me, Sir Thomas Saunders, Kt. the 30th Day of May, Anno Domini 1562.*

XVI. *Item*, HE saith, He hath heard say many Times among the *Fryars* and others, that Master *Peacocke* of LONDON, and his Predecessors, had never a Door into the *Black-Fryars* out of his House; but by Fine and Agreement made for the same, long before his Time of Remembrance.

XVII. *Item*, He saith, That the Porters of the *Fryars* always kept their four Gates, Time out of Mind, by the Appointment of the Prior and Convent, clear exempted from the City. And when the Porters perceived any suspected Persons or Malefactors, within the Limits of the *Fryars*, they declared it to the Prior, who forthwith commanded them to take the Aid of the honest Inhabitants within the *Fryars*, to make Search and Watch for the Apprehension of such lewd Persons. Which so found, were always examined by *Sir William Kingston*, Kt. and other good Men there inhabiting within the *Fryars*, at the Porter's Desire, and not otherwise.

XVIII. *Item*, HE never heard, nor did know in all his Time, any Search or Watch to be made within the Precinct of the *Fryars*, by any Watchman or Constable of the City, who could never come within any of the *Fryars* Gates, but by the Porter's Licence of the same *Fryars*.

XIX. *Item*, He saith, That the Prior and Convent did once pave the Streets (by his Time) from the *Fryars* Turngate, unto the *Flower de liz*, along by the Wall, to the Channel of the same Street.

XX. *Item*, He saith, If any Vagabond, or any Drunkard, or misordered Person, were taken culpable within the Precinct of the *Fryars*, they were always punished in the *Fryars* Stocks against the Church Door, by the Prior's Commandment, and not by the Lord Mayor's, or Sheriffs of LONDON.

XXI. *Item*, *Sir John Portenary*, Kt. inhabiting within the late *Black-fryars*, near *Ludgate*, LONDON, about thirty Years past, doth well remember, that after the Suppression of the said *Black-fryars*, the Lord Mayor of LONDON would have enter'd into the said *Black-fryars*, and claimed the Liberties of the same. For which, the Lord *Cobham*, the Lord *Zanche*, *Sir Thomas Cheiney*, *Sir William Kingston*, *Sir Francis Brian*, Knights, with many other Worshipful Gentlemen, then being Inhabitants within the Liberties and Precinct of the said late *Black-fryars*, denied the Lord Mayor and Citizens Entrance, and would not permit, nor suffer them, or any of them, to enter within the same. And shortly after, *Sir Francis Brian*, and *Sir Thomas Cheiney*, moved the King's Majesty, then being King *Henry VIII.*, how the said Mayor and Citizens would have enter'd into the said



said *Fryars*. And then the King's Majesty said unto them these Words following: *Are not We as-able to keep our Privileges and Liberties, as the Fryars did keep their Privileges always before time, free from the City?* Whereupon, they all (by one Consent and Agreement) sent the said Lord Mayor Word of the King's Majesty's Answer and Pleasure therein. Whereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were satisfied, and would no further proceed upon the King's Right and Title of Liberties; as then they promised and affirmed by the Mouth of the Recorder, being sent by the Mayor to the Worshipful of the said *Fryars*. And the said Sir *John Portenary* further saith, That after the said *Fryars* were suppress'd, the Lord *Cromwell*, Vicar-General, caused to be delivered unto the said Sir *John Portenary*, the Keys of all the said *Fryars*, safely to keep them from the said City; and to provide, that all within the said Liberty, should be in Safety and Safeguard. The which Keys were afterwards delivered by the said Sir *John Portenary*, to the Hands of Dr. *Layton*, and Dr. *Wendic*, they being Visitors there. For the which, the said Sir *John Portenary* had a certain Reward paid unto him by the Lord *North*, then being Chancellor of the Augmentation Court. All which Matter, the said Sir *John Portenary* will depose to be most certain and true, as he will answer at the dreadful Day of Judgment upon his Soul.

XXII. Be it in Remembrance perpetual, for infallible Truth, that one *Alexander Avenon*, being Sheriff of LONDON, and one other, being Alderman of the Ward of *Farindon infra*, came and entered very stoutly into the Liberty of the *Black-fryars* near *Ludgate*, the 15th Day of May 1562, to carry away all the Hosiers and Taylors; to come to the *Guildhall* in LONDON, according to the Queen's new Proclamation: Which Hosiers and Taylors denied to go with the said Sheriff, affirming and saying, That they had put in Bonds (before their coming) to the Lord *Cobham*, and to Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. two of the Queen's Justices of the Peace within the said Liberty (being within the Verge, and exempted from the City of LONDON) according to the Queen's Proclamation. And thereupon, one *John Bradford*, being Constable of the same exempted Place, and within the Liberty of the said Queen's Verge, caused the four Porters of the said *Fryars* to shut all the Gates; which being perceived by the said Sheriff and Aldermen, the said Sheriff commanded the Gates to be opened; whereunto the said Constable of the *Fryars* said, *That they should not be opened, before the Justices Pleasure of the Fryars were known*. And then the Sheriff of LONDON said, *That he was of greater Authority than the Justices were*. The Constable affirming him so to be within the City of LONDON, but not within the Precinct of the Liberty of the *Black-fryars*. For the Constable said, that he had greater Power and Authority there than the Sheriff had. Which being heard, and scant well digested by them; fearing further Inconvenience to arise thereupon (as by sudden changing of their grieved Countenance was plainly declared) the said Sheriff and Alderman (with gentle Language) desired the Constable to open the Gates quietly, and suffer them to pass thence, which he did at their gentle Request and Intreaty. And so they departed out of the Liberty of the *Black-fryars*, by the Porters Commandment, and gave to the Porters for opening the Gates, Money.

PEOPLE of St. *Martin's*, as well Strangers as others, (in the open high Street) marvelling and wondering at the said Sheriff's and Alderman's Inclosure within the said *Fryars* Gates: On the Morrow after, being the 16th Day of May, 1562, one *Harford* being Constable of St. *Martin's* Pa-

rish within *Ludgate*, in the High Street there, took one (*Gilbert*) *Trethern*, a Hosier and Taylor, dwelling in the said *Fryars*, and carried him to the Lord Mayor of LONDON; who by and by (without Delay, or any further Speech) commanded the said *Gilbert* to the *Compter* in LONDON. Whereupon, the said Sir *Thomas Saunders*, as one of the Justices of the said Liberty, went to the Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Steward to the Queen's most Honourable Household, declaring the whole Circumstance of the said Sheriff and Alderman's Enterprize. And obtained a Token to the Lord Mayor, no further to enter the said Liberty within the Verge; until, by Law, or the Privy Council's Judgment, the Question moved were determined, concerning the infringing of the said antient Liberty. All this was spoken in the Presence of *Peter Baugh*, *Lewes Rawbone*, and divers other Strangers. In Witness and Probation whereof, the said Sir *Thomas* hath subscribed his Name, with divers others hereunder written, which were present.

XXIII. Be it had in perpetual Memory, for a continual perfect Declaration of the Truth, whereunto all Matters of Variance and Controversy should be referred and advanced; and not the Sparks of Truth to be hidden (as a Candle bearing perfect Light, under a Bushel) and so washed away in the flowing Waters of unmindful Oblivion; which (amongst all good Christian Men) is at all Times, and in all Ages, to be rejected, and not to be embaced; but rather to be buried in the Bottom of the Earth, never to rise again.

IN Consideration whereof, by these Presents, it is for an infallible Truth, to be holden with all Men, which shall hear or see this present Writing, That *Robert Flower*, Taylor and Hosier, dwelling within the Precinct and Liberties of the late *Black-fryars*, near *Ludgate*, in LONDON, was by Commandment of the whole Bench of Aldermen, committed into one of the *Compters* of LONDON, the 20th Day of May, 1582. For that the same *Robert Flower* refused to be bound (according to Order taken) from the making of monstrous great Hosens, according to the Queen's Proclamation in that Behalf. Because the said *Robert Flower* had (amongst other Persons) put in Bonds before the Honourable Warden of the five Ports, and Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Justices within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge. After which revealed and known to the Honourable Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Steward of the Queen's most Honourable Household; who caused the Knight Marshal to go to the said Lord Mayor, requiring the Deliverance of the said Prisoner. The Lord Mayor (being sickly) made Answer, That he knew nothing thereof; but desired him to speak with Mr. Recorder. Who made Answer, That the said Imprisonment was done by the whole Bench of Aldermen, and he (as one particular Person) could not deliver the Prisoner until the next Court-Day, which could not be till two Days after, to the great Charges and Hindrance of the said Prisoner.

WHEREUPON the Lord Steward sent to Master *Cholmely*, he being Recorder of LONDON, and commanded him to deliver the Prisoner; or else he would imprison the Mayor of LONDON, and the said Recorder, and the fattest Alderman in the City, which he could get within the Verge. And declared, that the Queen's Liberties and Franchises should not be overcome by the Lord Mayor and Bench of Aldermen, so long as he was Officer; with many other Words against the Citizens, which were too long to write. Adding further, that the Mayor did not meddle with St. *Martin's*, being within the City, and a Parcel of *Westminster* Deanary: Much less should he meddle with the said Liberty of the *Fryars*, bounded out by Walls and Gates from the City; being



being in the County of *Middlesex*, and not within the City. And so commanded the Recorder to send home the Prisoner into the Liberty presently; which was so done accordingly. Promising, that if the Lord Mayor could declare or shew any good Title, whereby to break the Liberty, the Queen's learned Counsel should answer him and them therein. And then the Recorder said, He never heard before that Time, that the Lord Steward did claim the Precinct of the *Black-fryars*, to be within the Liberty of the Queen's Verge. Out of which Jurisdiction the City of LONDON is exempted by the Statute of 32 *Henry VIII. Cap. 2.* under Colour of which Statute, the Mayor would bring the said *Fryars* to be in LONDON, which in all the *Fryars* Time was freely exempted.

ALL which Matter was debated in the Presence of Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knt. Master *Robert Hopton*, one of the Knight Marshals, and Mr. *Bromeley*, Under Steward of the *Marshalsea*, the Day and Year abovementioned.

XXIV. Item, That in Queen *Mary's* Time, or King *Edward's* Time, her Brother, there was a Man slain within the said Precinct of the *Black-fryars*. And the Goods of him that was supposed to do the Deed, were stayed within the said *Fryars*, and an Inventory taken by the next Justice of Peace within the Verge, *Roger Cholmeley*, Kt. by the Commandment of Sir *Thomas Cheney*, Kt. And afterwards one Master *Garrard*, and the Recorder of LONDON, came unto the said Sir *Thomas Cheney's* House, within the same Precinct, and would have made an Inventory of the Goods of the Party Offender aforesaid, now deceased. But the said Sir *Thomas Cheney* would not permit nor suffer them so to do; for that he had made Stay of the same Goods for the Queen before, if it were lawfully found that the said Party had slain the Man dead. Which afterwards was otherwise found by a Quest of Twelve Men, sitting *super visum corporis* of the Dead, by the Coroner of the Verge, within the said Liberty; where the Mayor of LONDON and Bench of Aldermen have not to do, nor intermit with the Inhabitants thereof. Because the whole *Fryars* Liberties, and Franchises of the same, were freely given unto King *Henry VIII.* by Act of Parliament. Whereby the Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Bench of Aldermen, are clearly barred and secluded from the *Fryars* Liberties, and the Inhabitants thereof franchised, and clean exempted from all the Citizens, and their Impositions or other Taxations.

ADD to the rest, this Testimony following.

*The true Copy of the Vicar of Bromley's LETTER, in Kent, sent to Master Thomas Walsingham, of Scadborough, in the said County, Esq; who sent the same Letter to Sir Tho. Saunders, Kt. he being also one of the Queen's Justices of the Peace in the said County; to examine the several Particulars therein, concerning the Liberties of the said Fryars, &c.*

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL, You shall understand that I have received your kind Letter; according whereunto, these are to satisfy your Mind, that I was dwelling in the *Black-fryars* four or five Years; and came thither from *Oxford*, where I had been a Student of Divinity. I was also Curate of the Parish within the *Black-fryars*, called *St. Agnes*. We had within us a Porter, who did shut all the Gates every Night; at nine o'Clock in the Winter, and at 10 o'Clock in the Summer. No Sheriff, Bailiff, or Constable, nor yet the Mayor of LONDON, took Interest there at any Time; nor Foreign Porters had to do within our Privilege. And the *Fryars* did pave

both within the *Turn-gate* and without, unto *St. Andrew's Church*, down by the Great Garden Wall: And without the *Turn-gate* there was a Cage, pulled down in my Time, which was set up by the Lord Mayor of LONDON. The Inhabitants within the *Fryars* never watched; neither the Constable of *St. Martin's Parish* warned any Watch there, neither came within the Gates after the Hour appointed, at any Time. The Sheriffs of LONDON had no Felons Goods there, neither did Arrest any Person within the Precinct of the House. As for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the House, they are dead.

THERE is one *James Norrice*, Curate, alive; who was brought up in the House, and dwelling at *St. Michael's* in *Cornhill*, he can give you further Instructions. Whether there be any more living, I know not.

*The following is the Relation of a dismal Accident in Black-fryars, which happening at the Time of Evening Service was called afterwards, The Fatal Vesper.*

*The Fatal Vesper.*

ON the Lord's Day, *October 26*, it went far and near, that one *Drury*, a *Romish Priest* (a Man of Parts, and eminent Gifts) would preach that Day in the Afternoon in a House in *Black-fryars*, LONDON, whither all that would might freely come and hear him.

UPON this Report very many, Protestants as well as Papists, Scholars as well as others, assembled about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. That Mansion-House was inhabited by the *French Ambassador*; and the Sermon was to be in a Garret; into which there were two Passages: One out of the Ambassador's Withdrawing-Room, which was private, the other more common without the great Gate of the said Mansion-House.

UNDER this Garret was another large Chamber which one *Rediate*, another *Romish Priest*, had hired for himself: Unto whom Papists frequently repaired to hear Mass, and make Confessions. Under this Room was the aforesaid Withdrawing-Chamber of the Ambassador, supported with strong Arches of Stone, being immediately over the Entrance into the great House: And at the South-End of the Garret, and on the West-Side thereof, there were Bed-Chambers, and Closets, which other Priests had hired for themselves: The Bed-Chamber at the South-End, was severed from the Garret only by a Partition of Wainscot which was taken down for the Sermon-time: The Length of the Garret from North to South was almost 40 Feet, the Breadth about 16 Feet: The two aforesaid Passages met on one Pair of Stairs leading to the Garret which had only that one Door leading into it.

MORE came to this Place than possibly it could hold, so that many for Want of Room returned back again: Others went into the aforesaid *Rediate's* Chamber, and tarried with him. The whole Garret, Rooms adjoining, Door, and Top of the Stairs were as full as they could hold. In the Garret were set Chairs and Stools for the better Sort: Most of the Women sate on the Floor, but most of the Men stood thronged together: In all, about 200, were there assembled. In the midst was a Table and a Chair for the Preacher.

ALL Things thus prepared, and the Multitude assembled, about Three o'Clock the expected Preacher, having on a Surplice girt about his Middle with a Linen Girdle, and a Tippet of Scarlet on both his Shoulders, came in, being attended by a Man that brought him his Book, and Hour-glass.

As soon as he came to the Table, he kneeled down with a Shew of private Devotion for a little while:



while : Then rising up, and turning himself to the People, he crossed himself, took the Book (which was said to be a *Rhemist Testament*) out of his Man's Hands, and the Hour-glass being set on the Table, he opened the Book, read the Gospel appointed by the *Romish Calendar* for that Day, being the twenty first *Sunday after Pentecost* : The Gospel was in *Mat. xviii, 23, &c.* The Text being read, he sat down, put on a red Cap over a white Linen one turned up about the Brims : He made no audible Prayer, but having read his Text, which was the Parable of forgiving Debts, he spake something of the Occasion of it, and then propounded these three special Points to be handled.

1. The Debt we owe to God.
2. The Mercy of God in forgiving it.
3. Man's Unmercifulness to his Brother.

HAVING insisted some while on the Misery of Man, by reason of the Debt wherein he stands bound to God, he passed on to declare the rich Mercy of God, and the Means which God hath afforded to his Church, for partaking thereof : Amongst which he reckoned up the Sacraments, and especially pressed the Sacrament of *Penance*, as they call it.

WHEN he had discoursed on these Points about half an Hour, on a sudden the Floor whereon the Preacher and the greatest Part of his Auditory were, fell down with such Violence, as therewith the Floor of the Chamber under it, where *Rediate* and his Company were, was broken down with it, so that both the Floors, with the Beams, Girders, Joists, Boards, and Cielings, with all the People on them, fell down together upon the third Floor, which was the Floor of the *French Ambassador's* withdrawing Chamber, supported with strong Arches as aforesaid.

THERE being a Partition on the South-Side of the Middle Chamber which reached up to the Floor of the Garret, which was at the North-West Corner. Hereupon some through Amazement, would have leaped out of a Window almost forty Feet from the Ground ; but the People without, telling them of the certain Danger if they leaped down, kept them from that desperate Attempt : At length by breaking a Wall on the West-Side they discerned Chambers adjoining thereto, and so by creeping through that Hole into the Chambers, they were saved : So were all they that stood on the Stair-Head at the Door leading into the Garret : For the Stairs were without the Room, and nothing fell but the Floors, neither Walls nor Roof.

ALSO amongst those that fell, many escaped ; for some of the Timber rested with one End on the Walls, and with the other on the third Floor that yielded not, and so both such as abode on those Pieces, and such as were directly under them, were thereby preserved. Amongst the Multitude that fell, there was a Minister who (through God's Providence) fell so between two Pieces of Timber, as that the Timber kept his upper Parts from crushing ; and helped him by his clasping about the Timber to pull out his Feet from amongst the dead Corpses.

AMONGST others, the present Preservation and future Destruction of one *Parker* was very remarkable. This *Parker* was a Factor for the *English Seminaries*, and Nuns beyond Sea, especially at *Cambre* ; and he had so dealt with two of his Brothers here, that he had got from one of them a Son, and from the other a Daughter, to send them to religious Houses (as they falsely call them) beyond Sea : This *Parker* at this Time took his Nephew, a Youth about sixteen Years old, to the aforementioned fatal Conventicle where *Drury* preached ; and both *Parker* and his Nephew fell with the rest : The

Youth there lost his Life, but *Parker* himself escaped with a bruised Body, being a corpulent Man : But about ten Days after, as this *Parker* was shooting *London Bridge*, with his aforesaid Niece, whom he was conveying beyond Sea, they were cast away, and drowned in the *Thames*.

OTHERS there were that were pulled out alive, but so bruised, or so spent for want of Breath, that some lived not many Hours, others died not many Days after.

THE Floor of the Chamber immediately over this, where the Corpses lay, being fallen, there was no Entrance into it but through the Ambassador's Bed-chamber, the Door whereof was closed up with the Timber of the Floors that fell down ; and the Walls of this Room were of Stone, only there was one Window in it with extraordinary strong cross Bars of Iron, so that though Smiths and other Workmen were immediately sent for, yet it was more than an Hour before Succour could be afforded to them that were fallen down.

PASSAGE at length being made, I had Access into the Room (saith Doctor Gouge, the Relater of this Story) and viewing the Bodies, observed some (yet but few) to be mortally wounded, or crushed by the Timber : Others to be apparently stifled, partly with their thick lying one upon another, and partly with the Dust that came from the Cieling which fell down.

ON the Lord's Day at Night, when they fell, they were numbered ninety one dead Bodies : But many of them were secretly conveyed away in the Night, there being a Pair of Water Stairs, leading from the Garden appertaining to the House, into the *Thames*. On the Morrow the Coroner and his Inquest coming to view the Bodies, found remaining but sixty three.

OF those that were carried away some were buried in a Burying Place within the *Spanish Ambassador's* House in *Holborn*, amongst whom the Lady *Web* was one, the Lady *Blackstone's* Daughter another, and one Mistress *Udal* a third : Master *Stoker*, and Master *Bartholomew Bavin* were buried in *Brides* Parish. *Robert Sutton*, *John Locckam*, and *Abigail Holford* in *Andrews* *Holborn*. Captain *Summer's* Wife in the Vault under *Black-fryars* Church, and her Woman in the Church-yard. For the Corpses remaining, two great Pits were digged, one in the fore Court of the said *French Ambassador's* House, eighteen Feet long, and 12 Feet broad : The other, in the Garden behind his House, twelve Feet long, and eight Feet broad. In the former Pit were laid forty four Corpses, whereof the Bodies of the aforesaid *Drury* and *Rediate* were two. These two wound up in Sheets, were first laid into the Pit, with a Partition of loose Earth to sever them from the rest. Then were others brought, some in somewhat a decent Manner wound up in Sheets, but the most in a lamentable Plight, the Shirts only of the Men tied under the Twists, and some Linen tied about the Middle of the Women, the rest of their Bodies naked, and one poor Man, or Woman, taking a Corpse by the Head, another by the Feet, tumbled them in, and so piled them up almost to the Top of the Pit. The rest were put into the other Pit in the Garden.

THEIR Manner of Burial seemed almost as dismal, as the Heap of them, when they lay upon the Floor where they last fell. No Obsequies of Funeral Rites were used at their Burial. Only the Day after, a black Cross of Wood was set upon each Grave, but was soon by Authority commanded to be taken down.

WHEN they were thus interred, thorough Search was made about the Cause of the falling of the Timber : The Timber of each Floor was laid together, and the Measure of the Summers



that brake was taken. The main Summer which crossed the Garret was ten Inches square: Two Girders were by Tenents, and Mortaises let into the midst of it, one just against another: The Summer was knotty where the Mortaises were made, whereupon being over-burdened, it snapped suddenly asunder in the midst.

The main Summer of the other Floor that fell was much stronger, being thirteen Inches square, strong and sound every where, neither did the Girders meet so just one against another; yet that also failed, not in the midst as the Uppermost, but within five Feet of one End, and that more shiveringly, and with a longer Rent in the Timber than the other; for this Chamber was almost full with such Persons as coming too late, went into *Rediate's* Chamber: Besides, it did not only bear the Weight which lay on the upper Floor, but received it with a sudden Knock, and so the massy Timber shivered in two, and the People were irrecoverably, before they could fear any such Thing, beaten down into the third Floor, which was above twenty Feet from the first.

DOCTOR Gouge, who relates this Story in his *Extent of God's Providence*, thus writeth.

“ I do the more confidently publish this History, because I was an Eye-Witness of many of the Things therein related, and heard from the Mouths of such as were present at the Sermon the next. For upon the first hearing of the Destruction of so many Persons as by that Downfall lost their Lives, our Constable presently caused the Gates of our Precinct (it being surrounded with Walls and Gates) to be shut, and raised a strong Guard from amongst the Inhabitants, to keep the House where this Accident fell out, and to prevent Tumults about it. Thus through the Favour of the Constables, and Watch, who were all my Neighbours, I had the more free and quiet Access to view the dead Bodies, and to inform myself of all the material Circumstances about that Accident: Which I did the rather because the Bishop of LONDON that then was, sent to me to inform myself thoroughly of all the Business, and to send him a Narration thereof under my Hand; whereupon I did not only view Matters myself, but caused Carpenters to search the Timber, to take the Measures both of the Timber and Rooms. I was also present with the Coroner and his Inquest at their examining of all Circumstances about the Business. And the Archbishop of Canterbury sending to me to come to him, and to bring with me the best Evidence I could, I got the Foreman of the Jury, and four Persons that were present at the Sermon, and fell down with the rest, but by God's Providence escaped Death, and one that stood without the Door, within hearing, but fell not, all these I got to go along with me to *Lambeth*, where I heard the Witnesses which they gave to the Archbishop about this Matter: One that fell with the rest, and escaped Death, was Master *Gee*, a Preacher in *Lancashire*: Two others were a Son and Servant to a Citizen in *Pater-noster-row*: The rest were Men of good Understanding, able to apprehend what they saw and heard, and to relate what they conceived.

IN King *Edward III.* his Reign, a House being newly built in the *Black-fryars*, near the Wall of the City, to the Annoyance of the said *Fryars* and the City, and built without Licence, in a Perambulation was solemnly viewed by the Lord Mayor, with many of the Aldermen his Brethren; and was ordered to be pulled down

within forty Days: otherwise the Sheriff was appointed to do it, and to Fine the Builder besides forty Shillings. For which an antient Record of the City ran to this Tenor.

DIE Martis prox. ante festum Conversionis S. Pauli, anno regni R. Edw. tertii post Conquestum viceffimo, datum fuit intelligi Galfrido de Wichingham, Maiori Civitat. LOND. & Aldris. quod quidam Thomas at Crouche, Calcararius jam de novo super solum Civitat. edificavit quandam placeam muro ejusdem Civitat. contiguam, & partem ejusdem muri juxta fres' predicatores infra Ludgate, Lond. in prejudiciam tam Civitatis predict. quam eorundem frum. & in perturbationem perambulationis ejusdem Civitatis, cum acciderit. Quo audito predict. Galfridus de Wychingham, Maior, Reginaldus de Conductu, Henricus Darcy, Andr. Aubrey, Simon Fraunceys, Johannes Hamond, Ricus' Later, Rogerus de Depham, Wilmus' de Thorney, Barthus' Deminars', Wilmus' de Causton, Johannes Rokel, Johes' de Causton, Wilhelm' de Pountfreyt, Walterus Turks, Johes' Syward, Al. Brabazon, & Ricus' de Berking, &c. came in their proper Persons to the foresaid Place, and found as above, and appointed the said Edifice to be removed. Compositione inter Maiorem & Communitatem Civitat. predict. & predict. fratres predicatores nuper fact. in omnibus semper salva Littera F. fol. 133. a.

BEFORE we take our Leave of *Black-fryars*, faith Mr. *Strype*, I must mention a memorable Passage that happened after the Fire of LONDON. “ Some Workmen digging in a Place there where the Convent was, to clear it from the Rubbish, by the Appointment of Mr. *William Bradford*, in order to build, they came to an old Wall in a Cellar, of great Thickness; where appeared a kind of Cupboard, which being opened, there were found in it four Pots or Cases of fine Pewter, thick, with Covers of the same; and Rings fastened on the Top, to take up or put down at Pleasure. The Cases were flat before, and rounding behind. And in them were reposed four human Heads, unconsumed, reserved, as it seems, by Art; with their Teeth and Hair, the Flesh of a tawny Colour, wrapped up in black Silk, almost consumed. And a certain Substance, of a blackish Colour, crumbled into Dust, lying at the Bottom of the Pots.

“ One of these Pots, with the Head in it, I saw in *October*, 1703, being in the Custody of Mr. *Presbury*, Soap-maker in *Smithfield*: Which Pot had inscribed in the Inside of the Cover, in a scrawling Character, (which might be used in the Times of King *Henry VIII.*) T. CORNELIUS. This Head was without any Neck, having short red Hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow Hair upon the Temples; a little bald on the Top, (perhaps a Tonsure) the Fore-part of the Nose sunk, the Mouth gaping, ten sound Teeth, others had been plucked out; the Skin like tanned Leather, the Features of the Face visible. There was one Body found near it buried, and without an Head; but no other Bodies found. The other three Heads had some of the Necks joined to them, and had a broader and plainer Razure; which shewed them Priests. These three Heads are now dispersed. One was given to an Apothecary: Another was intrusted with the Parish Clerk; who it is thought got Money by shewing of it. It is probable they were at last privately procured, and conveyed abroad, and now become Holy Relicks.

Who



Who these were, there is no Record of, nor had any the Name inscribed but one; they seem to have been some zealous Priests or Fryars, executed for Treason; whereof there were many in the Rebellion in *Lincolnshire*, An. 1538, or for denying the King's Supremacy; and here privately deposited by these *Black Fryars*.

### The PARISH of St. MICHAEL the QUERN.

NOW to turn again out of the *Black-fryars*, through *Bowyer-row*, *Ave-mary-lane*, and *Pater-noster-row*, to the Church of *St. Michael ad Bladum*, or at the *Corn*, (corruptly called the *Quern*) so called, because in Place thereof was sometime a *Corn-Market*, stretching up West to the *Shambles*. It seemeth that this Church was first built about the Reign of *Edward III.* *Thomas Newton*, first Parson there, was buried in the Choir, in the Year 1361, which was the 35th of *Edward III.* At the East-End of this Church stood a Cross, called the *Old Cross* in *West-Cheap*, which was taken down in the Year 1390, the 13th of *Richard II.* Since the which Time, the said Parish Church was also taken down; but new built and enlarged in the Year 1430. The 8th of *Henry VI.* *William Eastfield*, Mayor, and the Commonalty, granted of the common Soil of the City, three Feet and an half in Breadth on the North Part, and four Feet in Breadth toward the East, for the enlarging thereof.

THIS Church was repaired, and with all Things, either for Use or Beauty, richly supplied and furnished, at the sole Cost and Charge of the Parishioners, in the Year of our Lord God 1617.

THIS Church was burnt down in the great Fire, and not rebuilt;

BUT the Parish is united to *St. Vedast Foster-Lane*.

THERE was a Parsonage-House but demolished by the Fire; and the Ground now lies in the open Street. And no Satisfaction ever received for the Loss of the Ground. No Glebe belongs to this Parish.

THERE are several Bequests given to the Poor for Gowns and Bread; which are Yearly and Weekly disposed of.

BUT as for Legacies or Gifts given to the Church (*i. e.* for the Repairing or Adorning thereof) there were none.

#### MONUMENTS.

THE old Church had the Monuments of;

*Thomas Newton*, first Parson.

*Roger Woodcocke*, Hatter, 1475.

*Thomas Ruffel*, Brewer, 1473.

*John Hulton*, Stationer, 1475.

*John Oxney*.

*Roger North*, Merchant, *Haberdasher*, 1509.

*John Leyland*, the famous Antiquary.

*Henry Prannell*, Vintner, one of the Sheriffs, 1585.

*Will. Elkin*, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.

*Thomas Bankes*, Barber-Chirurgion, 1598, &c.

ON a Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, was this Inscription:

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Henry Prannell*, late Citizen and Alderman of *London*, and free of the Vintners; who deceased the 22d day of *October*, Anno Dom. 1589. Anno ætatis sue, 58. He had to Wife *Anne*, the Daughter of *Edmond Baxter*; and had Issue by her, three Sonnes and one Daughter.

ON another in the same Wall:

Here lyeth the Body of *William Elkin*, Mercer, late Citizen and Alderman of *London*; who deceased the last day of *October*, 1593. Anno ætatis sue, 70. Who tooke to Wife *Alice Robinson*, the Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*, by whom he had Issue one Daughter, named *Ursula*.

On a smaller in the same Wall.

*Thomas Bankes*, Barber Chirurgion, Deputie of this Ward, who had to Wife *Joan Laurence*, by whom he had Issue seven Sonnes and ten Daughters.

*John Mundham* had a Chantry there in the 4th of *Edward II.*

ON a fair Monument in the North Isle:

*John Bankes*, Mercer, and Esquire, whose Body lyeth here interred; the Sonne of *Thomas Bankes*, free of the Barber-Surgeons. This *John* was aged 59, and expired the ninth of *September*, Anno 1630.

His first Wife was *Martha*, a Widow, by whom he had one onely Sonne, deceased. His second Wife was *Anne Hasell*, who left unto him one Daughter and Heire, called *Anna*: since married unto *Edmond Waller*, of *Berkensfield* in *Buckinghamshire*, Esquire. He gave by his last Will and Testament (written with his own Hand) to unbeneficed Ministers; to decayed Housekeepers; to the Poore of many Parishes; to all (or the most) of the Prisons, Bridewells, and Hospitals, in and about *London*; to young Beginners to set up their Trades; to the Artillery Garden, and towards the Maintenance thereof for ever, very bountifully; to his own Company, both in Lands and Money; to his Friends, in Tokens of Remembrance; to divers of his Kindred; and to other charitable and pious Uses, the Summe of 6000*l.* notwithstanding noble and sufficient Dower to his Daughter reserved. And all these several Legacies, by his careful Executor *Robert Tichbourne*, and his Overseers, punctually observed, and fully discharged.

Imbalm'd in pious Arts,  
wrapt in a Shroud  
Of white innocuous Charity,  
who vow'd,  
Having enough, the  
World should understand  
No Deed of Mercy  
might escape his Hand:  
*Bankes* here is laid to sleepe,  
this Place did breed him,  
A President to all  
that shall succeed him,  
Note both his Life  
and imitable End,  
Know he th' unrighteous  
*Mammon* made his Friend,  
Expressing by his Talents  
rich increase,  
Service that gain'd him Praise  
and lasting Peace.

Much



WHICH



WHICH Church had not its Name from *Edwin*, the first Christian King of *Northumberland*, (as *Mr. Richard Smith* supposed) but is the same Saint *Owen*, or *Audown*: And this Church in old Writing is called *Sti. Audeoni juxta Fratres minores* LONDON, and some Time *infra Newgate*.

IN this Church was founded a Fraternity of *St. Anne*, the Mother of *Mary*, from the Alms of the Parishioners; as it is express'd in a Certificate in the *Tower*, given in about it, by the then three Masters of it, viz. *John Shepye*, Taylor, *Nicholas Minet*, Fletcher, and another, who certified, that in the same Church, every Year seven Wax Candles *quadrate*, (i.e. Square) were to be burnt before the Image of *St. Anne*, all the solemn Days, in which a Light burnt before the Crucifix; and yearly to be renewed the said Light, as long as the said Fraternity could sustain it. And that every Brother should offer at the High Mass of the said Day, in the Church, one Half-penny; and four Torches of ten Pounds of Wax, to be burnt upon the Obsequies of any Brother of the Fraternity, &c.

THIS Church (as is before said) was given by King *Henry VIII*, towards the erecting of *Christ-Church*. It was taken down, and in Place thereof, a fair strong Frame of Timber was erected; wherein dwell Men of divers Trades: And from this Frame to *Newgate*, is all of this Ward, and so an End thereof.

AND now for the modern State of this large Ward.

As to the Description of the Places in this Ward, we shall begin with *Ludgate-street*; then proceed to *Black-fryars*, and the Places in the Precinct. Next to *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and *Warwick-lane*, taking in the Places of Note and Name on each Side. Then to *Newgate-street*, with the Places on each Side, as *Christ-Church*, and the Hospital of the same Name; *Newgate-market*, *Butcher-hall-lane*: After that, to *Pater-noster-row*, *Cheapside*, the *Old Change*, and conclude with *St. Paul's*, and the Places about it.

*Ludgate-street*. This is a Street of a very great Resort, for Coaches, Carts, Horse, and Foot, through *Ludgate* towards *Fleet-street*, and other Western Parts of the City; and from thence into the City. For which Reason it enjoys a very great Trade, being taken up by considerable Dealers: And since the late Fire of LONDON, the Buildings are very lofty and uniform. For the Description of *Ludgate*, see the Chapter in the first Book which treats of the Gates of the City. This Street towards the East fronts the West End of *St. Paul*. Adjoining to *Ludgate*, on the North Side of the Street, is the Parish-Church of *St. Martin's Ludgate*; which since the Rebuilding, occasioned by the dreadful Fire of LONDON, is very comely, and ascended up by Stone Steps, well finished within; and hath a most curious spire Steeple of excellent Workmanship, pleasant to behold.

ON the South Side of this Street, over-against *St. Martin's Church* is the Entrance into *Black-fryars*. The ample Privileges, that the Inhabitants of this Precinct enjoy'd, have been for many Years lost, so that now the Sheriffs Officers can arrest there.

*Black-fryars* hath but a narrow Passage out of *Ludgate-street*, and turning by the back Side of *Ludgate Prison*, falleth into an open Place with very good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradesmen. Which said Street runneth down Southwards to the *Thames*; but that Part by *Apothecaries-Hall*, and so downwards, is called *Water-street*; and hath a handsome Pair of Stairs to take Water at, where Plenty of Watermen ply:

VOL. I.

And in its Passage to the Water-side takes in several Courts and Yards.

As *Banister's-court*, which is but ordinary; opposite to which, is a large handsome House, with a graceful Front to the *Thames*: It is now occupied by a Timber Merchant, but was formerly the Dwelling of Sir *Thomas Fitch*, Knt. and Bart. and afterwards of Dr. *Salmon*, an eminent Physician.

*Hughs's-court*, hath a Passage into *Duke Humfrey's*, which falls into *Puddle-dock*: And out of *Duke Humfrey's*, is a Passage into *Cloyster-court*, and so into *Ireland-yard*, which comes into *Puddle-dock-hill*: And in this Passage receives *Jackson's-court*, *Canterbury-court*, and *Ireland-court*; all Places of small Account. And out of *Ireland-yard* is *Fryars-court* and *New-street*, both which are but ordinary, and fall into *Shoemakers-row*, which comes out of *Black-fryars* in the broad Place, and falls into *Creed-lane*, against *Carter-lane End*. This *Shoemakers-row* is a Place of some Trade, and pretty well inhabited: And here are some small Courts, as *Cob's-court*, &c. And out of this Row is *Church-entry*, but narrow and ordinary; and falls into *Glass-house-yard*, by where *St. Anne's Church* stood.

The King's *Printing-house-yard*, so called from the King's Printing-house there seated; a good convenient and large Building, for that Use: The King's Printer there printing Bibles in all Volumes, also Proclamations, and what concerns the publick Use.

The *Scotch-hall*, a large House, seated as well in *Water-street*, as on the *Ditch-side*; made use of by *Scotchmen* for some Meeting. *Apothecaries-hall*, seated almost opposite to the *Paved-alley* that leadeth to the *Ditch-side*, down Steps against *Bridewel-bridge*. This Hall is a good Building with a Pair of Gates that leads into an open Court handsomely paved with broad Stones; at the upper End of which is the Hall, which is a good Building, adorned with Columns of the *Tuscan Order*. It is built of Brick and Stone, finished Anno 1670. The Cieling of the Court-Room and Hall is adorned with Fret-work, and the latter wainscotted 14 Feet high. In the Hall is the Portraiture of King *James I.* the Busto of Dr. *Gideon Delaun* (the said King's Apothecary, and a good Benefactor to this Fraternity). Here are two large Elaboratories, one for Chymical, the other for Galenical Preparations. Over the former is this Inscription:

Apothecaries Hall.

Hanc Ædem Medicinæ Hermeticæ sacram voluit Societas Pharm. Lond. Quæ ut Artem a subdolis Pseudo-Chimicorum Technis vindicaret Medicamenta Chimica quæcunque in Usum veniunt hic summa Fide & Industria sumptibus propriis præparanda curavit.

AT this Hall are prepared vast Quantities of Medicines for the Apothecaries and others, and particularly the Surgeons of the Fleet do here make up their Chests.

IN the Corner of *Black-fryars*, by *London-wall*, is *Worley-court*, which is but small; and this hath a Passage into the *Ditch-side*; the East Side of which, all along to the Water-side, is in this Parish; and for the generality built with good Houses, and well inhabited. And thus much for the Precinct of *Black-fryars*.

*Creed-lane*, formerly called *Spurrier-row*. It is a Lane pestered with Carts and Carrs to *Puddle-dock*, and other Wharfs on the Water-side, which makes it to be not over well inhabited. The West Side is in this Ward, the East in *Castle-Baynard's*. Out of this Lane are two Passages into *Holiday-yard*, or Court, which is a large Place, but of no great Account: And here

8 P

are



are two Courts into it, and both bearing the same Name. This Lane comes out of *Ludgate-street*, against *Ave-mary-lane*, and falleth into *Puddle-dock-hill*. On the East Side of this Lane is *Scallop-court*, indifferent good, with a Free-stone Passage into *Carter-lane*, against *Puddle-dock-hill*.

*Ave-mary-lane* hath good Houses, many of which are inhabited by noted Tradesmen. On the West-Side is an open square Court, with good Houses, called *Stationers Rents*. Out of which Court is a Passage into *Amen-Corner*, and another into *Stationers-Hall*; a very good Building, having a handsome large Hall, with a Court Room; and other Apartments separate from the Hall, which are made Use of for the Stock Books of the Company. Out of this Hall is a Passage through *Cock-Alley* into *Ludgate-street*; which Alley is but narrow at the Entrance, but against the Hall it is good and airy, fronting the Hall.

*Amen-Corner*, short, but indifferent well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noster-row*. At the Upper End was seated the *College of Physicians*, burnt by the general Fire of London. Since which, in that Place, is erected a fair House, now the Seat of a Residentiary of *St. Paul's*.

*Warwick-lane* runneth Northwards into *Newgate-street*; the West-Side being in this Ward, and the East in *Castle-Baynard*. On the West Side are these Places, *Oxford-arms-Inn*, very considerable, and well accustomed; the Inn stands backwards, and the Passage to it hath small Houses on both Sides. *Warwick-Court*, a very handsome, spacious and airy Court, with an open Passage for Coaches into it; and is graced with very good large Buildings, well inhabited by Persons of Repute. The *Physicians College*, a very curious Structure: Of which see more in the first Book.

THEN on the East-Side of this Lane, is *Whitehart-street*, which gives a Passage into *Newgate-market*, inhabited by Poulterers, and such Trades whose Dependance is on the Market. *Bell-inn*, but small, only for Stabling for the Market-People's Horses; and this Inn hath a Passage into the Market. *Crown-inn*, also for that Purpose, and but small.

*Newgate-street*, well inhabited by good Tradesmen; it comes out of *Cheapside*, and *Blowbladder-street*, and runs to *Newgate*, the City Jail for Malefactors; as also for the County of *Middlesex* for the like Criminals, and likewise for Debtors. It is a large Prison, and made very strong, the better to secure such Sort of Criminals, which too much fill it: Inasmuch that the Debtors are crowded amongst them, except they have large Purfes to be in the *Press-yard*; which is a Place for the better Sort, or such as can well gratify the Keepers extravagant Demands.

ADJOINING to this Prison, on the North-Side, is *Swan-yard*, a pretty long Court, but ordinary. *Phoenix-court*, adjoining to *Newgate* on the South-Side, a good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Houses. *Oxford-arms-inn* and *Crown-inn* by *Warwick-lane*, both ordinary, and only for the Market-Peoples Horses.

THE Part of *Newgate-street*, from the End of *Cheapside*, a little above *St. Martin's le grand*, unto the *Shambles*, was called *Blowbladder-street*, from the Bladders there sold in former Times.

THE Butchers inhabiting in this Street, had their Slaughter-Houses in *Butcher-hall-lane*, formerly called *Stinking-lane*, from the Nastiness of the Place; but now it is kept pretty clean. This Lane cometh out of *Newgate-street*, and passing by *Christ-church*, into which it hath an Entrance, falls into *Bull-and-mouth-street*, which leadeth to *St. Martin's le grand*, but this is in *Aldersgate Ward*.

OUT of this Lane is another Passage into *Angel-street*, an indifferent Place; and is but Part in this Ward. Over-against *Christ-church* is *Crow-court*, which is but small. Near this Lane is the *Bagnio*, a neat contrived Building after the *Turkish Mode*, for that Purpose; seated in a large handsome Yard, and at the Upper End of *Pincock-lane*, which is indifferent well built and inhabited.

ON the North-Side of the *Shambles* was *Pentecost-lane*: Here was antiently a Church and Church-yard, afterwards a large Square; and is now called *Bull-head-court*, which is pretty well inhabited and built.

*Christ's-church* was consumed in the Conflagration of the City; and that Part called *The New Church*, which was made Use of before, is rebuilt very handsome, at the Charges of the Parishioners of this Parish, and *St. Leonard Foster-lane*, which is united to it.

ADJOINING to this Church and Hospital, is a Court, which retaineth the Name of the *Greyfriars-court*, a pretty large Place, having a Passage into the said Hospital, and another out of *Newgate-street*, through the *Cloysters* and *Long-walk*, into *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, and so into *Smithfield*; being a great Thorough-fare.

*Newgate-market*, before the late dreadful Fire of London, was kept in *Newgate-street*; where there was a Market-House only for Meal, and a middle Row of Sheds, which afterwards were converted into Houses, and inhabited by Butchers, Tripe-sellers, &c. And the Country People which brought Provisions to the City, were forced to stand with their Stalls in the open Street, to the Damage of their Goods, and Danger of their Persons, by the Coaches, Carts, Horses, and Cattle, that pass'd through the Street. But since the nominating of convenient Places in the City for Publick Markets, by Act of Parliament, which appoints the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, to appoint proper Places, they have found out a most convenient Place for this Market, and near adjoining; being situate between *Newgate-street* on the North, and *Pater-noster-row* on the South; and between *Warwick-lane* on the West, and *Ivy-lane* on the East. The greatest Part of which Market is in this Ward, and the other Part in *Castle-Baynard Ward*.

THE Market-Place is a square Piece of Ground, which is encompassed with fair Houses, built according to the second Rate of Building. In the Middle of the Market-Place, which is 148 Feet broad from North to South, and 194 Feet long from East to West, there is erected a Market-House, in Form of a Cross, standing upon twenty four Pillars or Columns, and ascended up into the Market-House, by two or three broad Stone Steps at all the Entrances. Under this Market-House are Vaults or Cellars; and over it several Rooms, for the Stowage of the Fruiterers, and other Goods, in the Night; and over all a Cupola, or Bell Tower. This Market-House is made Use of for Fruit, Herbs, &c. And round about it, at a convenient Distance, are Stalls for Butchers; as are Stalls also by the Sides of the Houses, for Butchers and Poulterers. This Market is very well served with all Sorts of Butcher's Meat, and Poulterer's Ware; also with Fruit, Herbs, Butter, Eggs, &c. The Passages into this Market, are out of *Newgate-street* through *Rose-street*, which is broad, but short; well built, and inhabited by Butchers and Fishmongers. Another out of *Warwick-lane*, through *Whitehart-street*, but short also; inhabited by the like Tradesmen. Another out of *Pater-noster-row*, through a short Alley: And two others out of *Ivy-lane*. As to the Laws for the well ordering of this, and the rest of the Markets

*Newgate-Market.*



kets in LONDON, they are treated of in the *Chapter* of the Civil and Temporal Government of this City.

MORE Eastward from this Market, and in *Newgate-street*, is *Swan-alley*, which is but ordinary. *Three-cup-court*, pretty small; and *King's-head-court*, very small and ordinary.

*Pater-noster-row*. This Street, before the Fire of LONDON, was taken up by eminent Mercers, Silkmen, and Lacemen; and their Shops were so resorted to by the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, that oft-times the Street was so stopped up, that there was no Passage for Foot-passengers. But since the said Fire, those eminent Tradesmen have settled themselves in several other Parts, especially in *Covent-garden*, in *Bedford-street*, *Henrietta-street*, and *King-street*. And the Inhabitants in this Street are now a Mixture of Trades-People, but there are more of the Booksellers Trade than any other.

THIS Street begins East at *Cheapside*, and runneth up to *Amen-corner*; from which it is severed by *Warwick-lane*, and *Ave-mary-lane*. It hath a Passage into these Parts: On the South Side, a small Alley which leads to the West End of *St. Paul's* through *London-house-yard*; where formerly the Bishops of LONDON had their House or Palace. *Paul's-alley*, a Place of small Trade, and very narrow, and falleth on the North Side of *St. Paul's*, and about the Middle divideth itself into two Parts, the one running strait South, and the other Eastwards; at the End of which was a Passage into *Petty-canons*, indifferent large, and now converted into Buildings; having at the upper Part or End, a Passage into *Paul's-church-yard*, near *Petty-canons-alley*, which is an open Place, with a Free-stone Pavement leading into *Pater-noster-row*.

THEN on the North Side of this *Pater-noster-row*, next to *Warwick-lane*, is *Mermaid-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. Next is the Passage into *Newgate-market*.

*Ivy-lane*, is well built and inhabited, and falleth into *Newgate-street*; having two Passages into *Newgate-market*, as aforesaid. And on the East Side is *Sun-court*, which is but small.

IN *Pater-noster-row*, is *Lovel's-court*, being a handsome Place, with good Buildings, well inhabited. *Queen's-head-alley*, so called from the *Queen's-head* Tavern, there seated in an open square Court, from which it hath a long Passage into *Newgate-street*. *Panyer-alley*, near unto *Cheapside*.

THIS Alley leadeth into *Blowbladder-street*, over-against *St. Martin's le Grand*. It is a great Thoroughfare, and a Place of good Trade. On the West Side of this Alley, is *Eagle-and-Child-court*, which is but small. Betwixt this and *Lovel's-alley* is the *Castle* Tavern, which is large, and famous for a fine Confort of Musick, supported there by a Supscription of Gentlemen, during the Winter Season.

A little Eastward from *Panyer-alley* and *Newgate-street*, like two Rivulets joining into one, they fall into *Cheapside*; and just here, fronting *Cheapside*, stood the Parish-Church of *St. Michael's Quern*, which, in the late Fire of LONDON, was consumed, and is not rebuilt, but the Parish united to *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*: And where that Church stood, against which is the Passage into *St. Paul's* Church-yard, was a Conduit, which was taken down but a few Years since.

THIS Street of *Cheapside*, is spacious and large, graced with very lofty Buildings; which are well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linnen-Drapers, Haberdashers, Druggists, and other noted Tradesmen; being one of the chief high Streets in the City, and of a very great Resort, as leading to

and from the *Royal-Exchange*: But it is partly in many Wards.

*Foster-lane*, for the Generality inhabited by working Goldsmiths; and is of chief Note for Goldsmiths Hall here seated. There is but a very small Part of this Lane in this Ward, not above two Houses beyond the Church. And to this Ward belongs the West Side of *Noble-street*, in part, and *Mugwel-street*, and the North Side of *Hart-street* unto *Cripplegate*; which is a narrow slip of Ground, and apart from the rest of the Ward. The other Sides being in *Cripplegate* Ward, and joining to the said Ward.

THIS Church of *St. Foster*, since its burning down in the great Fire of LONDON, is now rebuilt very decently; and beautified within, by the Parishioners of this Parish, and of *St. Michael's Quern*, which is united unto it.

NEAR this Lane, but in *Cheapside*, is *Sadlers Hall*, a good Building, adorned with Fret-work and well wainscotted; it is seated at the Upper End of a handsome Alley, at the Entrance of which, is an ornamental Stone Door-case with an Iron Gate, and the Arms of the Company, well carved in Stone over it. Near this is *Half-moon-alley*, which is but small; at the Upper End of which is a Tavern, which gives a Passage into *Foster-lane*, and another into *Gutter-lane*.

*Gutter-lane*, but narrow, and none of the best; here dwell several Joiners that make Chimney-Pieces, for which it is of some Note. Here the Company of Embroiderers have their Hall. In this Lane are these Places. *Day's-court*, on the East Side, indifferent. *Goldsmiths-street* leadeth to *Wood-street*, against the *Compter*, indifferent: But of this Street, the greatest Part is in *Cripplegate* Ward. *Dove-court*, but small and ordinary, seated on the West Side against *Goldsmiths-street*. *Innholders Hall* a handsome Building. *King's-head-court*, a square Place, seated against *Innholders Hall*. Near unto this is *Stone-court*, but small. More Northwards, and on the West Side, is *Kerry-lane*, a handsome Place, and of some Trade, having a Passage into *Foster-lane*; but little or no Part is in this Ward, but in *Aldersgate* Ward. *Huggin-alley*, comes out of *Gutter-lane*, and falls into *Woodstreet*, but no Part in this Ward.

*Wood-street*, hath but a small Part in this Ward; only the West Side taking in the Church-yard of *St. Peter's Cheap*, the Church not being rebuilt since the late Fire; and the Parish united to that of *St. Matthew Friday-street*.

*Friday-street*, as far as the Church of *St. Matthew Friday-street*, is in this Ward; the rest in *Bread-street* Ward.

THIS Church is seated near the North West Corner of *Friday-street*, next unto *Cheapside*. Since its burning in the late Conflagration of LONDON, it is rebuilt, and that of *St. Peter's Cheap* united unto it. The Church is not very large, and built of Brick, except the Front towards the Street, which is all Free-stone. By this Church is a Free-stone Passage, which leads to the Back Door of the *Fountain* Tavern in *Cheapside*. In this Church are Prayers every Morning and Evening, about seven of the Clock.

BETWIXT *Friday-street* and the *Old Change*, is *Star-court*, a large Place. Then *Shepherd's-court*, handsome, well built and inhabited. At the Upper End of which is the *Fountain* Tavern, of good Account as most in *Cheapside*.

THE *Old Change*. This Street begins in *Cheapside*, and falls into *Old-fish-street*; but the Part in this Ward goeth but to *St. Austin's* Church, and then the West Side, unto *Old-fish-street*, is in *Castle-Baynard* Ward; and on the East Side, in *Bread-street* Ward.



THIS Street, taken from *Cheapside* to *Old-fishstreet*, is of a pretty good Trade, well built and inhabited. The Courts and Alleys, beginning next *Cheapside*, and so to the *Old-change*, are, *Swan-court*, but small, hath a Passage through a Publick House, called the *Swan*, into *Paul's Church-yard*. *Green-dragon-court*, indifferent good. *Three-dagger-court*, but small. *Purse-court*, a very handsome square Place, with good Buildings, and Inhabitants answerable; with a Free-stone Pavement. *Lamb-alley*, long and ordinary. *Crane-court*, a good handsome Place. *Crown-court*, very good, seated opposite to *Distaff-lane*. *Black-horse-court*, narrow and ordinary. *King's-head-inn*, of pretty good Resort. *Phoenix-court*, and *Gingerbread-court*, both small and ordinary.

St. *Austin's Church*. It was wholly consumed in the great Fire of LONDON, and is now beautifully rebuilt, with a most neat Spire, of curious Workmanship. To this Parish, is that of St. *Faith* under St. *Paul's* united.

PASSING out of this Street, through St. *Austin's Gate*, (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, since the Fire of LONDON, is not built, but lieth open) you enter into St. *Paul's Churchyard*; a spacious Place, and on all Sides begirt with very good Buildings, inhabited by great Traders. The East and South Sides generally by Woollen-Drapers and Cane-Chair-Sellers. Part of the East Side is taken up by St. *Paul's School*.

THE North Side, which is the most Spacious, especially from the North Door to the East, is taken up by Bookfellers chiefly. On this Side is a fair House called the *Chapter-house* belonging to St. *Paul's*. And here the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* useth to sit, to consult about Ecclesiastical Matters, and to frame Canons, for the better and more orderly Government and Peace of the Church. The Clergy whereof consisting of an Upper and Lower

House, are called by the King's Writ, whensoever the Parliament sits; and are prorogued and dismissed by his Authority. Thus Anno 1718, after a Prorogation of this Synod, by Authority of the King's Writ and Licence, "Full, free and lawful Power, was given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Bishops of the Province, or the greater Number of them; and the rest of the Clergy of this present Convocation, (that is the Lower House) or the greater Number of them, from Time to Time, during this present Parliament, to propose, confer, treat, debate, consult, and agree of, and upon such Canons, &c. as they shall think necessary, fit and convenient, for the Honour and Service of God, the Good and Quiet of the Church, and the Government thereof, as by Law established. And farther, they are authorized, to set down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all such Canons and Things, so by them, from Time to Time, agreed upon. Provided always, that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any Alteration in the Doctrine, Discipline, or Government of the Church of *England*, as established by any Act of Parliament now in Force.

THE West Side fronteth *Ludgate-street*, where it is very spacious.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, one Constable, a Beadle, and forty Watchmen.

THE Jury returned by the Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts holden in the *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *September*.

It hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, fifteen Common-Council Men. Seventeen Constables. Eighteen Scavengers. Eighteen Wardmote Inquest Men; and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON 50*l*. And in the Exchequer, at 53*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

THE Alderman is Sir *Richard Brocas*, Knt.

## CHAP. IX.

### BREAD-STREET WARD.

BREAD-STREET Ward begins in the High Street, called *Cheapside*, and runs on the South Side, from where the Standard to where the great Cross formerly stood. Then is also a Part of *Watheling-street* of this Ward; up almost to St. *Paul's Gate*: For it lacketh but one House of St. *Augustin's Church*. And on the South Side, up to the *Old-change*. And down the same on the East Side, by the West End of *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, to *Knightriders-street*; or as they call that Part thereof, *Old-fish-street*. And all the North Side of the said *Old-fish-street*, till over-against the *Trinity-church*, and *Trinity-lane*.

THEN is *Bread-street* itself, so called, of Bread in old Time there sold. For it appeareth by Records, that in the Year 1302, which was the 30th of *Edward I.* the Bakers of LONDON, were bounden to sell no Bread in their Shops or Houses, but in the Market. And that they should have four Hall-motes in the Year, at four several Terms, to determine Enormities belonging to the said Company.

THIS Street, giving the Name to the whole Ward, beginneth in *West-cheap*, almost by where

the Standard stood; and runneth down South, through or cross *Watheling-street*, to *Knightriders-street* afore said, where it endeth. This *Bread-street* is wholly on both Sides of this Ward. Out of which Street, on the East Side, is *Basing-lane*; a Piece whereof is of this *Bread-street Ward*.

THEN there is another Street, which is called *Friday-street*, and begins also in *West-cheap*, and runneth down South through *Watheling-street* to *Knightriders-street*, or *Old-fish-street*. This *Friday-street* is of *Bread-street Ward*, on the East Side, from over-against the North East Corner of St. *Matthew's Church*; and on the West Side, from the South Corner of the said Church, down as afore said.

IN this *Friday-street*, on the West-Side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Maiden-lane*, or *Distaff-lane*, corruptly for *Distaff-lane*, which runneth West into the *Old-change*: And in this Lane is also one other Lane, on the South Side thereof, likewise called *Distaff-lane*, which runneth down to *Knightriders-street*, or *Old-fish-street*. These are the Bounds of the whole Ward.



THE Monuments, to be noted here, are, first, at *Bread-street* Corner, the North East End, 1595, one *Thomas Tomlinson*, causing in the High-street of *Cheap*, a Vault to be digged and made, there was found at fifteen Feet deep, a fair Pavement, like that above Ground. And at the further End, at the Channel, was found a Tree, sawed into five Steps, which was to step over some Brook, running out of the West, towards *Walbrook*. And upon the Edge of the said Brook, as it seemeth, there were found lying along, the Bodies of two great Trees, the Ends whereof were then sawed off; and firm Timber, as at the first when they fell: Part of the said Trees remain yet in the Ground undigged. It was all forced Ground, until they went past the Trees aforesaid; which was about seventeen Feet deep, or better. Thus much hath the Ground of this City (in that Place) been raised from the Main.

AND here it may be observed, that within fourscore Years, and less, *Cheapside* was raised divers Feet higher. For it was found to be twenty eight Feet higher than it was when *St. Paul's* was first built; as appear'd by several eminent Marks, discovered in the late laying of the Foundation of that Church.

THE next Thing to be noted, *Stow* saith in his Time, was the most beautiful Frame and Front of fair Houses and Shops, that were within the Walls of LONDON, or elsewhere in *England*; commonly called *Goldsmiths-row*, betwixt *Bread-street* End and the Cross in *Cheap*; but within this *Bread-street* Ward. The same was built by *Thomas Wood*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the Year 1491. It contained in Number ten Dwelling-Houses, and fourteen Shops, all in one Frame, uniformly built four Stories high, beautified towards the Street with the Goldsmiths-Arms; and the Likeness of Woodmen, in Memory of his Name, riding on monstrous Beasts. All which were cast in Lead, richly painted over, and gilt. These he gave to the Goldsmiths, with Stocks of Money to be lent to young Men having those Shops, &c. This said Front was again new painted and gilt over, in the Year 1594, *Sir Richard Martin* being then Mayor, and keeping his Mayoralty in one of them; and serving out the Time of *Cutbert Buckle*, in that Office, from the 2d of *July*, till the 28th of *October*.

THE Goldsmiths kept their Shops and Trade in *West-cheap*, from antient Times, even before the Days of King *Edward III*, unto our Times. And the *Exchange* for the King's Coin was not far off; the Place yet called the *Old-change*; as appears by this Record, shewing not only the Place of the Goldsmiths Habitation, but their Occupation and Business about the Coin and Plate.

UPON the Goldsmiths Petition, exhibited to King *Edward III*, and his Council in Parliament, holden at *Westminster* in the first of his Reign; shewing, "That no private Merchant nor Stranger heretofore were wont to bring into this Land any Money coined, but Plate of Silver to exchange for our Coin. And that it had been also ordained, that all who were of the Goldsmiths Trade, were to sit in their Shops in the High-street of *Cheap*: And that no Silver in Plate, nor Vessel of Gold or Silver, ought to be sold in the City of LONDON, except at or in the *Exchange*, or in *Cheapside*, among the Goldsmiths, and that publickly: To the End, that the People of the said Trade might inform themselves, whether the Seller came lawfully by such Vessel, or not. But that now of late the said Merchants, as well Private as Strangers, brought from foreign Countries into this Nation, counterfeit Sterling: Whereof the Pound was not worth above

sixteen Sols of the right Sterling. And of this Money, none could know the true Value, but by melting it down. And also that many of the said Trade of Goldsmiths kept Shops in obscure Turnings, and By-lanes and Streets; and did buy Vessels of Gold and Silver secretly, without inquiring, whether such Vessel were stolen, or lawfully come by. And immediately melting it down, did make it into Plate, and sell it to Merchants trading beyond Sea, that it might be exported. And so they made false Work of Gold and Silver; as, Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, and other Jewels. In which they set Glais of divers Colours, counterfeiting right Stones; and put more Alloy in the Silver than they ought. Which they sold to such as had no Skill in such Things.

AND that the Cutlers, in their Work-houses, covered Tin with Silver, so subtilly, and with such Slight, that the same could not be discerned and severed from the Tin. And by that Means they sold the Tin, so covered, for fine Silver, to the great Damage and Deceit of the King and his People.

WHEREUPON the said Goldsmiths petitioned the King; That he would be pleased to apply convenient Remedy therein. And he being willing to prevent the said Evil (as the Letters Patent ran) did, by and with the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of the Realm, for the common Profit, will and grant for him and his Heirs, That henceforth no Merchant, either Private or Stranger, should bring into this Land any Sort of Money, but only Plate of fine Silver. Nor that any Gold or Silver wrought by Goldsmiths, or any Plate of Silver, should be sold to the Merchant to sell again, and to be carried out of the Kingdom; but should be sold at the King's said Exchange, or openly among the said Goldsmiths, for private Use only; and that none that pretended to be of the same Trade should keep any Shop, but in *Cheapside*, that it might be seen that their Works were good and right.

AND that those of the same Trade might, by Virtue of these Presents, elect honest, lawful, and sufficient Men, best skilled in the said Trade, to inquire of the Matters aforesaid: And that they so chosen might, upon due Consideration of the said Craft, reform what Defects they should find therein; and thereupon inflict due Punishment upon the Offenders; and that, by the Help and Assistance of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if Occasion be. And that in all Trading Cities and Towns in *England*, where Goldsmiths resided, the same Ordinance be observed, as in LONDON. And that one or two of every such City or Town, for the rest of that Trade, should come to LONDON, to be ascertained of their Touch of Gold, and there to have a Stamp of a Punchion with a Leopard's Head marked upon their Work, as of antient Time it hath been ordained. These Letters Patent bore Date at *Westminster* the 30th of *March*, in the first Year of the King.

THEN for *Watling-street*, which *Leyland* calls *Atheling* or *Noble-street*; but since he sheweth no Reason why it was so called, it may be supposed to be from the High-way of that Name.

THE *Old Exchange* here has been already taken Notice of in *Faringdon* Ward. We pass next to *Knightriders-street*, in a Part of which was a Fish-market kept, and therefore called *Old-Fish-street*, for a Difference from *New-Fish-street*. In the Midst of this *Knightriders-street*, was a Row of small Houses, which were possessed by Fishmongers, but were at first only moveable Boards



Boards or Stalls, set out on Market-Days; but, a Licence being obtained to set up Sheds, they grew to Shops, and, by little and little, to tall Houses, of three or four Stories in Height, and are now called *Fish-street*. *Walter Turke*, Fish-monger, Mayor, in 1349, had two Shops in *Old Fish-street*, over-against *St. Nicholas Church*.

*Bread-street* is now inhabited by many Merchants and wealthy Traders, and hath in it one

very good Inn, [the Sign of the *Three Cups*] for Carriers and other Travellers to the City.

It appears in the Will of *Edward Stafford*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, dated the 22d of *March* 1498, and 14 *Henry VII*, that he lived in a House in *Bread-street* in LONDON, which belonged to the Family of *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*; afterwards, he bequeathing all the Stuff in that House to the Lord *Buckingham*; for he died without Issue.



G. Druce Delin.

Alhallows

Breadstreet

J. Bowles Sculp.

The PARISH of  
ALHALLOWS in  
BREAD-STREET.

Alhallows is  
Bread-street.

ON the East Side of this Street, at the Corner of *Watling-street*, is the Church of *Alhallows* in *Bread-street*. There being many

Churches in LONDON called *Alhallows*, we have given an Account of the Rise of that Name and Festival in *Book II, Chap. II*, in treating of *Alhallows Barking*.

THE Prior and Chapter, and Chapter of *Christ-Church Canterbury*, were the original Patrons of this Church; but, by an Instrument under their Chapter Seal, dated *April 24, 1365*, they granted to *Simon (Islip)* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and to his Successors for ever, the Advowson of this Church of *Alhallows* in *Bread-street*;



street, and also of the Churches of *St. Pancras*, and *St. Dunstan* in LONDON, in Consideration of the many Benefits he had bestowed upon them; and more especially, for that he had restored to them, and their Successors, by Licence from the King, the Advowsons of the Churches of *Eastry* and *Munston*.

THE King granted Licence to *John de Hurley*, *Walter de Tiffeld*, and *Matthew le Barbour*, to give to *Nicholas de Rothwell*, Parson of this Church of *Alhallows*, and his Successors for ever, one Piece of Ground in this Parish, containing 12 Feet in Length, next the King's Highway, and 27 in Breadth toward the South, contiguous to the Chancel of the said Church, May 6, 1349.

AND on the 20th of the next February, granted Licence to *William de Ifford*, to give to *Thomas*, the Parson of this Church, and to his Successors for ever, a certain Piece of Ground with its Appurtenances, containing 11 Feet in Length, and 20 in Breadth, contiguous to this Church, to build a Chapel upon the same.

THIS Church was suspended for a Month, in 23 Hen. VIII, upon the falling out of two Priests in it, and one drawing Blood of the other; they were both committed to Prison, and on Oct. 15, being enjoyned Penance, went before a general Procession bare-headed, and bare-footed, and bare-legg'd before the Children, with Beads, and Books in their Hands, from *St. Paul's*, thro' *Cheapside*, *Cornhill*, &c.

THE Church here had some Time a fair spired Steeple of Stone, which on Sept. 5, 1559, about Noon, was struck with a great Tempest of Lightning and Thunder about nine or ten Feet below the Top, and though but little damnified thereby, was shortly after taken down for sparing the Charges of Reparation.

ON the South Side of the Chancel was a very fair Window, with the Portraiture or Figure of him that gave it, very curiously wrought upon it, with this Inscription:

*Thomas Beaumont*, Salter, the Founder of this Chapel, and a worthy Benefactor to the Company of Salters, 1629. This Window being then erected.

THIS Church of *Alhallows* was burnt down in the late dreadful Fire; but rebuilt and made the Parish-Church for the Inhabitants of this Parish, and that of *St. John Evangelist*, which is annex'd unto it: The Church was finish'd in the Year 1684, and the Steeple in the Year 1697, at which Time the Whole was new beautified.

THIS Church is of the *Tuscan* Order, the Length 72 Feet, the Breadth 35, and the Altitude 30.

THE Steeple, as the rest of the Church, is of Stone, built Square, of the *Dorick* Order, and well adorned, the Key-stones over the Windows being carved Heads, and between each a large Festoon; its Height is about 86 Feet, without the Pinacles, and 100 Feet with them.

TWO new Bells were put up in this Steeple the last Summer [1733.]

THE Finishing and Ornaments of this Church are considerable; it is wainscotted round with right *Norway* Oak eight Feet high, and in some Parts higher, and well pewed.

THE Pulpit is finely carved and enriched with Cherubims, and the Sound-Board finnier'd.

HERE is a handsome Gallery at the West End, of fine Wainscot; the Work of the Front is Bolection, swelling with raised Pannels.

THERE is a spacious Altar-piece, well carved; it is of the *Corinthian* Order, with Architrave, Frieze, Cornice, and Pediments, the Columns fluted, and Frieze carved; the *Commandments* are done in Gold Letters on Black, and

the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, Black Letters upon Gold, invironed with Fruit, Flowers, &c. Over the *Commandments*, under a Pediment, is a Festoon and Cherub: Under the large Pediment, above the Cornice, is a *Glory*, and at each End of the Cornice, a Lamp with flaming Tapers, all carved in right Wainscot; over all which are (a little higher) the King's Arms done in Fret-work.

ON the South Side of the Church is a Table of Benefactors Japann'd Black, and the Letters Gold, at the Top of which stands a Shield with these Words:

GO AND  
DO THOU  
LIKEWISE.

BENEFACTORS to the Parish of *Alhallows* Bread-street.

*William Hitchcock*, Citizen and Salter, gave five Marks per Ann. for 50 Years, payable quarterly out of a House in *Bread-street*. 1567.

*Henry Brown*, of *Saffron-Walden*, Esq; gave and confirm'd the same for ever.

*Alexander Every*, Citizen and Clothworker, gave Fifty Pounds towards the Repair of this Church. 1588.

*David Cock*, Citizen and Salter, gave Forty Shillings per Annum towards the Repair of this Church. 1601.

*William Pryce*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave his House in *Bread-street* for the paying 13 Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, for reading a Lecture every Sunday Morning, and the Remainder of the Rents for the Repairs of this Church, and Relief of the Poor. 1604.

*Dorothy Offley*, gave five Pounds to be distributed amongst the Poor against every *Christmas-Day*, by ten Shillings Yearly, till paid away.

*William Parker*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave 100 Pounds as a Fund for the Repairs of this Church for ever. 1616.

*Simon Wood*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave a Brafs Branch. 1619.

*John Dunstar*, Citizen and Clothworker, gave to this Parish 200 Pounds towards finishing the Repair of the Church, and 200 more to be laid out in Lands, for the necessary Repairs of this Church, and other the Works thereof. 1625.

*Daniel Elliot*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, gave 20 Pounds per Ann. for a Sermon every Thursday in the Afternoon throughout the Year. 1628.

*Sir Henry Martin*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, did allot out of the Estate of *Henry* or *Robert Gray*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 100 Pounds for the Benefit of this Church and Poor.

*Edward Rudge*, Esq; Alderman, gave 200 Pounds, to be laid out in Lands, for the Benefit of the Sunday's Afternoon Lecturer. 1640.

*Simon Wood*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, gave more a Rent Charge of four Pounds per Ann. to be distributed as follows, viz. 1646.

	l.	s.	d.
For a Sermon on every 5th of Novemb.	1	0	0
For Ringing the Bells on the 5th of Nov.	0	6	8
For Ringing the Bells on the 17th of Nov.	0	6	8
To the Clerk or Sexton - - - -	0	6	8
For a Sermon, and Ringing the Bells on every 25th of July, in Memory of the Defeat of the Spanish Armado, in 1588.	1	0	0
For Candles for the Use of the Church	1	0	0
	4	0	0



1650. *Anthony Wright*, Citizen and Draper, gave 20 Pounds.

The Lady *Melton*, gave 100 Pounds for an Augmentation to the *Thursday's* Lecture.

1670. *John Lane*, Citizen and Grocer, gave 50 Pounds to be disposed of as the Vestry should direct, which was accordingly laid out in the several Pieces of Plate engraven with his Name and Arms.

1696. *Nathaniel Houlton*, Sen. Citizen and Mercer, gave the *Book of Martyrs*, in three Volumes; and Bishop *Burnet's History of the Reformation*, in two Volumes.

1721. *Thomas Whistler*, of this Parish, Salter, gave 100 Pounds, the Interest to be distributed in Bread amongst the Poor of this Parish, on every *St. Thomas's Day*, for ever.

This Table was erected in the Year 1729.

Since which Time *Mr. Isaac Waldo* has given a Silver Chalice and Paten gilded, for the Use of such sick Persons as shall receive the Holy Sacrament in private Houses, which Gift is to this Parish only, but the Church-wardens for the Time being may lend the said Plate to any Person in *St. John Evangelist's Parish*, for the Use above, if they please.

Opposite on the North Side is another Table of the same Size and Shape with that above-mentioned, containing the Names of the Subscribers and Sums subscribed to the Erecting the Organ, in the Year 1717, and to the additional Stops in the Year 1722; at the Top of which is curiously painted King *David* kneeling on a Cushion, and playing on the Harp, which was the Gift of *Mr. George Druce*, Painter, of this Parish, to whom likewise the Proprietor of this Work is indebted for the Copper Plate of *Albhalloes Church*, and therefore thinks himself obliged to make this Acknowledgment. If there had been more Persons of *Mr. Druce's* Publick Spirit, it would have been a great Advantage and Ornament to our Undertaking.

### MONUMENTS.

In this Church were the Monuments of *James Thame*, Goldsmith.

*John Walpole*, Goldsmith, 1349.

*Thomas Beaumont*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, 1442.

*Robert Bassett*, Salter, Mayor, 1467.

*Sir Richard Chaury*, Salter, Mayor, 1509.

*Sir Thomas Pargitar*, Salter, Mayor, 1530.

*Henry Suckley*, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs, 1541.

*Richard Reade*, Alderman, that served, and was taken Prisoner in *Scotland*, 1545.

*Robert House*, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.

*William Albany*, *Richard May*, and *Roger Abde*, Merchant-Tailors.

An ancient Marble Tomb, as in a Chappel by itself:

Hic jacet Thomas Beaumont, Civis, Salter, & quondam Vicecomes Civitatis London. Alicia, & Alicia uxores ejus. Qui quidem Thomas obiit 14 die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini 1457. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus Estetis Christi, &c.

Corporis ut Christi  
festum possit venerari,  
Hic magis instituit  
Salter iter Beaumont  
Cui Deus uxores  
binas Cœlestis folamen  
Detque suis pueris:  
Sit benedictus. Amen.

Here lieth buried the Body of *William Albany*, Esquire, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; with his two Wives, *Thomasine*, by whom hee had Issue five Sonnes and four Daughters, who deceased the 15th of *December*, 1565. And *Joane*, who dyed without Issue, the 7th of *July*, 1579. And the said *William* yeelded his Soul to the Almighty the 18th Day of *February*, 1589, being the Age of 82 Yeeres. So rest they all here in the assured Hope of a blessed Resurrection.

Respice & prospice finem.

Here lieth *Henry Suckley*, late Sheriffe, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*. Which *Henry* deceased the one and twentieth Day of *July*, Anno Domini 1564. And his four Wives, *Anne Boughton*, *Elizabeth English*, *Alice Fletcher*, and *Agnes Cachemaide*, &c.

Here lieth *Robert Mellisse*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; which deceased the thirtieth Day of *March*, Anno Domini, 1562, &c.

*Robert Hulson* lyeth here,

In his Time well known to all;

He lived well, and died so

When God hence did him call.

To the sacred Memory

Of that worthy and faithful Minister of Christ, Master *Richard Stocke*; who after 32 Years spent in the Ministry, wherein by his learned Labours, joined with Wisdom, and a most holy Life, God's Glory was much advanced, his Church edified, Piety increased, and the true Honour of a Pastor's Place maintained; deceased *April* 20, 1626. Some of his loving Parishioners have consecrated this Monument of their never dying Love, *Jan.* 28, 1628.

Hic situs exanimis Stocki

Sub pulvere Truncus,

Quem quondam agnovit

Pastorem Ecclesia fidum:

Ista suum nunc Sancta tenent

Habitacula sanctum,

Quo Magni PandVCit oves

ovivmque magistros.

Thy livelesse Trunke

(O Reverend Stocke)

Like *Aaron's Rod*

Sprouts out againe,

And after two

full Winters past

Yeelds Blossomes

And ripe Fruit amaine.

For why, this Work of Piety,

Performed by some of thy Flocke;

To thy dead Corps and sacred Urne,

Is but the Fruit of this old Stocke.

A fair new Monument in the South Isle, on the Wall, almost at the Upper End:

This Monument was erected at the Cost of this Parish, in Memorial of Master *John Dunster*, Citizen and Clothworker of *LONDON*. Who lieth buried near this Place; and gave, amongst other charitable Gifts, 200 Pounds toward the late Building of this Church; and 200 Pounds, which



which hath purchased 12 Pounds a Year for ever, towards the Reparation of the same. He departed this Life the 14th of *October*, 1625, being of the Age of 58 Years.

*Queen Elizabeth's Monument.*

*I have fought a good Fight, &c.*

MONUMENTS since the Rebuilding the Church.

ON a spacious Marble Grave-stone in the Chancel is this Inscription :

Here lies the Body of *Arthur Baron*, Esq; a worthy Member of many Societies in this Honourable City, a prudent Man, diligent, just, and charitable, a good Friend; and a very kind Relation. He died a Batchelor, the 20th of *July*, 1702; in the 80th Year of his Age. Arms, *a Martlet between three Estoils.*

His Nephew, *Alexander Baron*, died in 1703, and is buried near him.

NEAR the last a Grave-stone, with an Inscription, in Memory of *Jeremy Gough*, Grocer; but not remarkable. *Obiit Feb. 1692.* Arms on a Fess, *between tree Boars Heads couped, a Lion Passant.*

OVER the East Door is a handsome Monument of fine Marble, richly carved; at the Nether Part is a Cherub, and at the Upper Mr. *Levin's* Arms;

Two Coats impaled, *first Argent on a Bend Sable, three Escallops shells of the first, with a Mullet for a Difference; 2dly, Or, three Bendlets Gules, surmounted by a Fess Sable charged with three Plates.*

ON which Monument is this Inscription :

To the Memory

Of the worthy Gentleman *Humphrey Levins*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, third Son of *William Levins*, of *Emley* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; a Person in whom Prudence, Sobriety, Integrity, Religion, Loyalty, and all the Virtues of a good Man, good Christian, and good Subject were very eminent; but of such Modesty, that though his Industry advanced him to a plentiful Fortune, and his rare Endowments to a considerable Employ in his Station; yet did they serve but to illustrate the Graces which in him were so particular, his Humility and his Charity, by which he laid up a never-failing Treasure in Heaven, which he now enjoys.

He died in the 53d Year of his Age, *July 25*, 1682, and lies buried in the same Grave with his Son *Humphrey*, a lovely Youth and hopeful Branch of so worthy a Stock, who deceased *May* the 16th, 1677. *Ætat. 14.*

Which shall we weep? both merit Tears; yet sure Tears are but vain where Bliss is so secure:

Which shall we praise? our Eulogy can't add Unto the Blessed who God's kind *Euge* had:

Our Duty's but to imitate and admire This happy Pair of the celestial Choir.

IN the Chancel is another Grave-stone for *Christopher Rayner*, and *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Baron*, of *Wells*, Gent.

IN the Body of the Church, flat Stones over *Mary Conant*, Wife of *Edward Conant*; of this Parish, Haberdasher, 1698.

ON a Grave-stone in the Chancel, at the Communion-Table Rails, South-Side, lieth the Body of *Rebecca*, Wife of Mr. *John Young*, of this Parish, Merchant; Daughter of *Richard Nutcombe*, of *Nutcombe* in the County of *Devon*,

VOL. I.

Esq; She died *October* the 4th, 1715. Aged about 50. She was truly exemplary in her Life and Conversation, a sincere Christian, remarkable for her strict Piety, Devotion, and Humility, and the Pleasure she took in doing Good. She was of an affable and sweet Temper, an excellent Wife, a kind Friend; and was blest with good Sense, and many other Talents, of which she made a good Use. It was her great Delight, when alive, to draw near that Holy Table, near which she now lies waiting for a joyful Resurrection.

Also *Nutcomb Young*, and *John Nutcomb Young*; the youngest of whom died in *March*, 1704.

A Grave-stone before the Rails, on which are cut the Arms of *Chase* and *Jackson*, with this Inscription :

Here lieth interr'd the Body of Mr. *Richard Chase*, late Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who departed this Life the 23d Day of *January*, 1708. *Ætat sua* 65 Years, who was an Inhabitant of this Parish 38 Years.

Here also lieth interr'd the Body of Mrs. *Sarah*, Wife of the abovesaid Mr. *Richard Chase*, who departed this Life the 4th Day of *September*, 1719, in the 65th Year of her Age;

*For if we believe that Jesus Christ died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.*

*1 Thess. Chap. iv. Ver. 14.*

A Grave-stone in the Middle Isle, for *Richard Bagnal*, Esq; *Salter* of *London*, *Oct. 14*, 1702. Aged 75.

And *Richard Bagnal*, his Son, *April 27*, 1704. Aged 31.

And *Mary Bagnal*, Relict of the abovesaid *Richard Bagnal*, Esq; *December* the 7th, 1710. Aged 63.

ON the North-Side of the Chancel is an Atchievement in Memory of *Jeremy Gough*, Esq; Citizen and Grocer, Deputy of this Ward, who fin'd for Sheriff of this City, and died in the Year 1715. This Gentleman was Son of Mr. *Jeremy Gough* afore-mentioned.

ON the South-Side of the Church is another Atchievement in Memory of Mr. *Francis Gore*, Citizen and Distiller; of this Parish, who died in the Year 1727.

SINCE which Time there is laid in the Chancel next to that of Mr. *Chase*, a Stone, with the Arms of *Waldo* and *Chase*, which hath the following Inscription :

Near this Place lie the Bodies of *Daniel*, *Anne*, *Peter*, and *Elizabeth Waldo*, who died young Children, all under four Years of Age.

And under this Stone lies *Elizabeth Waldo*, who died *July* the 26th, 1726, in the 4th Year of her Age;

Also *Edward Waldo*, who died in *March*, 1728, Aged 17 Months.

Here also lies the Body of Mr. *Isaac Waldo*, who died *June* the 14th, 1731, in the 17th Year of his Age, all of them the Children of Mr. *Isaac* and Mrs. *Sarah Waldo*, Inhabitants of this Parish.



THE Living of the united Parishes of *Albanelows Bread-street*, and *St. John the Evangelist*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who present alternately: The Value is 140 *l.* by Act of Parliament, rated in the King's Books 37 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Warneford*, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. *Duncombe Bristowe*; the *Thursday's* Lecturer is the Reverend Dr. *Hugh Lewis*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, and every *Thursday* at Five in the Afternoon, at which Time there is a Sermon, the Gift of Mr. *Daniel Elliot*, as mention'd in the Table of Benefactors.

THE Vestry is General.

By the Custom of this Parish, the Inhabitants serve the Offices as they are seated in their Pews; those in the highest Pews first.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Councilmen.
2 Sidesmen.	2 Constables.
	2 Inquest-Men.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Bread-street*, *Star-court*, *Spread-eagle-court*, *Steel's-court*; [or *Goldsmiths-court*] Part of *Pissing-alley*; Part of *Watling-street*; and *Red-lyon-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 83 and a Half.

THE pious *Laurence Saunders*, who suffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 1555, under the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was Rector of this Parish.

THE celebrated *John Stanley*, Batchelor of Musick, a blind young Gentleman, now of *St. Andrew's Holborn*, was chosen Organist of this Church before he was twelve Years of Age.

THIS Parish hath a Workhouse belonging to it, which was erected in the Year 1730, through the great Care taken by Mr. *Anthony Planck*, then Church-warden; it is in *Old Fish-street*, the House that was formerly the *Lobster-Tavern*.

## The PARISH of St. MILDRED in BREAD-STREET.

LOWER down, on the same Side, is the Parish-Church of *St. Mildred the Virgin*; the Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, is mention'd in the third Chapter of this Book, treating of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*.

OF this Church in *Bread-street*, the Lord *Trenchant*, saith *Stow*, was supposed to be the new Builder, or chief Benefactor, about the Year 1300. It was repaired and beautified in the Year 1628, the North Wall being new built, and a curious Window, having these Stories painted on five Lights. 1. History of the *Spanish Invasion*. 2. A Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*. 3. The Gun-powder Plot, in 1605. 4. The Plague, in 1625. And, 5. The Portraiture of that worthy Gentleman *Nicholas Crisp*, Esq; who gave, besides this Window, and his Share toward the Reparation, 7 *l.* and whose Relations, Mrs. *Hester Crisp*, *Samuel Crisp*, Esq; the late Sir *Nicholas Crisp*, Bart. &c. Ancestors of the present Sir *John Crisp*, Bart. have been worthy Benefactors to this Parish. All which Church, and fine Window, unhappily participating in the deplorable Disaster of the Fire, in 1666, this Church of *St. Mildred* was re-edified, being finished and opened *March 20*, 1683.

THE Front of the Church, toward *Bread-street*, is well built of Free-stone; the rest of the Walls, and Tower, of Brick; the four Sides within the Structure are uniform, each having one Window under a spacious graceful Arch; and the Roof is a Dome, whose Base's Circumference touches the four Arches aforesaid; the Outside of which Roof is covered with Lead; the Church is paved with *Purbeck Stone*, has two Isles, and the Steeple is placed at the South East Angle of the Church.

ORNAMENT there is not a little in this neat Church. The West End, fronting *Bread-street*, is done with a Cornice, at each End whereof, on Acroters, is a Pine-Apple; and a Third above this, on a pitched Pediment, between two large Cartouches; also Ovifers, &c. The Arches and Walls within the Church are adorned with great Variety of Fret-work, as the Groining of the Arches with Roses, &c. the Circumference of the Base of the Dome with Leaves, Fruit, &c. the North and South Sides, at the West End, with Shields, and Cherubims, Voluta's, and the Regalia; the Inside of the Dome, with four Cherubims in the Crown or Center; and at half the Distance thence to the Circumference, are two Cupids Northward, and two Southward, each two sustaining an Iron, at which a Brafs Branch Candlestick is pendant; there are also two Eastward and two Westward, each of which two support a Crown Imperial; and the Walls are also adorned with Imposts, Cartouches, and Escalop-shells. Under the North Window, the King's Arms stand in a Frame; they are done in Fret-work, gilt and painted, very large, and is an extraordinary Piece of Workmanship of that Sort.

At the West End there is a very neat Wainscot Gallery, said to be given by Sir *Nicholas Crisp*, his Arms being depicted on the Front, which you will have blazoned hereafter; it is placed between two Shields gilt with Gold, having handsome Compartments. Over these Arms is the Dial of a Clock, wherein is placed the Figure of *Time*, and these Words under it: *Ex dono Benjamin Williams*.

At the West End is a Wainscot Door-case, shewing when the Church was finished; and also the Words of *Matthew v. 5*. And another such Door-case on the South Side, near the West Angle, with the Words of *Eccles. v. 1*. and of *Matt. xxi. 13*. It is well pewed with Oak, of which the Pulpit is also made, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Festoons, and Fruit; and the Sound-Board is finned, having seven Stars circumscribed within as many Circles, and a large Crown gilt at the Top of it.

THE Altar-piece is adorned with two Pilasters between as many Columns, of the *Corinthian Order*. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*. Over the *Decalogue*, and under a spacious compass Pediment, within a Circle, is a *Glory* proceeding out of an equilateral Triangle, at each of which Angles, in the Rays, is a Cherub well painted all within Clouds. Over the *Glory* is a Cherub, with a Festoon carved and gilt as the other Enrichments are; over each Column is a Lamp; and without the Columns are the *Creed* and *Pater-noster* done in Black on Gold, each under a Dove expanded within a Circle of Palm-branches; and the Foot-pace of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

IN a carved and gilt Frame, close by the Font, at the West End of the Church, are the Words in *Mark x. 14*. done in Gold Letters.

LENGTH of the Church 62 Feet, Breadth 36; Altitude 40, and to the Top of the Dome about 52 Feet, and that of the Steeple, to the Top of the Spire, is about 140 Feet, where is one Bell.

Funeral



## Funeral MONUMENTS.

Mr. *Stowe* says, here were buried :

Lord *Trenchaunt*.

*William Palmer*, Blader, a great Benefactor, 1356.

Sir *John Hawlen*, Parson of that Church, who built the Parsonage-House, after the same had been burnt (with the Parson and his Man in it) 1485.

*Christopher Turner*, Surgeon to H. 8. 1530.

*Ralph Simonds*, Sheriff, 1527.

*Tho. Barnwell*, Fishmonger, Sheriff, A. D. 1434.

*Tho. Langham*, a Benefactor.

*Tho. Collins*, Salter, Alderman.

Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Mayor : He was Son of *John Nicholas*, of *Nedingworth* in *Huntingtonshire*.

His Arms : *Three Flowers de Lis, on a Chief ingrail'd, a Lion Passant, Guardant.*

Sir *John Chadworth* buried in a Vault ; he was Lord Mayor of LONDON in 1401, in which Year a Conduit upon *Cornhill* was made, long before that, a Prison called the *Tunne*.

His Arms : *on a Bend, Sable, three Trefoils slipt, Argent.*

HERE was a Monument with an Obiit in Memory of him, and a fair Inscription on the Wall, containing these Words :

Here lyeth a Man that Faith and Works did even,  
Like fiery Chariots, mount him up to Heaven ;  
He did adorn this Church : When Words are weak,  
And Men forget, the living Stones will speak.  
He left us Land, this little Earth him keeps ;  
These black Words Mourners, and the Marble weeps.

ON a plated Stone before the Communion-Table was this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Copenher*, the which deceased the 14th Day of *November*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1513, on whose Soule, &c.

By the other :

Here lieth buried, *Thomas Clivelod*, of *Warminster*, in the County of *Wiltshire*, Clothier, who deceased the 24th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1558.

ON a fair Stone plated, for both these, by the Communion-Table :

Here lieth Sir *Cuthbert Barne*, Knt. who deceased the 16th Day of *October*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1521, on whose, &c.

Here lieth *Roger Forde*, Vintner, of LONDON, with *Joan* and *Margaret* his Wives ; the which *Joan* deceased the 8th Day of *August*, Anno Domini 1467. And *Margaret* deceased the 11th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1492. And the aforesaid *Roger* deceased, &c.

ON a fair plated Stone in the South Choir :

Here lye buried the Bodies of *John Ireland*, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who were married together about 49 or 50 Yeeres ; and he had Issue by her sixe Sonnes and sixe Daughters ; and hee lived in this Parish 60 Yeeres. He was Deputie of this Ward 15 Yeeres, and was the first Master of the Company of Salters. She deceased the 2d Day of *April*, 1613, being of the Age of 75 Yeeres ; and hee deceased the 25th Day of *June*, being aged 83 Yeeres.

So rest they both here in the Bed of Death, in Hope of a Joyful Resurrection.

*Respice & prospice finem.*

This Stone opened upon the Stairs of a Vault, made by Captain *Nicholas Crispe*, Anno 1628, wherein lieth buried his Grandfather, Master *John Ireland*, Deputy of this Ward ; he was buried the 29th of *June*, 1614, and Mrs. *Elizabeth Ireland* his Wife, buried the 13th Day of *April*, 1613, and his Father, *Ellis Crispe*, Alderman, and died Sheriff. He was buried the 10th Day of *November*, 1625 ; and his Son *Nicholas Crispe*, who was buried the 23d Day of *January*, 1626.

*Nicholas*, } Children of Captain *Nic. Crispe*,  
*Elizabeth*, } buried Anno Dom. 1632.  
*John*, }

A fair Monument belonging to this Stone stood over it, with this Inscription :

Ere his Worth was fully known,  
London lost him, once her own.  
Let that Year ly buried here,  
In which London two did gain,  
Sheriffs good, and lost again,  
City, Church, Wife, Children, weep ;  
Reason good, though he but sleep.  
Ill can London not lament,  
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament.  
Pity, Death had him o'regrown,  
Ere his Worth was fully known.

## Late MONUMENTS.

PERSONS here also buried, and that have Monuments, or Stones, with Inscriptions, are these :

In a Vault under the Communion-Table, are interred *Tho. Ball*, of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, and Citizen of LONDON, 1679. And *Frances* his Wife, 1680.

In the same Vault, *Frances Williams*, only Child of the said *Thomas* and *Frances*, and Wife to *Benjamin Williams*. She died 1685.

*Sarah Coxon*, Wife of *John Coxon*, of the Parish of *St. Margaret Moses*, 1683.

A Hatchment for Sir *Nicholas Crisp*.

## BENEFACTORS.

THERE is a Table of their Benefactors on the North Side of the Communion-Table, set up by them in Gratitude, Anno 1684.

THE Lord *Trenchaunt*, of *St. Alban's*, Knt. who was supposed to be the new Builder of this Church, our best Benefactor, about the Year 1300.

Sir *John Chadworth*, or *Shadworth*, some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, who gave to this Church a Parsonage-House, Vestry, and a Church-Yard,



Yard, in the Year 1430, and was buried in a Vault in this Chancel.

Mr. *Coppinger*, whose Monument stood in this Place before the late Fire, 1666.

Mr. *Tho. Langham*, a good Benefactor to this Parish, in the Year 1575.

THE Account given in of the charitable Gifts of the Parochial-Visitation, 1693, mentioned, in general, divers Bequests and Legacies to the Church, Poor, and Publick Uses, viz. Lands of the yearly Value of 50 l. and divers other Legacies, of the yearly Value of 20 l. 12 s. 2 d. as appears by the Register-Books, wherein the Names of all the Benefactors, and the Lands and Sums given, are particularly mentioned.

THE Parsonage-House was burnt down, rebuilt, and leased out for 40 Years, at 5 l. per Ann. payable by the Executors of Mr. *Tho. Hatton*.

THIS Parish, after the Fire of LONDON, was annexed to that of St. *Margaret Moses*.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, and Sir *John Crisp*, who present alternately, Value, as united per Act of Parliament, 130 l. per Ann. St. *Mildred* rated in the King's Books 16 l. 6 s. 10 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Manzey*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Crayner*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ. The Gift Sermons are, one on the first *Sunday* after the 10th of *May*; one on the first *Sunday* after the 10th of *November*; the Ministers have 10 s. for each Sermon, the Gift of Alderman *Crisp*. One on the first *Sunday* after the 10th of *January*, and one on the first *Sunday* after the 12th of *April*, the Gift of Mr. *John Ireland*, who gave 13 s. 4 d. for two Sermons. Mr. *David Giddins* gave one to be preached on the second *Sunday* in *Advent*, and one on the second *Sunday* in *Lent*, 5 s. for each Sermon; to the Reader 2 s. to the Church-Wardens 2 s. 8 d. to the Sexton 8 d. Mr. *Brightwell* gave one on the fifth of *November*; to the Preacher 13 s. 4 d. to the Clerk 3 s. 4 d. to the Sexton 1 s. 4 d. Mr. *Langham* gave one on the first *Sunday* after the 10th of *August*; to the Preacher 10 s. One on the 17th of *November*, by Mr. *George Pook*, to the Preacher 10 s. to the Clerk 5 s.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-Wardens.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Bread-street*; Part of *Bread-street-bill*; Part of *Pissing-alley*; Part of *Basing-lane*; Part of *Red-lion-court*; Part of *Horn-alley*; Part of *Trinity-lane*; Part of *Huggin-lane*; Part of *King's-head-court*; St. *Mildred's Church-yard*; and Part of *Friday-street*.

NUMBER of Houses are 54.

OUT of this *Bread-street*, on the same East Side is *Basing-lane*, a Part whereof, as is afore-shewn, is of this Ward; but how it took its Name is uncertain. In the Time of *Richard II.* it was called the *Bakehouse*, perhaps from the King's *Bakehouse* being there, or from other Bakers of *Bread*, to serve the Market in *Bread-street*.

ON the South Side of this Lane is a great House, built of old Time upon arched Vaults of Stone, and with arched Gates, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*.

*Stow* says, in his Time this was a common Hostery, corruptly called *Gerard's-hall*, from a Giant said to have dwelled there.

IN the high roofed Hall of this House some Time stood a large Fir-Pole, which reached to the Roof thereof; and was said to be one of the Staves that *Gerard* the Giant used in the Wars to run withal. There stood also a Ladder of the same Length, which (as they said) served to ascend to the Top of the Staff; but *Stow* takes all this to be a Fable, as undoubtedly it was; nor does he believe that any one of the Name of *Gerard* lived there. "I read," says he, that *John Gisors*, Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1245, was Owner thereof, and that Sir *John Gisors*, Knt. Mayor of LONDON, and Constable of the Tower, 1311, and divers others of that Name and Family, since that Time, owned it. For I read that *William Gisors* was one of the Sheriffs 1329. More, that *John Gisors* had Issue, *Henry* and *John*, which *John* had Issue, *Thomas*. Which *Thomas* deceasing in the Year 1358, left unto his Son *Thomas* his Mesuage called *Gisor's-hall*, in the Parish of St. *Mildred* in *Bread-street*. *John Gisors* made a Feofment thereof 1386, &c. So that it appeareth, that this *Gisor's-hall*, of late Time (by Corruption) hath been called *Gerard's-hall*, for *Gisor's-hall*; as *Bosoms Inn* for *Blow-soms Inn*, *Bevis Marks* for *Buries Marks*, *Mark-lane* for *Mart-lane*, *Beliter-lane* for *Belsetters-lane*, *Gutter-lane* for *Guthurums-lane*, *Cry [or Cre] Church* for *Christ's Church*, St. *Mikel* in the *Quern*, for St. *Mikel* at *Corn*, and such others. Out of this *Gisor's-hall*, at the first Building thereof, were made divers arched Doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great Monster, or other than Men of common Stature to pass through. The Pole in the Hall might be used in old Time, as then the Custom was in every Parish, to be set up in the Street, in the Summer, as a May-Pole, before the principal Hall, or House, in the Parish, or Street; and to stand in the Hall before the Scrine, decked with Holly and Ivy, at the Feast of *Christmas*. The Ladder served for the decking of the May-Pole and Roof of the Hall. Thus much for *Gisor's-hall*, and for that Side of *Bread-street*, may suffice.

NOW on the West Side of *Bread-street*, amongst divers fair and large Houses for Merchants, and Inns for Passengers, was a Prison-House pertaining to the Sheriffs of LONDON, called the *Compter* in *Bread-street*. But in the Year 1555, the Prisoners were removed from thence to another new *Compter* in *Wood-street*, provided by the City's Purchase, and built for that Purpose. The Cause of which Remove was this; *Richard Husband*, Pastelar, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Bread-street*, being a willful and head-strong Man, dealt (for his own Advantage) hard with the Prisoners under his Charge; having also Servants, such as himself liked best for their bad Usage, and would not for any Complaint be reformed. Whereupon, in the Year 1550, Sir *Rowland Hill* being Mayor, by the Assent of a Court of Aldermen, he was sent to the Jail of *Newgate*, for the cruel handling of his Prisoners; and it was commanded to the Keeper, to set those Irons on his Legs which are called the *Widows Alms*. These he wore from *Thursday* till *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and, being, by a Court of Aldermen, released on the *Tuesday*, was bound in 100 Marks, to observe from



from thenceforth an Act made by the Common-Council, for the ordering of Prisoners in the *Compters*. All which, notwithstanding, he continued as afore, whereof myself, saith *Stow*, am partly a Witness. For being on a Jury, to enquire against a Sessions of Jail-Delivery, in the Year 1552, we found the Prisoners hardly dealt withal for their Achates and otherwise; as also that Thieves and Strumpets were there lodged for 4d. the Night, whereby they might be safe from Searches that were made abroad. For which Enormities, and others not needful to be recited, he was indicted at the Sessions; but did rub it out, and could not be reformed, till this Remove of the Prisoners: For the House in *Bread-street* was his own by Lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it; such Jailors, buying their Offices, will deal hardly with pitiful Prisoners.

An ABSTRACT of an Act of Common-Council, held September 19, in the 3d and 4th Years of Philip and Mary, for the removing of the Compter Prison out of *Bread-street* into Great Wood-street.

BY Reason of divers Hindrances, Injuries, Extremities, and Displeasures, done unto the Prisoners in *Bread-street-compter*, by the Keepers of the same; who hiring the House of the Goldsmiths Company, would not many Times suffer the Sheriffs of LONDON, who stand charged with the Prisoners, to use them so well as they had proposed; whereby the City hath been slandered, Law and good Orders broken, and poor Prisoners too much abused: Therefore was the Prison removed to a House belonging to the City, situate in *Great Wood-street*, where the Sheriff and his Officers were to keep their Courts, &c. as they had before used in *Bread-street*. At which Time it was also enacted, that the said Compter in *Wood-street* should never hereafter, for any Cause whatsoever, be let out to any other Use or Person, &c.

### The PARISH of St. JOHN EVANGELIST.

NOW in *Friday-street*, so called from Fishmongers dwelling there, and serving *Friday's Market*, on the East Side was a small Parish called *St. John Evangelist*.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the sole Cost of the Parishioners in the Year of our Lord 1626.

IN the same Year a Gallery was new built and beautified at the only Cost of *Thomas Goodyear*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, and there a Parishioner.

MONUMENTS in this Church were for,

*John Dogget*, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1509.

Sir *Christopher Askew*, Draper, Mayor, 1533.

*William de Avinger*, Farrier, was buried there, in the 34th of *Edward II*.

THIS Church being burnt down, in the Fire of LONDON, the Parish was, by Act of Parliament, annexed to that of *Alhallowes Bread-street*.

THE Vestry is General.

VOL. I.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-wardens.

Streets, &c.

PART of *Watling-street*.

NUMBER of Houses, 24 and an half.

THERE is a Parsonage-House belonging to *St. John Evangelist*, which is now leased out at a low Rent. Likewise the House adjoining and going over the Gateway of *Star-court* in *Bread-street*, belongs Part to the Rector, and Part to the Parish of *Alhallowes*, and the other Part to *Richard Winn*, Esq; but for want of a right Understanding it has been empty some Years.

### The PARISH of St. MARGARET MOSES.

LOWER down was the Parish Church of *St. Margaret Moses*, which stood on the East Side of *Friday-street*, over-against *Distaff-lane* End, and is called *St. Margaret Moses*, from one *Moses* or *Moyse* (as it seems) that was the Founder or new Builder thereof. It is likewise written, sometimes, *St. Margaret in Friday-street*. It is a Rectory, and subject to the Archdeacon.

THIS Church was repaired in the Year 1627, but being consumed in the Fire of LONDON, the Parish was annexed to *St. Mildred in Bread-street*.

MONUMENTS in this Church were for,

Sir *Richard Dobbles*, Skinner, Mayor, 1551.

Here was also buried Mr. *Buys* (or *Briss*) Skinner, one of the Masters of the Hospital. There attended all the Masters of the Hospital, with green Staves in their Hands; and all the Company in their Liveries, with twenty Clerks singing before. The Sermon was preached by Mr. *Juel*, afterwards Bishop of *Salisbury*: And therein he plainly affirmed there was no Purgatory. Thence the Company retired to his House to Dinner. This Burial was Anno 1559, January 30.

*William Dane*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1569.

Sir *John Allot*, Fishmonger, Mayor, 1591.

There was of elder Time buried; *Nicholas Stanes*, and *Nicholas Bray*; they founded Charities there.

*Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.*

Apoc. 14.

ON a Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel, was this Inscription:

To *William Dane* that sometime was  
An Ironmonger; where, each Degree  
He worthily (with Praise) did passe.  
By Wisdom, Truth, and Heed, was he

8 S

Advanced



Advanced an Alderman to be :  
Then Sheriffe ; that, he with Justice prest,  
And Coft, performed with the best ;  
In Almes franke, of Conscience cleare ;  
In grace with Prince, to People glad :  
His vertuous Wife, his faithfull Peere,  
*Margaret*, this Monument hath made :  
Meaning (through God) that as shee had  
With him (in House) long lived well ;  
Even so in Tombes Blisse to dwell.

Obierunt in Christo.

Ille Sabat. 5. Septemb. 1573. Ætatis 56.  
Hæc vero 18. Novemb. An. 1579.

ON the North Wall of the Chancel :

*April 5, An. Domini 1593.*

The Monument of the Right Honourable Sir *John Allot*, Knt. late Lord Maior of this City of LONDON, and Maior of the Staple of England, who deceased the 17th Day of September, Anno 1591, in the Time of his Maioralty. Ætatis sue 66.

ON a plated Stone under the Communion-Table :

Here lieth the Body of *Alice Daniel*, the Wife of *John Daniel*, Esq; and Mother of *Gerard Daniel*, Fishmonger ; which *Alice* deceased the 13th Day of October, Anno Domini 1481. On whose, &c.

*Ever doe well.*

ON a Monument on the South Side :

Here lieth the Bodies of *John Harper*, Citizen and Fishmonger, Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, and Alderman's Deputy of *Bread-street Ward*, LONDON. And *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *James Smith*, of *Great Limber*, in the County of *Lincolne*, Gentleman ; by whom he had Issue five Children, but at the Time of their Death left onely a Sonne *John*, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *John Whitcombe* of LONDON. He died the 27th of November, 1632, in the 79th Year of his Age : And shee departed this Life the 30th Day of October, 1630, being 72 Yeeres old.

Credimus quod Redemptor noster vivit, & Novissimo die videbimus Deum salvatorem nostrum.

To this Parish of *St. Margaret Moses* belong these Legacies :

18 s. per Ann. the Gift of *Joan Bush*.  
16 s. per Ann. the Gift of *John Spot*.

THIS Parish had never any Parsonage-House, or other House, or Glebe.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-wardens.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Common-Council-  
Men.

2 Inquests.  
2 Constables.  
2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Friday-street* ; Part of *Pissing-alley* ; Part of *Great Distaff-lane*, and Part of *Little Distaff-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 46.

THE Church of *St. Margaret Moses* came out as far as where the Channel now runs ; for in the Year 1717, a Man riding along, his Horse slipped into a Hole near the Channel, the Crown of a Vault being broke, in which were two Coffins, with Tops ridged like the Roof a House, both being found, and the Vault very dry, they were supposed, by their Situation, to be the Coffins of *Sir John Allot*, before-mentioned, who was Lord Mayor, and died in his Mayoralty Anno 1591, and of his Lady.

ON the West Side of *Friday-street* is *Maiden-lane*, so named from such a Sign ; or *Distaff-lane*, for *Distar-lane*, as *Stow* says he read it in a Record of a Brewhouse, called the *Lamb* in *Distar-lane*, the 16th of *Henry VI*.

IN this *Distar-lane*, on the North Side there-  
of, is *Cordwainers*, or *Shoemakers Hall* ; it is  
built of Brick, having several handsome Rooms  
in it. The Hall is adorned with the Pictures  
of *King William* and *Queen Mary*, given by one  
of the Members.

OF these *Cordwainers* *Stow* has read, that since the 5th of *Richard II*. (when he took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*) by her Example the English People had used piked Shoes, tied to their Knees with filken Laces, or Chains of Silver and gilt. Wherefore, in the 4th of *Edward IV*. it was ordained and proclaimed, that Beaks of Shoon and Boots, should not pass the Length of two Inches, upon Pain of Cursing by the Clergy, and by Parliament to pay 20 s. for every Pair. And every Cordwainer that shod any Man or Woman on the Sunday, to pay 30 s.

ON the South Side of this *Distar-lane* is also another Lane, called *Distar*, or *Distaff-lane*, which runs down to *Knightriders*, or *Old Fish-street*.

Now for the present State of this Ward :

THE principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Watling-street*, *Bread-street*, *Friday-street*, *Distaff-lane*, *Basing-lane*, with the East Side of the *Old-change*, from the Corner of *St. Austin's Gate* to *Old Fish-street* ; and the North Side of *Old Fish-street* and *Trinity-lane*, with Part of the South Side of *Cheapside*, betwixt *Friday-street* and *St. Mary le Bow Church*.

*Watbeling-street* is a great Thorough-fare, and has good Buildings in it, which are very well inhabited by great Dealers, chiefly by Wholesale. This Street begins two or three Houses beyond *St. Austin's Church* on the West, and runs Eastward through the Heart of this and Cordwainer Ward, almost to *St. Anthonine's Church*, where *Budge-row* begins, and runs into *Canon-street*, in *Walbrook Ward*. In the Part of this Street belonging to this Ward, are these Places, beginning by *St. Austin's Church*, viz. *St. John Evangelist Church-Yard*, seated in the East Side Corner of *Friday-street*, the Church not being rebuilt, but the Parish united to *St. Albhallows Bread-street* ; and the Ground on which this Church stood, being inclosed, serves as a Burying Place for the Inhabitants, and has a handsome Pair of Iron Gates before it.

*Bread-street* is a good open Street, well built, and inhabited by great Dealers, both by Wholesale and Retail, Hop-Merchants, Grocers, and others. It begins at *Cheapside*, and runs Southwards to *Old Fish-street*, next to *Trinity-lane*, crossing *Watbeling-street*. The Courts in this Street, beginning next *Cheapside*, are *Black-spread-eagle-court*, but small, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has a very good House at the Upper End. *Planners-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary.

*Star-*



*Star-court*, very large, with an open Passage for a Cart, is well built and inhabited.

St. *Albhalows Bread-street* Church, large, and well built of Free-Stone, the Front being in this Street, but the Side in *Watheling-street*.

It was consumed in the great Fire, but rebuilt; and the Parish of St. *John Evangelist*, not built, is united to it.

*Three Cups Inn*, large, well built, and of a great Trade for Country Waggon and Carriers.

*White-cock-court*, a handsome square Place, well built, and inhabited by Wholesale Dealers.

St. *Mildred Bread-street* Church, destroyed by the general Conflagration, but now rebuilt of Free-Stone, with a Spire Steeple covered with Lead, very comely. To which Church is united that of St. *Margaret Moses*, not rebuilt. It is seated on the East Side of *Bread-street*.

*Basing-lane*, a handsome open Street, with good Buildings; of this Lane, about half is in this Ward; the East Part, towards *Bow-lane*, being in Cordwainers Ward.

In this Lane is *Gerard's Hall*, now made use of for an Inn.

*Red-lion-court* has a Passage into *Watheling-street*, already taken Notice of; and near the aforesaid Inn is *Horn-alley*, which is but small and ordinary.

*Friday-street* comes out of *Cheapside*, and runs South into *Old Fish-street*, and in its Passage crosses *Watheling-street*: This Street is well built, and inhabited chiefly by Haberdashers, and other Wholesale Dealers. In this Street are these Places, *White-horse-inn*, large, and of a good Resort. *Bell-inn*, of good Resort and Trade. *Blue-boar-court*, an open Place, also inhabited by Wholesale Dealers. *Angel-court*, but ordinary, with an open Passage for Carts. *Saracen's-head-inn*, large, and of a great Resort and Trade.

St. *Margaret Moses* Church was seated on the East Side of this Street, towards *Old Fish-street*, burnt in the Fire of LONDON, not rebuilt, but the Parish united to St. *Mildred Bread-street*; and the Place where this Church stood, is inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants.

*Great Distaff*, or *Distar-lane*, comes out of the *Old-change*, and runs up to *Bread-street*, against *Basing-lane*, crossing *Friday-street* on the South Side.

PLACES of Name in this Lane; *Back's-head-court*, a small Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. Cordwainers, or Shoemakers Hall, a handsome Building, seated opposite to *Little Distaff-lane*, of no great Account, and runs in to *Old-Fish-street*. And in this Lane is *Dolphin-court*, as also *Suger-loaf-court*, both small and ordinary.

*Old-Fish-street* has the North Side in this Ward; the other Side in *Queen-hithe* Ward.

*Trinity-lane* has also the North Part in this Ward, the other in *Queen-hithe* Ward.

THE *Old-change* has but a small Part in this Ward, viz. the East Side from *Watheling-street* Corner to *Old Fish-street*; the other Part in the Ward of *Faringdon Within*, and *Castle-Baynard*.

*Cheapside* has been described in the other Wards; the Part in this Ward, as also in that of Cordwainers, begin on the South Side, something Eastward of *Friday-street*, and runs almost to St. *Mary le Bow* Church, so that there is nothing of Courts to be here taken Notice of.

THIS Ward and Cordwainers join together in supporting two Charity Schools; the one for 50 Boys, and the other for 30 Girls, who are taught, clothed, and put out Apprentices, or to Service, when fit for it. The Charge of this is defrayed by Subscribers, and Collections made at the Churches of St. *Mary le Bow*, *Albhalows* in *Bread-street*, St. *Anthoine's*, St. *Mildred Bread-street*, and St. *Mary Aldermay*. These Schools are under the Government and Direction of 24 Gentlemen, who are most of them Inhabitants of this Ward, and are liberal Contributors themselves. The Schools are in *Well-court*, in *Queen-street*.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, a Beadle and 30 Watchmen.

THE Jury returned by the Inquest for the Ward, are to serve in the several Courts at *Guildhall*, in the Month of *April*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputy, 12 Common-Council Men, 10 Constables, eight Scavengers, 13 Wardmote Inquest Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 37*l.* and in the *Exchequer*, at 38*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

THE Alderman is Sir Robert Baylis, Knt.





## C H A P. X.

## Q U E E N - H I T H E W A R D.

**N**EXT to *Bread-street* Ward, on the South Side thereof, is *Queen-hithe* Ward, so called from a Water-Gate, or Harbour for Boats, Lighters and Barges; and was, of old Time, for Ships, when the Timber Bridge of LONDON used to be drawn up, for their Passage to the said *Hithe*; as to a principal Strand for landing and unlading against the Middle and Heart of the City. This Ward begins in the East in *Knightriders-street* on the South Side thereof, where the East End of the Parish-Church, called the *Holy Trinity*, stood, and runs West on the South Side, to a Lane called *Lambart-hill*, which is the Length of the Ward in *Knightriders-street*. Out of which Street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames-street*, and are of this Ward. The first is *Trinity-lane*, which runs down by the West End of *Trinity Church*. Then is *Spuren-lane*, or *Spooner's-lane*, now called *Huggen-lane*. Then *Bread-street-hill*. Then *St. Mary Mountbaut*. Out of which Lane, on the East Side thereof, is another Lane, turning East through *St. Nicholas Olave's Church-Yard* to *Bread-street-hill*. This Lane is called *Finimore-lane*, or *Five-foot-lane*, because it is but five Feet in Breadth at the West End. In the Middle of this Lane runs down another Lane, broader, South to *Thames-street*.

*Stow* believes this Lane was antiently called *Desborne-lane*; for he had read, he says, of such a Lane in the Parish of *St. Mary Somerset*, in the 22d of *Edward III*.

LAST of all is *Lambart-hill*, so called from one *Lambart*, an Owner thereof; and this is the farthest West Part of this Ward.

## The P A R I S H of

## The HOLY TRINITY.

**T**HIS Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and called *Trinity the Less*, or in *Knightriders*, is situate on the South Side of the said Street, in the Eastern Part thereof. It is subject to the Archdeacon, and a Rectory.

It was a small Church, and very old, and in Danger of falling down, inasmuch, that in the Year 1606, they were constrained to pull it down to the Ground, and from thence with what Speed they could, with much Care and Cost, to rebuild it; which in the Years 1607 and 1608, was finished, with Contributions, partly of the Parishioners, and partly of other Benefactors in and about the City.

It was, of Old, in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overy's*, in *Southwark*, 'till the general Suppression in *Henry's VIII's* Time. After which, by Grant, or by way of Exchange, as may be supposed, it came from the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, in which it hath continued ever since.

To the pious Work of Rebuilding this Church, the Worshipful Companies of Merchant-

Tailors and Vintners, were very bounteous Benefactors.

As also these Aldermen, Sir *Thomas Cambel*; Sir *John Swinnerton*, Sir *John Gore*, Sir *William Craven*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, who had their Names and Arms standing in a fair Window at the Upper End of the Chancel.

THIS Church was also repaired and beautified at the Cost and Charge of the Parish, in the Year of our Lord 1629.

THIS Church consumed in the great Devastation by Fire, is indeed rebuilt, but is become a Church for *Lutherans* to serve God in, by the Procurement chiefly of *Theodore Jacobson*, and the Parish united to *Queen-hithe*.

THERE have been no Legacies, or charitable Gifts belonging to this Parish, as the Church-Wardens, 1693, knew of, given or left, either for Sermons or Reparations.

BUT 15 s. per Ann. for the Poor, payable to this *Trinity* Parish; to which a Stop was put about 20 Years ago, or more, 'till a Difference depending was decided.

THERE is a Piece of Glebe built, and leased out for 20 Years reserved Rent, 3 l. But Anno 1636, the Glebe was 10 l. per Ann. and a Parsonage-House 8 l. per Ann.

## I N T E R M E N T S.

*John Brian*, Alderman, in the Reign of *Henry V.* was a great Benefactor. *John Chamber* had a Chantry there. *Thomas Risby*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife, buried within the Chantry. *John Mirfin*, Auditor of the *Exchequer*, 1471. Sir *Richard Fowlar*, of *Rickes* in *Oxfordshire*, 1528. *George Cope*, second Son to Sir *John Cope*, of *Copes-Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*.

THE Vestry of this *Trinity* Parish is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-Wardens, and Collectors for the Poor.	1 Inquest.
4 Overseers for the Poor.	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Huggen-lane*; Part of *Great Trinity-lane*; Part of *Durham-court*; Part of *Little Trinity-lane*; Part of *Bow-lane*; Part of *St. Thomas Apostle*; Part of *Thames-street*; *Sweede's-court*; *Jack-alley*, and *Half-moon-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 78.

THE converting of the *Trinity* Church into a Church for Protestant Foreigners, called *Lutherans*, is founded upon the King's Letters Patents, dated the 13th of September, 24 Car. II. to *Theodore Jacobson*, and five other Gentlemen more, named in the Patent, and to their Heirs and Assigns, by the Consent and Approbation of the



the then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishop of *LONDON*, and Lord Mayor, free Liberty granted them to cause a Temple to be erected on Ruins where the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, before the Fire of *LONDON*, stood. Which Ground they had purchased of the City of *LONDON*, for the free Exercise of the *Augustine Confession* in the *German Tongue*; with divers other Powers and Authorities mentioned in the said Letters Patents. And according to those Powers granted to the Patentees, they made several Orders, or Laws, for the better regulating of themselves, and for the Good of the said Congregation.

*Theodore Jacobson*, being antient, by Indenture dated the 27th *January*, 1702-3, by Advice of able Counsel, conveyed all the said Rights and Powers, unto 14 Persons more, of known Honesty and Ability, and of the same Congregation, and their Heirs; upon the Trust, and to the Intents and Purposes in the Letters Patents mentioned. These, for the Good of the Church, as they pretended, altered some of the former Laws and Orders, and made others in their Room: Whereat the Minister, and four or five more of the Congregation, were displeased; and they caused a Meeting to be held at the said Temple, the 5th of *May*, 1703. And there, without Authority from the Trustees, but rather in Opposition to them, elected 12 Persons, under the Denomination of Deacons; and with these pretended Deacons, the said Minister thwarted the intended good Designs of the Trustees. Upon this, they of this Church entered into a Suit of *Chancery*.

### The PARISH of

### St. NICHOLAS COLD-ABBEY.

St. Nicholas  
Cold-Abbey.

**SITUATE** on the South Side of *Old Fish-street*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Cold-Abbey*.

THE Saint to whom this Church is dedicated was born at *Patara*, a City of *Lycia*. His Study in Piety was such, that when others were at their Sport, he was always at Church, hearing Sermons, and repeating them. He was at first a private and honest Householder.

THE Bishop of *Myra*, or *Myra*, in *Lycia*, being dead, the other Bishops and Priests agreed among themselves, that whosoever should the next Day first enter into the Church, should be created Bishop. When, therefore, *Nicholas* came first into it, to make his Prayers, with every one's Gratulation and Acclamation, he was saluted Bishop: And altho' he took upon him this Office unwillingly, in that he was a Citizen and a Layman (as at this Day they call him) yet he obeyed this lawful Call, and honestly and diligently he performed his Duty. He lived temperately and soberly, and used great Liberality to the Poor.

THERE is a notable Story reported of him; how by his Liberality he preserved three Sisters from being prostituted; but it is too long to insert here, as are many other his pious Deeds and Miracles.

*St. Nicholas* at last falling sick, religiously ended his Life, 8 *Id. Decemb. Anno Christi* 343; and was buried at *Myra*; from whence his Body was afterwards translated to *Bari*, in *Apulia*, wherein is a stately Temple dedicated to him, where his Reliques remain.

It is said, that he assisted at the general Council of *Nice*, where he strongly opposed *Arius*.

It seems, that in former Times many foolish and superstitious Ceremonies were usually observed upon the Feast of *St. Nicholas*, as also of *St. Katharine*, *St. Clement*, &c. which being distastful by King *Henry VIII.* were by him, with Advice of his Council, required to be no more used in his Realm, as by his Proclamation of *July 22*, in the 33d of his Reign, appears.

*Stow* says, the Word *Cold-abbey* (which was added to distinguish this from other Churches of *St. Nicholas*) is corruptly so called, being more properly *Cold-bay* (as a Place exposed to the Weather) as *Cold-harbour*, &c.

THIS Church was an antient Foundation; for *Stow* says, the Steeple and South Isle (which were not so old as the rest of the Church) were new built in the 1st of *Richard II. viz. Anno* 1377, and the Church was then old; of which one ——— *Buckland*, Esq; (as appeared by his Arms in several Places) was the Builder of the Steeple, and Repairer of the Residue. *Thomas Fer*, Fishmonger, gave a large Cemetery. *Anno* 1397, the Church was repaired at the Charge of *Thomas Barnard*, and others; and again, at the Charge of the Parish, *Anno* 1626, 1628, and 1630; but being consumed by the terrible Flame, *Anno* 1666, was re-edified 1677.

THE Walls are well built with Stone, the Steeple is a Tower, and a Frustum of a Pyramid covered with Lead; and a Balcony at the Upper End; the Roof within is flat; the Floor paved with Stone, where that of the Chancel is one Step higher than the rest. There are three Isles, and the Structure is of the *Corinthian Order*.

It is adorned in its Roof with Pannels of Crocket-Work, the Walls with Pilasters of the said Order; the Pews and Pulpit are Oak, and it is wainscotted therewith seven Feet high. At the West End there is a handsome Gallery and Partition, adorned with Pilasters, Entablament; and three arched Apertures right against the said Isles, enriched with Fruit, Leaves, &c. of the same Species of Timber; as is also the Altar-Piece, which is adorned with two Columns, and their Entablament of the *Corinthian Order*. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* under a *Glory*; and three Cherubims between the *Lord's Prayer* and the *Creed*, done in Gold Letters on Black; and here are Enrichments of Shields, Cherubims; Fruits, Leaves, and Palm-Branches. Above the Cornice are the King's-Arms under a Pediment, between Vases or Lamps, all well carved. The Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is Black and White Marble, inclosed with Rail and Baluster.

THE Dimensions are, Length within 63 Feet, Breadth 43, Altitude 36 Feet; and that of the Steeple about 135 Feet, wherein is only one Bell.

### INTERMENTS.

Buried in this Church, *John Calfe* and *William Cogeshall*, 1426.

*Walter Turke*, Fishmonger, Mayor, 1349. His Epitaph will follow.

*Richard Eastone*, Fishmonger, 1330.

*Nicholas Wolberge*, Fishmonger, 1407.

*Thomas Padington*, Fishmonger, 1485.

*Robert Hary*, Fishmonger, and others:

*John Suring*, 1490.

*Agnes Gyffard*, Widow; by her last Will, 1425, gave to the Rector and Church-Wardens of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*, *LONDON*, one yearly



yearly Rent of 8 s. to be taken of a Shop, with the Houses built over it, in the said Parish; for ever, *ad teneandum diem Anniversarii sui*, &c.

*Roger Darlington*, Fishmonger, 1557.

*Rich. Laffy*, Parson, under a fair Tomb on the North Side of the Choir, 1491.

*Richard Bradbrudge*, 1497.

*William Clarke*, 1501.

*James Picman*, 1507.

*Richard Farnesford*, 1525.

*Thomas Nicolas*, Fishmonger, 1527.

*William Barde*, Fishmonger, 1528.

ON a fair plated Stone, in the East End of the Chancel, was this Inscription :

The 14th Day of May, *An. Dom.* 1601.

*Leonard Smith*, Fishmonger,  
ended his Dayes,  
He feared the Lord,  
and walkt in his Wayes :  
His Body here  
in Earth does rest,  
His Soul with Christ  
in Heaven is blest.

ON a fair plated Stone, by the Communion-Table :

Here lye buried the Bodies of *Dorothy Halye*, late Wife of *Robert Halye*, of *Ipswich*, in the County of *Suffolke*, Merchant. And of *William Wymer*, Son of *William Wymer*, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of the said *Robert* and *Dorothy*. Which *William*, the Son, deceased the 19th Day of *August* ; and the said *Dorothy* the 20th Day of *September* next following, *An. Dom.* 1601.

ON another Stone under the Communion-Table :

Hic jacet Magister Will. Sandhill, Canonicus Eccle. — magni LONDON. Et hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 26 die Mens. Augusti, *An. Dom.* 1455. Cujus animæ, &c.

ON a plated Stone in the Middle Isle :

Hic jacet in cossa,  
putredo mortis & ossa,  
Cum mulieris quie  
in cœlis vivit amœne,  
Ut puto per vitam  
morum signis redimitam,  
Anno Milleno  
qt. i. C. X. quæ feno  
Bisque die deno  
cum perit en Elena,  
Cum quarto pleno,  
requiem tenet hic in ceno,  
Quo cujus Jane  
confernis corpus inane.

ADD these antient Epitaphs and Inscriptions, which have formerly been taken by a diligent Herald, from the Monuments in this Church of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*, together with the Dates and Coats of Arms ingraven :

*Walter Turk*, some Time Maior, deceased 1352.

Hic jacet humatus *Walterus Turk*, vocitatus, Audax, formosus, pulcher, Civis animosus, Pauperibus fomes, Piscenarius, Vice-comes, Post Aldermannus, quem multus prefuit annus, Maior — — — — tarum fuit Londoniarum. Anno milleno triceno tempore pleno Exiit omnimodo, quinquagesimoq; secundo Octobris requiem tricesimoq; diem.

On the Dexter Side is the Coat ; *Gules*, a Chevron ; Or, between three Libbarts Heads, erased, of the same. On a Chief, Or, a Griffin passant, Azure.

Hic jacet *Willielm. Goggeshale*, nuper Civis & Piscenarius LONDON. ac *Elizabetha* Uxor ejus, & Liberi eorum. Qui quidem *Willielm.* ob. 7 Feb. 1426.

The Coat of Arms being on the Dexter Side, was a Saltier between four Ermin.

*Thomas Paddington*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, ob. *An. Dom.* 1485. *An.* 3tio Ric. III. His Coat here ingraven was a Fesse cottised between three Talbots.

Orate pro animabus *Richardi Hunsher*, Civis & Piscenarii ; ac etiam *Matilde* nuper Consortis ejus. Qui quidem *Richardus* ob. ultimo Aprilis, *An. Dom.* 1500. Et eadem *Matilda* migravit ad Deum 14 Maii, 1493.

No Arms.

Here ben buried the Bodies of *John Orenge*, Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *John* deceased one Thousand — — — Hundred — — — And *Agnes* his Wife, deceased the 3d of Jan. 1504.

There stood also their Coats of Arms ; *Baron and Femme*, *Baron* bears quarterly, 1. Three Nags in pale, galloping. 2. Three Ducks, or Mallards, as it seems. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st.

Pray for the Soul of *William Clark*, Citizen and Fishmonger, and Gager of LONDON ; and *Jane* and *Christian* his Wives. Which *William* ob. June 23, 1505.

The Coat a Chevron.

Upon another Grave Stone, a Chevron between three Cranes.

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Nicolls*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, and of *Christian* his Wife. Which *Thomas* deceased 27 Dec. 1527.

His Coat was a Bend, cottised, charged with three Spread Eagles, between six Crosses Croislets fitché.

Pray for the Soul of *Roger Hunning*, some Time Purveyer of Sea Fish for our Sovereign Lord King *Henry VIII.* And *Margaret*, his Wife. He dyed the 3d of May, *Anno Dom.* 1541.

The Coats here was *Baron and Femme*. 1. Parted per Pale and Fesse, a Lion Rampant counter-changed. 2. Quarterly, a Fesse with two Flowers de Lis, between four Flowers de Lis. Second Quarter, a Chevron charged with a Flower de Lis between three Martlets. The 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st.

DIVERS Coats of Arms in this Church ; among the rest, *Rich. Buckland*, Armig. and his Wife, Daughter of *Beaupere*. *Staughton's* Coat, &c.

Late



## Late M O N U M E N T S.

Lately, since the Fire, was buried in the Chancel, *Frances Loringe*, late Wife of *Charles Loringe*, of *St. Nicholas Olave's*, 1699.

E. P. 1704.

UPON a Grave Stone in the Chancel, before the Altar :

Reverendi Domini Thomæ Meriton, Corpus hic reponitur ; In Vita & Morte Pietatis Exemplum præbuit. Decessit 14 die Februarii, An. Dom. 1704. Ætat. 72.

UPON other Grave-Stones there, Inscriptions for *Elizab. Aston*, late Wife of *Rob. Aston*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, Feb. the 14th, 1708-9, aged 43. And for *Elizab. Ayliffe*, late Wife of *Joseph Ayliffe*, Citizen and Soapmaker of LONDON, Jan. the 18th, 1714-15, aged 27.

*William Low*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, departed May the 19th, 1715, aged 49. As also three Sons and three Daughters of the said *Low*.

## C H A R I T I E S.

GIFTS and Charities belonging to this Parish, are these :

Two Houses burnt down, situate in this Parish, rebuilt upon a Ground-Rent of 31 l. per Ann. Out of which there is a Quit-Rent of 2 l. 12 s. 8 d. per Ann. payable to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*; and the rest of the Profits are given for Ornaments and Repairs of the Church.

THE Houses mentioned before, were given to the Church above 300 Years ago : The Writings burnt or lost, but Registers and Memorials kept of them.

SOME Land there is in *Suffolk*, charged by Mr. *Hafelfoot*, Citizen and Fishmonger, with the Payment of 20 l. per Ann. for a Weekly Lecture on *Thursday*, and for Bread to be then distributed to the Poor.

IN the Parochial-Visitation, 1636, the Parsonage-House was presented at 23 l. per Ann.

THE Living of the united Parishes of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey* and *St. Nicholas Olave's*, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for the Time being, and in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who present alternately, and the Value per Act of Parliament 130 l. per Ann. *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey* is rated in the King's Books at 7 l. 19 s. 7 d.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Joseph Roper*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Tho. Worlick*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 o'Clock ; one Bell. Here is a Lecture-Sermon every *Thursday*, and Dr. *Roper* preaches the said Sermon.

THE Vestry of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey* is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-wardens.  
2 Overseers and Col-  
lectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

1 Common-Council-  
Man.  
2 Inquests.  
2 Constables.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Old Fish-street*, Part of *Phoenix-court*, Part of *Old Change*, Part of *Little Disaff-lane*, Part of *Sugar-Loaf-court*, Part of *Dolphin-court*, *Star-alley*, and *Moor's-yard*.

NUMBER of Houses, with the Parsonage-House, 57.

ON the North Side of this Church, in the Wall thereof, was built a convenient Cistern of Stone and Lead, for the Receipt of *Thames Water*, conveyed in Pipes of Lead to that Place, for the Ease and Commodity of the Fishmongers, and other Inhabitants, in and about *Old Fish-street*.

*Barnard Randolph*, Common Serjeant of the City of LONDON, did in his Life-time deliver to the Company of Fishmongers, the Sum of 900 l. to be employed towards the conducting of the said *Thames Water*, and Cisterning the same, &c. And in the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and *St. Nicholas Cold-Abbey*, near unto *Fish-street*, 700 l. and another 200 l. to charitable Deeds. He deceased 1583, and shortly after, this Conduit, with the other, was made and finished.

IN *Trinity-lane*, on the West Side thereof, is Painter-Stainers Hall ; of which more hereafter.

LOWER down in *Trinity-lane*, on the East Side thereof, was some Time a great Messuage, pertaining unto *John Earl of Cornwall*, in the 14th of *Edward III*.

ON *Bread-street-hill*, down to the *Thames*, on both Sides, are divers Houses inhabited by Fishmongers, Cheesemongers, and Merchants of divers Trade.

## The P A R I S H of St. NICHOLAS OLAVE.

ON the West Side whereof was the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas Olave*, a convenient Church.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord God 1623.

THE Cost of it 24 l.

SINCE that in the Year 1628, the South Isle, that was like a Cottage before, only tiled, was ceiled, and that decently and gracefully finished. Which, with some Cost bestowed on the Steeple, did arise to the Sum of 22 l. And this at the sole Cost of the Parish.

THIS Church, demolished by the great Fire, remains unbuilt, and the Parish united to *St. Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

## M O N U M E N T S.

THIS Church had the Monuments of *William Newport*, Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1375.

*Richard Wells*, Parson, 1391.

*Richard Sturges*, Fishmonger, 1470.

*Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, 1537, who gave his Messuage, (with the Appurtenances) wherein he dwelt, with fourteen Tenements in the said Parish of *St. Nicholas*, to be had after the Decease of *Agnes* his Wife, to the Ironmongers, and they to give Stipends, appointed to Almsmen, in five Houses, by them built in the Church-yard of that Parish; but now they are converted into four more to poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, &c.

*Blitheman*;



*Blitheman*, an excellent Organist of the Queen's Chapel, lieth buried there, with an Epitaph, 1591, &c.

ON an antient Tomb in the South Wall of the Choir :

Hic jacet Richardus Sturges, Civis & Piscenarius London. & Katharina uxor ejus. Qui quidem Rich. Obiit 3 die mensis Julii, Anno Dom. 1470. Et prædicta Katharina obiit, &c.

ON a fair plated Stone under the Communion-Table :

Hic jacet Dominus Henricus Welleus, quondam Rector. istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit 4 die Maii, Anno Dom. 1391. Cujus animæ, &c.

AN Engraven Plate in the North Wall of the Chancel :

Here *Blitheman* lies, a worthy Weight,  
who feared God above ;  
A friend to all, a Foe to none,  
whom Rich and Poor did love  
Of Princes Chapel, Gentleman,  
unto his dying Day ;  
Whom all took great Delight to heare  
him on the Organs play.  
Whose passing Skill in Musick's Art,  
a Scholar left behinde ;  
*John Bull* (by Name) his Master's Veine  
expressing in each Kinde.  
But nothing here continues long,  
nor resting Place can have ;  
His Soule departed hence to Heaven,  
his Body here in Grave.

He died on *Whitsunday*, Anno Dom. 1591.

ON a small Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel :

Here before this Place, lieth buried the Bodie of *John Widnell*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, some Time Master of that Company, and Deputy of this Ward. Who deceased the 15th Day of February, 1601, being of the Age of 70.

ON an antient Tomb in the North Isle of the Body of the Church :

Here lie the Bodies of *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, and some Time Alderman of this City of LONDON; and *Agnes* his Wife. Which *Thomas* deceased the 29th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1555. And the said *Agnes* deceased the 26th Day of October, Anno Dom. 1562.

THIS Monument being on the North Wall, was revived and beautified with the Church, with this Inscription hanging by it :

This Monument of *Thomas Lewin*, and *Agnes* his Wife, was newly revived and beautified at the Charge of the Worshiþful Company of the Ironmongers (whereof he was free) the 29th of May, Anno Dom. 1623.

No Gifts belonging to this Parish, either for occasional Sermons, or Reparations.

THE Parsonage-House was burnt down, but built by *Will. Strong*, who had a Lease of it for forty Years, at 20 s. per Ann. from 1676.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-wardens.  
2 Overseers and Collectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

1 Common-Council-Man.  
1 Inquest.  
1 Constable.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

. PART of *Old-fish-street* ; Part of *Bread-street-hill* ; Part of *Star-court* ; Part of *Huggin-lane* ; *Villar's-court* ; Part of *Five-foot-lane*, and *St. Nicholas Olave Church-yard*.

NUMBER of Houses, with the Parsonage-House, 51.

THE next is *Old-fish-street-hill*, a Lane so called, which also runs down to *Thames-street*. In this Lane, on the East Side, is one End of *Finimore*, or *Five-foot-lane*.

ON the West Side of this *Old-fish-street-hill*, was the Bishop of *Hereford's* Inn, or Lodging ; an antient House, and large Rooms, built of Stone and Timber, which some Time belonged to the *Mounthauts* in *Norfolk*. *Radulphus de Maydenstone*, Bishop of *Hereford*, about 1234, bought it of the *Mounthauts*, and gave it to the Bishops of *Hereford*, his Successors. *Charles*, both Bishop of *Hereford*, and Chancellor of the *Marches*, about the Year 1517, repaired it. Since which Time, the same is divided into many small Tenements : The Hall, and principal Rooms, were an house belonging to a Sugar-Baker.

## The PARISH of St. MARY MOUNTHAUT.

NEXT adjoining was the Parish-Church of *St. Mary de Monte alto*, or *Mounthaut*. This was a very small Church, and, at first, built to be a Chapel for the said House of the *Mounthauts*, and for Tenements thereunto belonging.

THIS Church was in part new built, and very much enlarged and beautified, in the Year of our Lord 1609.

BENEFACTORS towards this Building.

• *Robert Bennet*, Bishop of *Hereford*.  
Sir *William Craven*.  
Sir *Thomas Middleton*. And,  
Dr. *Erwold*.

IN the Year 1610, this Church was wholly glazed, at the Cost and Charges of *Tho. Tyler*, *Haberdasher*, and *Rich. Tichburne*, Skinner.

IN the South Isle of this Church hung a very good Picture of King *James I.* with the Figures of *Peace* and *Plenty*, on each Side of him. *Peace* with her Olive-Branch, and *Plenty* with her Sheaf, in their Hands ; being the Gift of *Robert Plunker*, then Church-warden.

THIS Church being consumed in the Fire of LONDON 1666, the Parish was annexed, by Act of Parliament, to that of *St. Mary Somerset*.

MONUMENTS in this Church were, of *John Glocester*, Alderman 1345, who gave *Salt-wharf*, for two Chantries there.

*John*



*John Skip*, Bishop of *Hereford*, 1539, sat 12 Years; died at LONDON in Time of Parliament, and was buried in this Church.

THIS Parish, together with several other Parishes, hath a Gift of 8 s. per Annum left by *Randolph Bernard*, and paid by the Ironmongers.

A Legacy by *Rob. Warner*, 1688, a late Inhabitant of the Parish, of 40 s. per Annum for the Poor.

THERE was a Parsonage before the Fire, rebuilt 1677, and let out for Forty Years at 10 s. a Year, to *Rob. Warner*.

No other Houses, or Glebe, but 10 s. a Year in the Middle-row in *Fish-street*, sold to the City; and little Account given of it.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,      The WARD-OFFICERS are,

2 Church-wardens.	2 Inquests.
	1 Constable.
	1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Lambart* [or *Lambeth*] Hill, Labour in-vain-court, Labour-in-vain-yard; Part of *Old-fish-street-hill*, *Dove-court*; Part of *Star-court*, *Star-alley*; and Part of *Five-foot-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 48.

THERE was some Time a fair House in the said Parish of *St. Mary Mounthaut*, belonging to *Robert Belkenape*, one of the King's Justices; but the said *Belkenape* being banished this Realm, King *Richard II.* in the 12th of his Reign, gave it to *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

ON the East Side of this *Old-fish-street-hill*, is a great House, which some Time was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of Fishmongers, at such Time as they had six Hall-motes or Meeting-places; namely, two in *Bridge-street*, or *New-fish-street*; two in *Old-fish-street*; whereof this was one; and two in *Stock-fish-monger-row*, or *Thames-street*; as appears by a Record the 22d of *Richard II.*

NEXT Westward is another Lane, called *Lambart-Hill*, the East Side whereof is wholly of this Ward, and but half the West Side; to wit, from the North end of the *Blacksmiths-Hall*.

## The PARISH of St. MICHAEL QUEEN- HITHE.

THEN in *Thames-street*, of this Ward, and on the North Side, over-against *Queen-hithe*, is the Parish of *St. Michael*; for an Account of the Saint, to whom this Church is dedicated, See Book II, Chap. VII.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified, great Cost bestowed on the Roof, the East and West Windows new built and glazed, with other Repairs about it, at the Cost and Charge of the Parish, in the Year of our Lord 1615; but being burnt down in the great Fire, was built again, and *Trinity* Parish laid to it. The Communion-Table was given by Mr. *John Oliver*, 1682. Two Damask Table-Cloths, a long Time since given; the Donors unknown.

N<sup>o</sup> 48. VOL. I.

THE Roof of the Structure is square and flat, covered with Tile; the Walls, Stone, with which also the Church is paved, but the Chancel with Marble and Purbeck; and there are three Isles.

THE Ornament of the Roof is a Quadrangle bound with Fret-work, the Walls (near the Roof) have Overtures, Arches, Imposts and Drops, and handsome five Light and circular Windows. There is a pretty Gallery at the West End, having an Oak Bolection-work Front; the Pulpit and Pews are of the same Species of Timber. The Altar-piece is painted in perspective, in the Gothick Manner; the Inter columns are the *Commandments*, supported with the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron* in their Habits between the *Creed* and *Pater-Noster*, sustained by two Angels. Over the *Decalogue* are two Attick Pilasters and an Arch; under which is a *Glory*, and below that the Words, *Sursum Corda*, and enriched with Festoons, Vases, &c.

THE Dimensions are, Length 71 Feet, Breadth 40, Altitude 39, and that of the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Spire, is about 135 Feet.

CHARITABLE Gifts and Benevolences are register'd in this Parish with the Names of the Benefactors, and laid out according to the Intent of the Donors.

### MONUMENTS in the Old Church were, for

*Stephen Spilman*, Gentleman, of that Family in *Norfolk*, some Time Mercer, Chamberlain of LONDON, then one of the Sheriffs, and Alderman, in 1404, deceasing without Issue, gave his Lands to his Family, the *Spilmans*, and his Goods to the Making or Repairing of Bridges, and other like godly Uses. And amongst others, to this Church, wherein he founded a Chantry; and was buried in the Choir.

Also *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger, Mayor, 1409, gave 20 l. to the Poor of this Ward, and ten Marks to the Church.

*Richard Gray*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs 1515, gave 40 l. to that Church, and was there buried.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* had a Monument in this Church, with the Inscription following:

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

On the one Side:

Here lyēs her Type, who was of late  
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,  
*Spain's* Foil, Faith's Shield, and Queen of  
In brief, of Women nere was seen, [Chance:  
So great a Prince; so good a Queen.

On the other Side:

Sith Vertue her Immortal made  
Death (envying all that cannot dye)  
Her earthly Parts did so invade  
As in it wrackt self Majesty:  
But so her Spirits inspired her Parts,  
That she still lives in loyal Hearts:

I have fought a good Fight, I have finished  
my Course, &c.

No Parsonage-House belongs to this Parish; nor did before the Fire, nor any Glebe, nor any in the Year 1626; for nothing appeared in the Parochial Visitation that Year.



THE Living is a Rectory; St. Michael's is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and Trinity Church is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Their Value, as united, is 160 l. per Annum; the first is rated at 16 l. the other at 8 l. 7 s. 6 d.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. Sampson Estwick, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. William Bayley.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, at Eleven o'Clock, and daily at Six of the Clock. Three Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Constables, and all above that Office.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,

2 Church-Wardens, and Collectors for the Poor.

4 Overseers of the Poor.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

The WARD-OFFICERS are,

2 Common-Council-Men.

5 Inquests.

3 Constables.

2 Scavengers.

PART of Thames-street, Cowden's-rents, Townsend's-lane, Room-land, Queen-hithe, Pump-yard, Meal-Market, Stew-lane, High-timber-street; Bowling-alley; Part of Bread-street-hill; Part of Huggin-lane, Sugar-loaf-court; and Part of Farecloth's-buildings.

NUMBER of Houses 147.

## The PARISH of St. MARY SOMERSET.

ON the North Side of Thames-street, and at the South End of St. Mary Mount-haut-lane, is the Parish-Church of St. Mary Somerset, over-against Broken Wharf. It is a proper Church:

AND was repaired and beautified in the Year of our Lord 1624.

ON a Table hanging close by the Pulpit was this Inscription:

Dictum Thomæ Burtoni Rectoris Ecclesie, temporis reparationis & exornationis hujus Aedificii.

Dominus Petra mea & Arx mea, & Liberator meus, Adjutor meus, sperabo in eum, Psal. xviii. 2.

That is,

The Saying of Thomas Burton, Rector of the Church in the Time of the Reparation and Beautifying of this Building.

The Lord is my Rock, and my Fortrefs, my Deliverer, my Helper, I will hope in him, Psal. xviii. 2.

THIS Church was burnt down by the great Fire, and was rebuilt and finished Feb. 16, 1695.

THE Church and Tower are built of Stone, where the former is also paved, having two Isles; the Roof within is flat, adorned with a Cornice; and between the Windows are Fret-Work of Cherubims, &c. It is finely wainscotted with Oak about 10 Feet high, and a neat Wainscot Gallery is at the West End, supported with four Stone Columns of the Tuscan Order. And here are two spacious inner Door-Cases, and handsome Pews of the said Species of Timber; as is also the Pulpit, which is enriched with Cherubims, and the Sound-Board finiered.

THE Altar-Piece is adorned with four Pillasters, Entablature, and Compass Pediment, of the Corinthian Order. The Intercolumns are the Decalogue, curiously done in Gold Letters on Black, placed under five Cherubims and Palm-branches, &c. gilt with Gold. Above the Cornice, and under the Pediment, is a Glory in Form of an Equilateral Triangle, surrounded with painted Cherubims. Without the Columns are the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in Gold Letters on Blue; and on the East Window is painted the King's Arms; and the Foot-Pace of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble; at the West End is a neat Marble Font, which was given by John Tooley, Deputy of this Ward 1699. He also wainscotted the Vestry, where his Coat of Arms is set up.

THE Dimensions of this Church are, Length 83 Feet, Breadth 36, Altitude 30, and that of the Tower, to the Top of the highest Pinacles, about 120.

MONUMENTS in this Church were as follow:

ON a fair plated Stone in the Chancel, by the Communion-Table:

Here lieth buried the Body of Master Richard Randall, of this Parish, who had Issue by Margaret, his first Wife, four Sons and seven Daughters, one only Daughter surviving, named Joyce. He was by Freedom a Pewterer, by Trade a Brewer, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. He departed this Life the 7th Day of June, An. Domini 1616, being aged 75 Years.

No cause to mourne, though here he lye,  
That gave to many Cause to cry.  
For though his Body turn to Dust,  
His Soul doth live among the Just.

OF the Monuments that antiently were erected in this Church, and long since defaced, and hitherto lost, Mr. Strype restores these few that follow:

Hic jacet Johannes Epus Dromorensis, & Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui ob. 12 Jun. 1433.

Hic jacet Thomas Cane, Notarius & Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui ob. 18 Sept. 1444.

John Blundel, some Time Citizen and Fruiterer of LONDON, and Margaret and Alice his Wives; which John died the 23d of May, 1474.

Johannes Ravening, Civis & Salter LONDON. Et Johanna & Elizabetha Uxores ejus. Obiit ille 17 Feb. 1481.

Hic jacet Arthurus, filius & heres Dni. de Dacre. Qui ob. 26 die Aprilis, 1489.

Orate pro anima Johannis Denham, quondam Rectoris istius Ecclesie. Qui obiit 1511.

Bennet Brocas, Servant to the Earl of Surrey, and Treasurer of England, desireth you to pray, &c.

Under this Inscription is the Coat of the Earl of Surrey, then a Coat Baron and Femme, 1. Within a Bordure engrailed, Arg. the Field Sable, a Lion Rampant Guardant, Or. 2. Arg. two Brooks Couchant, Az. A Flower de Lis in the Nombril Point.

Orate pro bono statu Benedicti Brocas, Generosi, & pro eorundem. Verum etiam ac Margareta nuper Uxoris, & filiorum filiarumq; mortuorum, An. Dom. 1511. Again.

Pray for the Soul of Bennet Brocas, Gentleman, who dyed the 11th of Fevrier, An. Dom. 1511. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.



*Robert Hill*, Grocer, kneeling in the Window.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Peter Belieff*, Fesyscon (i. e. Physician) and Surgeon of LONDON; and for the good Estate of *Annis* his Wife. The which *Peter* departed to God the 2d Day of *October*, 1516.

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Hottby*, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON; *Alice*, *Joan*, and *Margaret* his Wives. Which *Thomas* died the 22d of *March*, An. Dom. 1528.

Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Ungil*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. Which *Thomas* dyed the 6th of *Novemb*, 1537.

Here lyeth *Frauncis Barantine*, of *Hafely*, in the County of *Oxford*, Esq; who dyed the 23d of *Aug*, 1557.

Here was also *Queen Elizabeth's* Monumental Memorial, with these Verses taken out of the Scripture:

*Psal. cxii. 6. The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance.*

*Prov. x. 7. The Memorial of the Just shall be blessed.*

*2 Tim. iv. 7, 8. I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my Course, &c.*

SINCE the new building of the Church, within the Rails of the Communion-Table, lies buried, under a fair Stone, the Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert Ironside*, Bishop of *Hereford*, with this Inscription:

H. S. E.  
Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater *Gilbertus Ironside*, S. T. P. Coll. Wadhamentis, in Acad. Oxon. Vice-Cancellarius. Primo consecratus Bristol. Espiscop. Postea translatus ad Episcopat. Hereford. Obiit 27 die Aug. 1701. Ætat. suæ 69.

And,

*Mary*, with her seven Sons and three Daughters, the Wife, and Issue of Deputy *John Tooley*, Citizen and Lime-Merchant of LONDON. She departed 1695.

As for Charitable GIFTS;

*Randulph Bernard* left 8 s. per Ann. payable by the Ironmongers Company. And 7 s. 6d. issuing out of some Ground-Rent in *Tower-street*, and paid by *John Moyser*, Esq;

BUT no Legacies or Bequests for Sermons, or towards Reparations, or other Charitable Uses, than what is above-mentioned.

THERE was a Parsonage-House before the Fire; since built; and let for 40 Years, at 5 l. Ground-Rent. No other Houses or Glebe. Note, in the Parochial-Visitation, 1636, the Church-Wardens brought in the Parsonage-House 10 l. the Glebe 8 l.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of *Hereford*, and of a private Person, who present alternately; the Value per Act of Parliament 110 l. per Ann. *St. Mary Somerset* is rated in the King's Books at 10 l. 10 s. and *St. Mary Mounthaw*, at 6 l. 10 s.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Croxal*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Hetherly*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock; no Organ; one Bell.

THE Vestry of *St. Mary Somerset* is Select, consisting of about 20.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 4 Overseers.
- 2 Collectors.
- 2 Sidesmen.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Thames-street*; Part of *Fig-lane*; *Castle-alley*; *George-yard*, *Broken-wharf*; Part of *Timber-hithe-street*, now called *Hithe-timber-street*, *Gardners-lane*, now called *Dunghill-lane*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*; Part of *Labour-in-vain-hill*, *Brooks-yard*, and Part of *Lambart-hill*.

NUMBER of Houses about 110.

## The PARISH of St. PETER near PAUL's WHARF.

THIS Church of *St. Peter*, of Old called *St. Peter's Parva*, or *Little*, because it was but a small Church, but of latter Times called *St. Peter near Paul's Wharf*, because situate near to that Place, stood on the North Side of *Thames-street*, at the South East Corner of *St. Peter's-hill*.

IN this Church were two perpetual Chantries founded; one for the Souls of *William Barnard*, and *Isabel* his Wife, endowed with 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. and the other was founded by *Walter Kent*, and endowed with 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. of both which the Rector, Church-Wardens, and Parishioners, were Patrons.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified in 1625.

THO' this Church was but small and inconsiderable, yet *Newcourt*, in his *Repertorium*, adds something of his own Knowledge to the Honour of it, which is this, That it was very famous some Years before the Restauration of *King Charles II.* by Reason of the *Common-Prayer*, which was much used therein; and the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper duly administered, according to the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, which brought a great Concourse and Resort to it, both of the Nobility and Gentry; and the Galleries, where, they sat were richly hung with *Turkey Work Carpets*, and the like.

BUT being burnt down in the dreadful Fire, it was since annexed to that of *St. Bennet at Paul's Wharf*.

To this Church belongs no Parsonage-House, as they knew of; accordingly to the Presentment of the Church-Wardens in the Parochial-Visitation, Anno 1693. But, according to the Parochial-Visitation, 1636, there was a Parsonage-House and Glebe, valued at 4 l. 8 s. per Ann.

NOR any Gifts or Legacies to Church or Poor.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Overseers.
- 1 Collector.

The WARD-OFFICERS are,

- 1 Common-Council-Man.
- 1 Constable.
- 2 Inquests.
- 2 Scavengers.

Streets;



Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of St. Peter's-hill; Part of Thames-street, Crane-court; Part of Lambart-hill, Bosspump-yard, Black-boy-alley, and Part of Trig-lane.

NUMBER of Houses 79.

NEXT is St. Peter's-hill; but there are but two Houses on the East Side of this Lane, in this Ward; the rest are in Castle-Baynard Ward.

THEN is Town's-end-lane, turning down to the Thames.

Queen-hithe.

THEN is Queen-hithe, a large Receptacle for Corn-Barges, and other Western Vessels. Touching the Antiquity and Use of this Gate and Hithe: Of old Time the same belonged to one named Edred, and was then called Edred's Hithe. Which since falling to the Hands of King Stephen, it was by his Charter confirmed to William de Ypre. The Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage, William de Ypre gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, as appears by this Charter:

TO Theobald, by the Grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England, and Legate Apostolike. To the Bishop of London, and to all faithfull People, Clerkes and Laymen, William de Ypre sendeth greeting. Know ye me to have given and granted to God, and to the Church of the Holy Trinity of London, to the Prior and Canons there, serving God, in perpetual Alms, Edred's Hithe, with the Appurtenances. With such Devotion, that they shall send every Yeere Twenty Pounds, unto the Maintenance of the Hospitall of Katharines; which Hospital they have in their Hands; and One Hundred Shillings to the Monkes of Berdmonsey, and Sixty Shillings to the Brethren of the Hospitall of Saint Giles. And that which remaineth, the said Prior and Canons shall enjoy to themselves. Witnesses, Richard de Lucia, Raphe Bigot, or Picot, &c.

THIS Edred's Hithe, after the aforesaid Grants, came again into the King's Hands.

AND, in the 6th Year of Henry III, being then called Ripa Reginae, he granted it to Richard de Ripary, i. e. Rivers. And in the 10th of his Reign, he granted it Thome Cirencestræ ad placitum Regis, i. e. To Thomas Cirencester at the King's Pleasure.

BUT it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore it was called Ripa Reginae, the Queen's Bank, or Queen's Hithe; and great Profit was made to her Use, as will appear by this which followeth:

KING Henry III, in the 9th of his Reign, commanded the Constable of the Tower of LONDON, to arrest the Ships of the Cinque Ports, on the River of Thames, and to compel them to bring their Corn to no other Place, but to the Queen's Hithe only.

THE same Year, viz. 9 Hen. III, the said Constable was required to arrest the said Ships in the Thames, to carry their Corn only to the Ports of the Realm. The Words are, *De blado non caviando nisi ad portus Regni.*

IN the 11th of his Reign, he charged the said Constable to distrain any Fish offered to be sold in any Place of this City, but at the Queen's Hithe.

THE Words of the Record are, *Distringat eos, qui ducunt piscem venalem in Navibus usq; London. & remanent trans Pontem London. ex parte Turris, ad ducendum dict. piscem usq; Hitham.*

The Constable was to compel or force them who brought Fish in Boats to LONDON, to sell, not to remain on this Side the Bridge near the Tower, but to see them conveyed to Queen-hithe. And again, in the 10th of that King, Ducet [*Constabularius Turris*] *piscem venalem venientem ap. London. ad Ripam Reginae.*

MOREOVER, in the 28th of the said King's Reign, an Inquisition was made before William of York, Provost of Beverly, Henry of Bath, and Hierome of Caxton, Justices Itinerants, sitting in the Tower of LONDON, touching the Customs of Queen-hithe, observed in the Year last before the Wars between the King his Father, and the Barons of England; and of old Customs of other Times. And what Customs had been changed; at what Time the Tax and Payment of all Things coming thither; and between Woorepath, and Anede-hith, were found and seized, according to the old Order; as well Corn and Fish, as of other Things. All which Customs were as well to be observed in the Part of Downgate; as in Queen-hithe, for the King's Use: When also it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gate of Guild-hall of the Merchants of Coleyne, and the Soke of the Archbishop of Canterbury (for he had a House near unto the Black-fryars) was not to be measured by any other Quarter, than by that of the Queen's Soke.

AFTER this, the Bailiffs of the said Hithe complained, that since the Recognition, fourteen foreign Ships, laden with Fish, arrived at Bilingsgate; which Ships should have arrived at the said Hithe. And therefore it was order'd, That if any foreign Ship, laden with Fish, should, in the Form aforesaid, arrive elsewhere than at this Hithe, it should be at the King's Pleasure to amerce them at 40 s. Notwithstanding, the Ships of the Citizens of LONDON were at Liberty to arrive where the Owners would appoint them.

ALL this Inquisition before the King's Justices Itinerants, 28 Hen. III, concerning Queen-hithe, being set down very imperfectly and obscurely, Mr. Strype relates it more fully and exactly, as it stands in the Books of the Chamber of LONDON.

Dominus Rex mandavit, &c. i. e. Our Lord the King (Henry III) commanded Lord William de Eboraco, Provost of Beverly, and Henry of Bath, and Jeremiah de Caxton, his Fellow Justices Itinerants at the Tower of LONDON, in the 28th Year of the Reign of the said Henry, Son of King John, That with all Diligence, and by all the Ways they could, cause Inquiry to be made, what Customs belonged to the Queen's Heth, LONDON, the Year next before the War moved between the Lord John, his Father, and his Barons of England. And when it shall appear to them concerning those Customs, and others, which belonged to the aforesaid Heth, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour with all Solicitude and Carefulness they can, to reform the said Heth to its due State. And that the Customs in the same be held, which was wont to be held in the Time aforesaid.

BEFORE which Provost and Justices, it was convicted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, that in the Time aforesaid were three Customs belonging to the foresaid Heth; to wit,

OF every Sieve (that is, a Measure containing five Quarters) of Salt, that shall belong to a Man that is a Foreigner, or to any one of the five Ports, and shall land and come, wheresoever it be within Woreparth and Anede-hethe, or beyond; 2dly, at the Farm of the said Heth.

ALSO, if any Citizen of LONDON have Part in the same Sieve of Salt, he shall give nothing of his Portion: But the Residue that belongs



longs to the Strangers, shall give Custom according to the Quantity of his Ware.

Also, if any bring from Abroad Herrings, Corn, or such like, together with Salt, in one Ship, it hath been lawful for the Queen's Bailiff to take a ——— Part of the aforesaid Catals.

Also, if any from Abroad, and also from the five Ports, come with Salmon, if he shall bring 100, or more, he shall give two Salmons to the Queen's Farm.

AND if any shall land them in the Queen's Soke, he shall give one of the best, and one of the middling Sort.

AND if he shall bring less than 100, he shall give according to the Quantity of the Thing, to the fourth Part.

AND if he shall bring less than the fourth Part, he shall give nothing but Standage.

Also, of Salt Mulvil (a Kind of Fish) the same Custom is to be taken at the Queen's Farm in the same Soke, which the Sheriff takes for the King's Use at *Billingsgate*.

Also, if a Stranger, and also any for the Five Ports, shall bring in his Ship White Herrings salted, in the Queen's Soke, 100 is to be taken out of the Ship. And if any of the Citizens have a Part with him, nothing to be taken from his Portion.

Also, whatsoever Stranger brings the first Red Herring, not frailed, he shall give 100 Herrings. And others, who shall come with the same Kind of Herrings, whether they are frailed or not, shall give nothing through the whole Year, besides the Standage of the Ship.

Also, if any Foreigner shall buy Salmon, or Mulvil, salted in the Ship, and shall put it into another Ship; for every 1000 he shall give an Half-penny.

Also, concerning Salmon and Mulvil bought in Shops, situate in the same Soke, of every 100 is to be taken 2 *d.* as was before said, concerning the Ships.

Also, of Herrings bought in Shops, of every 1000 is to be taken an Half-penny.

Also, if every Kind of fresh Fish, coming in the Queen's Soke, the same Custom is to be taken, which is taken of the same Kind of Fish, at the Queen's Farm at *London-bridge*.

Also, of every Ship that saileth within *Orlokes*, is to be taken 2 *d.* at the Queen's Farm; unless it be of LONDON, or of the Five Ports.

Also, of a Ship which saileth with Toll, is to be taken an Half-penny.

Also, of every Shout coming down in the Queen's Soke with Corn, to be taken 1 *d. ob.* but if with Wood, without Corn, 1 *d.*

All Customs before written, are to be kept and held, as well in the Port of *Dovegate* as *Queen-hithe*, for the Lord the King's Use.

Also, Corn which landeth between the Gutter of the *Guildhall* of the Men of *Colen*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury's Soke*, (*i. e.* near *Black-fryars*) is not wont to be measured by another Quartern, than by the Quartern of the Queen's Soke.

Also, it belongeth to the Queen's Bailiff, to take *Scawyng* in *Selva Wynton*, for the Queen's Use, under the same Form as the Sheriff of LONDON takes *Scawyng* elsewhere in LONDON for the King's Use.

Also, if any withdraw his Custom, and depart from the City with the same Custom, he falls into the Mercy of the Bailiff.

Also, if any offer to pay his Custom to the Bailiff, or his Servant, and they will not take it, although he depart from the City, he is not to be amerced.

Also, all Assizes of the City, in the *Hustings*, provided and ordained for the Amend-  
VOL. I.

ment of the City, are to be ordained and observed in the Queen's Soke; and therefore it is a Custom, that the Lord the King have his Seizin of all the aforesaid Customs, according as it is acknowledged by the same Mayor and Citizens.

AFTERWARDS came the Bailiffs of the same *Heth*, and complained, that after the foresaid Acknowledgment, 14 Foreign Ships landed with Fish at *Billingsgate*, which ought to have landed at the foresaid *Heth*. And therefore the Custom is, that if any Foreign Ship with Fish, land elsewhere in the Form aforesaid, than at the foresaid *Heth*, it is in the King's Mercy, to wit; at 40 *s.* Forfeiture. Let this Punishment have Place; until one Month after the Feast of St. *Michael*, this Year. And; in the mean Time; according to the Transgression, Provision is made for inflicting an heavier Pain; if they will not observe the foresaid Form.

AFTERWARDS came the Mayor and Citizens; and say, that six Ships of Strangers, with all Salt Fish, in Foreign Spindler Boats, landed at the foresaid *Heth*, in the foresaid Time. But Ships which were the Citizens of LONDON, landed elsewhere, where they would; and therefore let the King have his Seizin.

AFTER this the said *Henry III.* confirmed the Grant of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, for the Farm of *Queen-hithe* to *John Gisors*, then Mayor; and to the Commonalty of LONDON, and their Successors for ever, as appears by the following Charter:

**HENRY**, by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Guien*, and Earl of *Anjou*, to all Archbishops, &c. Be it knowne, that wee have seene the Covenant betweene our Brother *Richard*, Earle of *Cornwall*, of the one Party, and the Maior and Communalty of LONDON, on the other Party; which is in this Sort: In the 30th Yeere of *Henry*, the Sonne of King *John*, upon the Feast of the Translation of St. *Edward* at *Westminster*, this Covenant was made betweene the Honourable Lord *Richard*, Earle of *Cornwall*, and *John Gisors*, then Maior of LONDON, and the Commons thereof, concerning certain Exactions and Demands pertaining to the *Queene-hith* of LONDON, to wit, That the said Earle granted for himself and his Heyres, that the said Maior, and all Maiors ensuing, and all the Commons of the City, should have and hold the *Queene-hith*, with all the Liberties and Customs, and other Appurtenances in Fee Ferme; rendring thence yeerely to the said Earle, his Heires and Assignes, 50 *l.* at *Clerkenwell* at two several Termes, to wit, at the Close of *Easter* 25 *l.* and in the Octaves of *Michaelmas*, 25 *l.* And for more Surety hereof, the said Earle hath set thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior; and the Maior and Communalty have set to their Seale, and left it with the Earle: Where we confirme and establish the said Covenant, for us and our Heires. Witnesses, *Ralph Fitz-Nichol*, *Richard Gray*, *John* and *Will. Brithem*, *Paulin Paynter*, *Ralph Wancia*, *John Cumband*, and others. At *Windsor*, the 26th of *February*, the 31st of our Reign.

It seems *Queen-hithe* was in the Hands of the Earl of *Cornwall*, at the Death of K. *Henry III.*; and the Citizens supposed was wrongfully detained from them. For upon an Inquisition appointed by the Justices the 3d of *Edw. I.* they make this Presentment, "That the *Queen-hithe* was some Time belonging to the City of LONDON; and how it came to the Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs, they knew not,"  
8 X "nor



" nor by what Warrant. And that it was worth  
 " *per Ann.* 52 *l.* And moreover, they say,  
 " That King *John*, Father of Lord King *Henry*,  
 " gave *Queen-hithe* to *Alianore*, then Queen of  
 " *England*, and was had of the King's De-  
 " meine all his Time. But from that Time  
 " 'till now, the Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs  
 " held it, and still did hold it against the  
 " Crown, and Disenheirsen of the King, as it  
 " seemed to them; but by what Warrant they  
 " knew not.

THE Charge of this *Queen-hithe* was then committed to the Sheriffs, and so long continued.

Now for the Customs of this *Queen-hithe*: In the Year 1302, the 30th of *Edward I.* it was found by the Oath of divers Men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corn at *Queen-hithe*, should pay for Measuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corn whatsoever; from thence to *Westcheap*, to *St. Antho-nine's Church*, to *Horse-shoe-bridge*, and to *Woolsey-street*, in the Parish of *Albhalows the Less*, and such like Distances, one *ob. q.* To *Fleet-bridge*, to *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, to *Birchovers-lane*, to *Eastcheap*, and *Billingsgate*, 1 *d.* Also, that the Measurer, or the Meeter, ought to have eight chief Master-Porters; every Master to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to find one Horse, and seven Sacks; and he that so did not, to lose his Office.

THIS *Hithe* was then so frequented with Vessels, bringing thither Corn, (besides Fish, Salt, Fuel, and other Merchandizes) that all these Men, to wit, the Meeter and Porters, 37 in Number, for all their Charge of Horses and Sacks, and small Stipend, lived well of their Labours. But now that Case is altered; the Bakers of LONDON, and other Citizens, travel into the Countries, and buy their Corn of the Farmers, after the Farmers Price.

KING *Edward II.* in the first Year of his Reign, gave to *Margaret*, Wife to *Peter Gavestone*, 43 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* Half-penny Farthing, out of the Rents in LONDON, to be received of *Queen-hithe*.

CERTAIN Impositions were set upon Ships, and other Vessels coming thither; as upon Corn, Salt, and other Things, towards the Charge of cleansing *Roomland* there, the 41st of *Edw. III.*

THESE were the Impositions, and the Occasion of them. This *Roomland* being annoyed with Dung, Filth, &c. so as the Sellers of Corn and Victuals there could not stand to sell their Commodities, as formerly they had done, it was ordered by a Common-Council, *An.* 41. of King *Edward III.* that the Place should forthwith be made clean and paved: And that from thenceforth, towards the perpetual Cleansing and Reparation thereof, there should be taken for every Quarter of Corn, of what Kind soever, there sold or coming, a Farthing; for every Quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Vessel, called a *Battel*, bringing Rushes, 4 *d.* for every Vessel called a *Shout*, bringing Corn, or Malt, 2 *d.* for every Ship bringing other Victuals, 2 *d.* and of every Person laying Soil there, 2 *s.* and the Seller of the Rushes, to pay for every Boat of Rushes, 4 *d.*

THE 3 *d.* of *Edward IV.* the Market at *Queen-hithe* being hindered by the Slackness of drawing up *London-bridge*, it was ordained, That all Manner of Vessels, Ships, or Boats, great or small, resorting to the City with Victuals, should be sold by *Retale*; and that if there came but one Vessel at a Time, were it Salt, Wheat, Rye, or other Corn from beyond the Seas; or other Grains, Garlick, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eels, Whittings, Plaife, Cods, Mackarel, &c. then that one Vessel should

come to *Queen-hithe*, and there to make sale. But if two Vessels came, the one should come to *Queen-hithe*, the other to *Billingsgate*. If three, two of them should come to *Queen-hithe*, the third to *Billingsgate*, &c. always the more to *Queen-hithe*. If the Vessel, being great coming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to these Keys, then the same to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

ONE large House for Stowage of Corn, craned out of Lighters and Barges, was there built. Sir *John Lion*, Grocer, Mayor, 1554, by his Testament, gave 100 *l.* towards it, and this was afterwards made larger, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1565.

AGAINST this *Queen-hithe*, on the River of *Thames*, of late Years, saith *Stow*, was placed a Corn-Mill, upon, or betwixt two Barges, or Lighters, and there ground Corn, as Water-Mills in other Places; to the Wonder of many that had not seen the like; but this lasted not long without Decay. The like had been in former Times, for in the Year 1525, the 16th of *Henry VIII.* Sir *William Bayley* being Mayor, *John Cooke* of *Glocester*, Mercer, gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, and theirs for ever, one great Barge, in which two great Corn-Mills were made and placed; which Barge and Mills were set in and upon the Stream of the River of *Thames*, within the Jurisdiction and Liberty of the said City of LONDON. And also he gave to the said City, all such Timber, Boards, Stones, Iron, &c. provided for making, mending, and repairing of the said Barge and Mills. In Reward whereof, the Mayor gave him 50 *l.* presently, and 50 *l.* yearly, during his Life. And if the said *Cooke* deceased before *Joan* his Wife, then she to have 40 Marks the Year during her Life.

THIS *Queen-hithe* is now a noble Market for Malt and Meal brought from the Western Counties, (as *Bear-key* is for Corn.) Market-Days are every Day, but chiefly Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NEXT adjoining to this *Queen-hithe*, on the West Side thereof, is *Salt-wharf*, named of Salt taken up, measured and sold there.

THE next is *Stew-lane*, of a Stew, or Hot-House there kept.

AFTER that is *Timber-hithe*, or *Timber-street*, so called, of Timber and Boards, there taken up and wharfed. It is in the Parish of *St. Mary Somers-hithe*, as *Stow* says he read it named in the 56th of *Henry III.* and in the 9th of *Edward II.*

THEN is *Brooks's-wharf* and *Broken-wharf*, a Water-Gate, or Key, so called, of being broken and falling down into the *Thames*.

AT a Common-Council, July 23, the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, Order was taken, that out of a certain void Space of Ground at *Broken-wharf*, there should 33 Feet be inclosed and laid to the City's Brewhouse; which was to have a substantial Pale about it, to keep the City's Fuel, and other Goods, &c.

By this *Broken-wharf* was one large old Building of Stone, with arched Gates; which Messuage, in the Reign of *Henry III.* the 43d Year, pertained to *Hugh de Bygot*; and in the 11th of *Edward II.* to *Thomas Brotherton*, the King's Brother, Earl of *Norfolk*, Marshal of *England*. In the 11th of *Henry VI.* to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

WITHIN the Gate of this House, then belonging to the City of LONDON, was built, in the Years 1594 and 1595, a large House, of great Heighth, called an Engine, made by *Bevis Bulmer*, Gent. for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* Water, to serve in the Middle and West Parts of the City. The antient great Hall



of this Messuage belongs now to a Brewhouse ; and the Water-Works are purchased by the *New-River Company*.

WEST from this is *Trigg-lane*, going down to the *Thames*. Next is called *Bofs-lane*, of a Bofs of Water, like unto that of *Billinggate*, there placed by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

THEN was a great Messuage, some Time belonging to the Abbots of *Chertsey* in *Surrey*, and was their Inn, wherein they were lodged when they repaired to the City. It was afterwards called *Sandie-House*, the Lord *Sands* has been lodged there.

AND this is an End of this *Queen-hithe* Ward.

THE present State of this Ward stands this :

THE chief Streets, Lanes, and Hills, in this Ward, are *Thames-street*, *Queen-hithe*, with the several Lanes which run down to the *Thames*, *Lambart-hill*, *Fish-street-hill*, *Five-foot-lane*, *Bread-street-hill*, *Huggin-lane*, *Little Trinity-lane*, with the South Side of *Great Trinity-lane*, *Old Fish-street*, *Thames-street*, runs through the Heart of this Ward, as it does that of the *Vintry* ; and the Lanes, Alleys, Hills, and Courts, as they lie on each Side, shall be specified, beginning at the West End, and on the South Side.

THIS Street enjoys a good Trade, and hath a great Resort, occasioned by the several Wharfs on the Water Side ; and therefore much pestered with Carts. *Black-boy-alley*, long and narrow, having a great *Dier's* at the lower End. *Bofs-alley*, also long and narrow, with a *Dier's* by the *Thames* Side. Betwixt this Place and *Black-boy-alley*, is a large Passage to a Wood-Wharf. *Robin-hood-court*, but very ordinary. *Trig-stairs*, so called from the Stairs on the Water Side, which is indifferently well supplied by Watermen. The Lane is open, reasonably well built and inhabited. *Castle-lane*, pretty broad for Carts, having a Wood-Wharf at the lower End ; the Buildings are but ordinary. *George-yard*, being good and large, and taken up by Timber-Merchants and Wood-Wharfs at the lower End. *Broken-wharf* ; by this is a Water-House to convey the *Thames* Water in Pipes, before-mentioned.

*Brookes's-wharf* leads also to the River *Thames*, having a large Wharf, with Keys therein, for the landing of Corn, Malt, and other Goods, thither brought in considerable Quantities. For which it is of great Resort.

EASTWARDS from the Water-House, is *Hightimber-street*, or *Hithe*, so called from the Timber or Boards there taken up and wharfed. The Place is but ordinary, and serves as a Passage to other Places which lead to the Wharfs ; as *Dunghill-lane*, *Broker's-wharf*, and *Hamond's-lane* ; formerly called *Stew-lane*, from a Stew, or Hot-House there kept ; all Places of ordinary Account. And from this Lane is a Passage to *Queen-hithe*, called the *Dark-lane* : And here is *Boydens's-Wharf*.

*Queen-hithe*, a great Receptacle for Western Barges, Lighters, and Boats, which brings a considerable Resort and Trade to the Place. Here is a great Meal-Market, having the Conveniency for Stowage of the Goods thither brought to be sold by the said Vessels. The Market-House is commodiously seated by the Water-side, and before it an open Yard for Carts to carry off the Goods there sold ; and round about the Yard, except the South Side next the *Thames*, are Rows of Houses, well inhabited, besides good Store of Publick Houses, for the

Reception of People that resort thither about Business, next the Stairs.

Eastward of *Queen-hithe*, is *Pump-court*, or *Yard*, a small Place, which comes out of *Queen-hithe*, and falls into *Townsend-lane*, an open Place for Carts to the Wharf ; and this is the Eastern Limits of this Ward.

THEN on the North Side are these Places. *Bowling-alley*, a small Place, which falls into *Sugar-loaf-court*, now taken up for a Brew-house.

*St. Michael Queen-hithe Church*, rebuilt since the great Fire, a handsome well built Church, of Free-stone, having on the Top of the Steeple a small Free-stone Spire, with a Ship upon a Ball all gilt with Gold. To this Church and Parish is that of *Trinity* united.

*Little Trinity-lane* comes out of *Great Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, by *St. Michael Queen-hithe Church*. This Lane is well built and inhabited. Here is seated the Painter-Stainers-Hall ; it is adorned with a handsome Screen, Arches, Pillars and Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*, painted in Imitation of Porphyry, with gilt Capitals. The Pannels of Wainscot, and the Ceilings are embellish'd with great Variety of History and other Paintings, exquisitely perform'd ; as, 1. The Portraits of King *Charles II.* and his Queen *Catharine*, by *Howfman*. 2. The Fire of LONDON. 3. *Endymion* and *Luna*, by *Palmaitier*. 4. *Orpheus* fleaing *Pan*, by *Brull*. 5. A Piece of Architecture of the *Corinthian Order*, by *Trevit*. 6. Another of the *Ionick Order*, given by *Mr. Thompson* the City-Painter. 7. *Heracitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*. 8. A Landskip, by *Aggas*. 9. Fish and Fowl, by *Robinson*. 10. Art and Envy, by *Hungis*. 11. A Piece of Birds, by *Barlow*. 12. A Piece of Fruit and Flowers, by *Everbrook*. 13. A Ruin, by *Griffier*. 14. *Camden's* Portrait. 15. A Piece of Birds. 16. The Ceiling is finely painted with *Pallas* triumphant, with *Arts* and *Fame*, attended by *Mercury*, suppressing their Enemies ; *Sloth*, *Envy*, *Pride*, &c. done by *Fuller*. 17. A fine Piece of Shipping, by *Mr. Peter Monumea* ; and there are several other Pieces in the Parlour.

Painter  
Stainers-hall.

IN the Court-Room are several fine Pictures, most of them Members of this Company.

THERE is in the Front of the said Room a fine Bust of *Mr. Thomas Evans*, who left five Houses in *Basinghall-street* to the Company, and under it this Inscription :

P. M.

THOMÆ EVANS HUIUS SOCIETATIS  
TAM SENIORITATE QUAM BENIGNI-  
TATE, VERE PATRIS, VIVENS ENIM  
QUOTIDIANUM AUXILIUM NOBIS  
PRÆBUIT MORIENS NOS HÆREDES  
SUOS CONSTITUIT.

Pondere Senectutis Succubuit

15 die Januarii. M.DC.LXXX.VII.

*Mr. Camden*, the famous Antiquarian, whose Father was a Painter in the *Old Baily*, gave to the Painter-Stainers Company a Silver Cup and Cover, which they use every *St. Luke's Day* at their Election, the old Master drinking to the new one, then elected, out of it. Upon this Cup is the following Inscription :

GUL. CAMDENUS CLARENCEUX FILI-  
US SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LODINENSIS  
DONO DEDIT.

THIS Company are still called the Painter-Stainers ; but the Art of Staining Glass is so much



much out of Use, that there are but three Persons of any Note, at this Time, who can do it to Perfection, viz.

Mr. Price in *Holbourn*, who has done many Things for several of the Colleges of the University of *Oxford*; for his own Parish-Church of *St. Andrew*, in the Year 1719 and 1732; at *Westminster-Abbey*, *St. Martin's* in the Fields, and elsewhere.

Mr. Rowel of *Chipping-Wicombe*, in the County of *Bucks*, who found out the Art himself; and after 20 Years Study, brought it to Perfection.

AND another Person at *Winnocke* in *Lancashire*.

OPPOSITE to this Hall, is *Trinity-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement. And adjoining to the said Hall, is *Huggin-alley*, but small, which hath a Passage into *Huggin-lane*. *Cowden's Rents*, very ordinary.

*Trinity Church*, seated at the North East Corner of *Little Trinity-lane*. This Church was destroyed in the Fire of LONDON, and since rebuilt, and made use of by *Lutherans*, for Divine Worship; as the *French* and *Dutch* have certain Churches in and about this City. But the Parish is united unto *St. Michael's Queen-hithe*: And the Church is now, not called *Trinity Church*, but the *Lutheran*, or *Swedes Church*; tho' it is used only by *Germans*, and supported by *Hamburg Merchants*.

*Huggin-lane*, formerly called *Spooner's-lane*, comes out of *Great Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Thames-street*, a Lane of good Account. On the East Side is *Fair-cloth-court*, very small, with a Free-stone Pavement. *Star-yard*, very ordinary, hath a Passage into *Bread-street-hill*.

*Bread-street-hill*, a Place well built, and inhabited by good Tradesmen, mostly Wholesale.

ON the West Side of this Hill, was the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas Olave*; the Church was destroyed in the dreadful Fire of LONDON, and not rebuilt; but the Parish is united unto *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*.

MORE Southward, is a very handsome square Court, with three large Houses, now called *Migley's-court*, from one of that Name inhabiting there.

*Five-foot-lane*, so called, for that the West End was but five Foot broad. It hath its chief Entrance out of *Thames-street*, and with a turning Passage leads into *Fish-street-hill*. It hath another Passage out of *Bread-street-hill*, by *St. Nicholas Olave's Church-yard*; and another into *Old-fish-street*, through *Star-court*, which is but small.

Mr. Edward Gilbert, a worthy Inhabitant of the Parish of *St. Nicholas Olave's*, in the Year 1726, sunk a Well, between the Church-yard Wall and the Channel, about 20 Feet deep, and then had it bored, but could find no Water; afterwards he sunk another in the Passage called the Church-yard, leading from *Bread-street-hill* to *Five-foot-lane*, over-against the Rector's Gate, and there found a good Spring, where he erected a handsome Pump at his own Charge, amounting to upwards of 80 Pounds; he subscribed, about the same Time, 20 Guineas to the Iron Gates and Pallisado's set up round the Church-yard.

*Fish-street-hill*, a well inhabited Place, comes out of *Old-fish-street*, and runs down into *Thames Street*. On the East Side is *Five-foot-lane*, as aforesaid.

MORE Southward was the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Mountbaw*, or *Mountbaut*. It was destroyed in the Fire of LONDON, and not re-

built, the Parish being united to *St. Mary Somerset*; and the Ground on which it stood being inclosed for a Burial-Place for the Inhabitants, as most of the Churches, not rebuilt, are.

*Labour-in-vain-yard*, a large Place, having at the upper End, on the North Side, a handsome Court, with private Houses, the Southern Part being taken up with Stabling, where it hath a Passage into *Lambeth*, or *Lambart-hill*. *Dove Court*, a handsome Place, adjoining to *Labour-in-vain-yard*. *Bell-alley*, long and ordinary, adjoining to *Fish-street-hill*.

BUT in *Thames-street*, over-against *Broken-wharf*, is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Somerset*, a good Free-stone Building, having a very graceful Steeple, built with eight Pinnacles on the Battlements, the four Corners differing from the rest, which makes it graceful to the Eye of the Beholder.

It was destroyed in the general Fire of LONDON, and rebuilt as aforesaid. To this Church and Parish, that of *St. Mary Mountbaut* is united.

*Lambart-hill*, a Place well built and inhabited by private House-keepers. Of this Hill, the West Side, about half Way, viz. unto *Green-dragon-court*, is in *Castle-Baynard's Ward*, and all the rest is in this Ward. In which is *Green-dragon-court*, being now a Timber-yard, and has a Passage into *Thames-street*. On this Hill is *Blacksmiths Hall*, a good handsome Building, and the Alms-Houses are in *Castle Baynard's Ward*, and there spoken of.

*St. Peter's-hill*, spoken of in *Castle-Baynard's Ward*. In this there is but two Houses and the Church, which, before the Fire of LONDON, (and destroyed by it) was but small, and is not rebuilt; but the Parish is united to *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf* near adjoining.

*Old-fish-street*, a good open broad Street, well built, and inhabited chiefly by Fishmongers, from whom it took its Name. The North Side is in *Bread-street Ward*, and the South in this. It was formerly a Street of greater Request than at present, and much resorted unto for Fish-Dinners.

HERE is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*, a very handsome Free-stone Building, with a neat Spire-Steeple; and is better built than it was before the Fire. This Parish is united to *St. Nicholas Olave's*.

NEAR *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*, is *Moor's-yard*, indifferent. And beyond *Fish-street-hill* is *Star-court*, which is but small, and hath a Passage into *Five-foot-lane*.

*Great Trinity-lane* comes out of *St. Thomas Apostle's*; and runs Westward to *Old-fish-street*, a Place indifferently well built and inhabited; the South Side is only in this Ward, the North Side in *Bread-street Ward*.

ADJOINING to the *Lutheran Church*, is a small Place called *Swedish-court*. And now more Eastward, is *Jack's-alley*, narrow and mean; but this is in *Vintry Ward*.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, the Beadle, and Forty Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Inquest, for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts at *Guild-hall*, in the Month of *October*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputy, Six Common-Council-Men, Nine Constables, Eight Scavengers, Thirteen Inquest-Men, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteen in *London*, 20 *l.* and in the *Exchequer*, at 19 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.*

THE Alderman is *Robert Alsop*, Esq;



## C H A P. XI.

## C A S T L E - B A Y N A R D W A R D.

**T**HE next is *Castle-Baynard Ward*, so called from an old Castle that antiently stood there. This Ward begins in the East on the *Thames Side*, by where, of old Time, was a House called *Huntington House*, and runs by *St. Paul's-wharf*, by where old *Baynard's-Castle* stood; *Puddle-wharf*, and by the South Side of *Black-fryars*. Then turning by the East Wall of the said *Fryars*, to the South West End of *Creed-lane*. Then on the North Side of *Thames-street*, by where *St. Peter's Church* stood, and the Lane called *St. Peter's-hill*, along 'till over-against *Puddle-wharf*; and then North up by the Great Wardrobe to the West End of *Carter-lane*. Then up *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and a Piece of *Pater-noster-row*; and back again up *Warwick-lane*, all the East Side thereof, to the Sign of the *Crown* by *New-gate-market*: And this is the farthest North Part of this Ward.

THEN out of *Thames-street*, are Lanes ascending North to *Knightriders-street*. The first is *Peter-hill-lane*, all of that Ward, (two Houses excepted.) The next is *Paul's-wharf-hill*, which crossing *Knightrider's-street* and *Carter-lane*, goes up to the South Chain of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.

THEN is *Addle-street*, over-against the West Part of *Baynard's-Castle*, going up the West End of *Knightriders-street*, and to *Carter-lane*.

THUS much for Lanes out of *Thames-street*. The one half of the West Side of *Lambart-hill-lane* being of this Ward, at the North West End thereof, on the South Side, and at the West End of *St. Mary Magdalen's Church*. On the North Side begins *Knightriders-street* to be of this Ward, and runs West, on both Sides, to the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew* by the Wardrobe.

THEN at the said East End of *St. Mary Magdalen's Church*, goes up the *Old-exchange*; all the West Side whereof, up to the South East Gate of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, and by *St. Austin's Church*, is of this Ward.

ABOUT the Middle of this *Old-exchange*, on the West Side thereof, is *Carter-lane*, which runs West to the East Entry of the *Black-fryars*, and the South End of *Creed-lane*. Out of which *Carter-lane*, descends a Lane, called *Do-little-lane*, and comes into *Knightriders-street*. And more West is *Sermon-lane*. Then out of *Carter-lane*, on the North Side thereof, the South Chain of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, and the Church-Yard itself, on that South Side of *St. Paul's Church*, and *Dean's-court*, are all of this Ward; and these are the Bounds thereof.

THE Ornaments in this Ward were, of old Time, four Parish-Churches, a Castle, divers Noblemens Houses, two Halls of Companies, &c.

IN *Thames-street*, at the South End, was an old Messuage, antiently called *Beaumont's-Inn*, as belonging to that noble Family in the 4th of *Edward III.* *Edward IV.* in the 5th of his Reign, gave it to *W. Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain, Master of his Mints. It was afterwards called *Huntington House*, appertaining to the Earls of *Huntington*.

NEXT is *St. Paul's-wharf*, a large landing Place, with common Stairs upon the River of *Thames*, at the End of a Street called *St. Paul's-wharf-hill*, which runs down from *St. Paul's-chain*.

NEXT is a great Messuage called *Scroop's-Inn*, some Time belonging to the *Scroops*, in the 31st of *Henry VI.*

THEN was another great Messuage, some Time belonging to the Abbey of *Fiscampe*, beyond the Sea. And by Reason of the Wars, it coming to the Hands of King *Edward III.* the same was given to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called *Burley House* in *Thames-street*, between *Baynard's-Castle* and *St. Paul's-wharf*.

THEN was *Baynard's-Castle*, whereof this whole Ward takes Name. This Castle banked on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynard's-Castle*, of *Baynard*, a Nobleman that came in with *William the Conqueror*: Of which Castle, and of *Baynard* himself, see what is already said in *Book I. Chap. VIII.* treating of antient Towers and Castles.

THERE was antiently a publick Laystall near this Castle, the Stink of which could not but be an Annoyance to it; which in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* was removed, the Earl of *Pembroke* then living there. And at a Common-Council, *August* the 7th, in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, it was agreed, at the Request of the Earl of *Pembroke*, that the City's Laystall adjoining to his Lordship's House, and being noisome to the same, should be removed; upon Condition, that he should give the City, toward the making of a new Laystall in another Place, 2000 Feet of hard Stone, to make the Vault and Wharf thereof; or else 40 Marks in ready Money, to buy the same Stone withal.

THERE was also another Tower by *Baynard's-Castle*, built by King *Edward II.* *Edward III.* in the 2d of his Reign, gave it to *William Duke of Hamelake*, in the County of *York*, and his Heirs, for one Rose yearly to be paid for all Service. The same Place was afterwards called *Legates-Inn*, in the 7th of *Edw. IV.* where now divers Wood-Wharfs are.

THEN was there a great Brewhouse, and *Puddle-wharf*, a Water-Gate into the *Thames*, where Horses use to be watered; and therefore being defiled with their Trampling, and made Puddle like; as also from one *Puddle* dwelling there, it was called *Puddle-wharf*.

THEN there is a Lane between the *Black-fryars* and the *Thames*, called in the 26th of *Edward III.* *Castle-lane*.

IN this Lane also, was one great Messuage, of Old Time, belonging to the Priory of *Okeborn* in *Wiltshire*, and was the Prior's Lodging when he repaired to LONDON: This Priory being of the *French Order*, was suppressed by *Henry V.* and with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the said Priory, was by *Henry VI.* given to his College in *Cambridge*, called now the *King's College*.



ABOUT this *Castle-lane* was some Time a Mill, or Mills, belonging to the Templers of the *New Temple*, as appears on Record. For King *John*, in the first Year of his Reign, granted a Place in the *Fleet*, near to *Baynard's-Castle*, to make a Mill; and the whole Course of Water of the *Fleet*, to serve the said Mill.

ALSO in the Year 1274, the 2d of *Edward I.* *Richard Raifon*, and *Atheline* his Wife, did give to *Nicho. de Musely*, Clerk, 10 s. yearly, Free and Quit-Rent, out of all his Tenements, with the Houses thereunto built, and their Appurtenances, which they had of the Demise of the Master and Brethren of Knights Templers in *England*, next to their Mill of *Fleet*, over-against the Houses of *Laurence de Brooke*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew*, next to *Baynard's-Castle*; which Tenements lie between the Way leading to the said Mill on the West Part. Also in the Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwater*, and to his Heirs, in the City of LONDON, in the Time of Peace, it was declared in the Year 1303, that the said *Robert Castillion*, of LONDON, and Banner-Bearer, had a Soke (or Ward) in the City, that was by the Wall of *St. Paul*, as you go down the Street before the Brewhouse of *St. Paul* to the *Thames*; and so to the Side of the Mill, which is in the Water that comes down from *Fleet-bridge*, and goes so by *London-wall*, betwixt the *Fryars-Preachers Church* and *Ludgate*; and so that Ward turned back by the House of the said *Fryars*, to the said common Wall of the Canonry of *St. Paul's*: That is all of the Parish of *St. Andrew*, which is the Gift of his Ancestors by Seniority.

Now here it is to be noted, that the Wall of LONDON, at that Time, went strait South from *Ludgate* down to the River *Thames*. But for Building of the *Black-fryars Church*, the said Wall was, by Commandment, taken down, and a new Wall was then made, strait West from *Ludgate* to *Fleet-bridge*, and then by the Water of *Fleet* to the River *Thames*, &c.

IN the Year 1307, the 35th of *Edward I.* in a Parliament at *Carlisle*, *Henry Lacie*, Earl of *Lincoln*, complained of Annoyances done to the Water of the *Fleet*: Whereupon it was granted that the said Mill should be removed and destroyed.

AND not only this noble Earl, but the Commoners of LONDON, and especially the Inhabitants of *Holborn*, were Complainants and Petitioners to the said Parliament. And the Annoyances they complained of were these: That the Course of the Water was stopp'd that ran under the Bridges of *Holborn* and the *Fleet* into the *Thames*: So that the Vessels that used to come up to that Part of the City, with Goods and Commodities, under *Fleet-bridge*, as far as *Holborn-bridge*, could not pass. The Cause of which Stoppage, was not only the Key belonging to the said Mills, but Filth thrown in it, &c.

THIS may more at large be understood by repeating the Record of the same, viz. "The Petition of the Commonalty of LONDON, complaining, That whereas the Course of the Water, which runs at LONDON, under the Bridge at *Holborn*, and the Bridge of the *Fleet* into the *Thames*, was wont to be so large and broad, and deep, that 10 or 12 Ships used to come up to the said *Fleet-bridge*, with divers Things and Merchandizes; and some of those Ships went under the aforefaid *Holborn-bridge*. Now that Course was obstructed by Filth and Inundation of Tanners, and by various other Stoppages made in the said Water; and chiefly by raising of the Key, and by diverting of the Water, which they of the *New Temple* had made for their

Mills, without *Baynard-Castle*: So that the same Ships cannot come in as they were wont, and ought to do. Whereupon the Commons pray, that the Mayor taking with him the Sheriffs, and the discreeter Aldermen, view the Course of the Water; that by the View and Oath of honest and lawful Men, he cause to remove all the Annoyances of the said Water which he shall find, and to repair the aforefaid Course, and to maintain it in such a State wherein it was wont to be antiently.

To this it was answered thus: "Let *Roger le Brabazon*, and the Constable of the *Tower* of LONDON, the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, be assigned, that they, taking with them certain discreeter Aldermen of LONDON, inquire by Oath, &c. how it hath been wont to be; and what Course; and let them remove the Annoyances which they find, and cause it to be maintained in the same State wherein it was accustomed to be of Old.

AND this is further explained by King *Edw. I.* his Patent, An. 35. to *Roger de Brabanson*, *Ralph de Sandewye*, and *John le Bland*, Mayor of the City, to this Tenor: "Whereas by a Complaint of some, we have heard, that the Course of the Water of *Fleet* under the Bridge of *Holborn*, running down to the *Thames*, as well by Dung and manifold Filth cast into the said Water, as by the Exaltation of a certain Key, by the Master and Brethren of the *New Temple*, LONDON, for their Mills upon the *Thames*, near *Castel-Baignard*, new made, is so stopp'd up and streightned, that Boats with Corn, Wine, Faggots, and other Necessaries, cannot pass as they were wont, by the Passage of the Course of Water, from the *Thames* to the said Bridge; to the no little Grievance and Annoyance of the Men that inhabit near the *Fleet*, and the neighbouring Parts, &c.

Mr. *Prinn* moved, about the Year 1668, soon after the Fire of LONDON, Whether such a Commission and Inquiry, to make this River navigable to *Holborn-bridge*, or *Clerkenwel*, would not now be seasonable; and a Work worthy to be undertaken for the publick Benefit, Trade, and Health of the City and Suburbs?

THIS Ward ascends up by the East Wall of *Black-fryars*, to the South West End of *Creed-lane*, where it ends on that Side.

## The PARISH of St. BENNET at PAUL's- WHARF.

ON the North Side of *Thames-street*, at the West Side of *St. Peter's-hill*, and over-against where *Huntington House* stood, is seated the Parish-Church of *St. Bennet at Paul's-wharf*; it has sometimes been written in old Records *St. Bennet Huda*, or *at the Hyth*, and sometimes *St. Bennet Wood-wharf*.

THIS Church is dedicated to *St. Benedikt*, of whom see the Account given in *Book II. Chap. VI.* speaking of *Bennet Fink Church*. *Stow* gives no Account of the first Building of this Church; but *Munday* says, it was going to be repaired 1632. It was one of those unhappily consumed by the Fire in 1666; and was again re-edified

*St. Bennet at Paul's Wharf.*



and finished in the Year 1683, being well built of Brick and Stone, the Outsides having the Ornament of several Festoons carved in Stone round the Church.

It is of the *Corinthian* Order; the Roof within (which is *Quadrangular*) being supported by four Pillars and seven Pilasters of that Order, with their Architrave, Frieze and Cantaliver Cornice.

It is enriched within with Fret-Work, well wainscotted round eight Feet high; and on the North and West Sides are Galleries, very handsome Bolection Work, with Enrichments carved; and the Pews are also good Oak.

THE Altar-Piece is lofty, of right Wainscot, having the *Commandments* done in Gold, upon Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Black, on Gold; over the first of which are these Words: *The Law was given by Moses.* And over the other these: *But Grace and Truth came by JESUS CHRIST.* Between the Upper Part of the *Commandments* is a Seraph; and on each Side a Cherub: Over the Seraph, on a Facio-Piece is the Word *JEHOVA*, done in *Hebrew* Characters in a *Glory*, and above that, upon the Cornice, a Shield gilt with Gold, having a fine Compartment and Festoon; the Frieze is also well carved: And over the Arching Pediment, upon Acroters are four spacious Lamps, between which are the King's Arms carved in *Relievo*; and over them another (though less) Arching Pediment; all neatly carved.

DIRECTLY West from which is a curious Marble Font, adorned with Cherubims, and a little Northward from that, a very ornamental Door-Case, enriched also with Shield, Compartment, Festoons, Cherubims, &c.

HERE is also a Table of Fees for Burials, &c.

THE Length of the Body of the Church within, including the Choir, is 54 Feet, Breadth 50, Height 36; and the Steeple, which is of Brick and Stone, as the Church is, consists of a Tower, Dome and Turret, and whose Altitude is about 118 Feet.

#### MONUMENTS in the old Church were for,

Sir William Cheyny, Knt. and Margaret his Wife, 1442, there buried.

Also of Edmund Denny, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; who by his last Will, bearing Date *July* the 20th, 1519, (which was proved the Year following) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of St. Benet's beside *Paul's-wharf*. And that 28 Trentals of Masses should be said for his Soul, and for the Souls of Margaret, Mary, and Jane, late his Wives, deceased; and of William and Agnes his Father and Mother. He had two Daughters, Joyce and Mary; and two Sons, Thomas and Anthony; which latter was a very learned Man, and of the Bed-Chamber to King Henry VIII.

Elizab. Denton, Widow, by her last Will, dated An. 1518, bequeathed towards the Reparation of St. Benet's besides *Paul's-wharf* of LONDON, where the Body of her late Husband lay buried; to the Intent the Parishioners there shall pray for his Soul and myne, and the Soul of Henry Roper, and all Christen Souls, 40 s.

Nicholas Barker, Citizen and Coppersmith, by his last Will, dated *January* the 8th, 1524, giveth to the Rector and Keepers of the Fabrick of the Church of St. Benedikt, West, near *Paul's-wharf*, his Tenement, with the Appurtenances situate in the said Parish, between the Tene-

ment, &c. for ever, in *augmentationem* & *auxilium sustentationis* cujusdam Capellani ad Divina Officia celebranda in Eccles. prædict. pro anima, Henrici att Swan, Tho. de Morley, & aia sua.

Dr. Chadwell, Physician:

Sir Gilbert Dethicke, Knt. alias Garter, King at Arms:

ON a comely Monument in the South Isle of the Choir, was this Inscription:

Mariæ Martin, Johannis Roissei filia, lectissimæ femina, uxori optime meritæ 4. liberorum incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ ad perpetuam fœderis nostri conjugalis memoriam, simul ut fidei, pietatis, & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod Monumentum extaret; Thomas Martinus Jurisconsultus mæstissimus Conjunx posui.

Obit Calendas Maii, 1565.  
Vixit Annos 32.

ON another Monument in the same Wall:

David Smith, Embroyderer to Queene Elizabeth, &c. deceased the 10th Day of *August*, 1587, aged 63 Yeeres, and lyeth here-under buried; whose honest, vertuous, and compassionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expressed by his Benevolence that Way extended; like a good Steward, making others Partakers of his well imployed Talent; who had to Wife Katharine (by whom he had eight Sonnes and eight Daughters) at whose proper Charges (in Memory of her said loving Husband) is erected this Monument, the 25th of *March*, An. 1596; who living his faithfull Widow till the 4th Day of *February*, 1607, aged 78 Yeeres, lyeth also here-under buried.

ON a Grave-Stone in the Chancel:

The Tombe of Master James Ashton, a good Benefactor of this Parish, who dyed Anno 1602; and of Joyce his Wife, and of William their onely Sonne; which Joyce married after with Sir Robert Clarke, Knt. one of the Barons of the King's Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, who caused this Tomb to be erected.

Here lyeth the Body of Ellis Hilton, Esq; who deceased the 12th Day of *December*, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1528, &c.

ON a Plated Stone by the Communion-Table:

Hic sepultus Griffinus Lloyd, Legum Doctor. Qui obiit in Christo, Novemb. 26. An. Dom. 1586.

Hic discas morti  
dominari, spernere fatum;  
Diram morborum  
vim superare mori.  
Nam jacet hic legum  
Doctor virtutibus olim  
Insignis, veræ  
Religionis amans.  
Qui moriens docuit  
vivos bene vivere; vivus,  
Afflictos docuit  
pro pietate mori.  
Divitias justus  
cumulavit, dives amavit  
Justitiam, voluit  
sic memor esse boni.

Divitias



Divitias moriens  
 Musis donavit, ut illos  
 Qui musas colerent,  
 emoriendo juvat.  
 Sic vivus moriensq;  
 fuit propensus ad omne  
 Legis opus, voluit  
 tam memor esse Dei.  
 Religio vigilem,  
 lex lumen, Cambria patrem,  
 Oxonia eximium  
 perdidit alma decus.  
 Cum fera mors illum  
 violento perdidit ictu,  
 Quem nollet virtus  
 inclita posse mori.  
 Postquam per denos  
 professor Regius annos  
 Vixerat, hoc gelido  
 condidit ossa thoro.

ON a Monument in the South Wall of the Choir :

Here lye buried the Bodies of *John Par*, and *Mary* his Wife, who were married together 34 Yeeres; and had Issue one onely Daughter betweene them, named *Anne*, who after married *Thomas Gough*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in *London*, Esquire, who had fruitfully borne him sixe Sons and one Daughter; which said Mr. *Par* was Embroyderer to our late Queene *Elizabeth*, and to the King's Majesty that now is, 25 Yeeres. He was a Man of good respect in the City, liberall to the Company whereof he was free, a good Benefactor to the Poore of this Parish, and bountifull to all Men. He departed this Life the 17th Day of *July*, 1607; being aged 72 Yeeres. And *Mary* his Wife died a Yeere and an halfe before him.

THIS Tomb was erected and made by *Thomas Gough*; and *Anne* his Wife, appointed by the Last Will of *John Par*, who made the said *Anne* his full Executrix; and it was finished the 20th Day of *June* 1611.

AT the Upper End of the South Isle, standing under, and adjoining to the Monument of his Father, *David Smith* :

*William Smith*, his seventh Son, a willing Imitator of his Parents Vertues; who deceased the 3d of *October*, Anno 1632, aged 68. He was the only surviving Son and Heir to his Father, Alderman's Deputy of the Ward for the Space of 15 Years. He married *Sarah* the Daughter of *William Feake*, of *LONDON*, Goldsmith, by whom he had Issue *Catharine*, his only Daughter and Heir, who was married unto *Samuel Owfield*, of *Gatton*, in the County of *Surrey*, Esquire.

#### MONUMENTS since the Rebuilding of the Church.

ON a White Marble Monument on the South Side of the Church, with his Effigies in *Basso Relievo*, with this Inscription :

Hic situs est Domin. Rob. Wyfeman, Equ. aurat. Domini Tho. Wyfeman de Rivenal in agro Eflexienfi

Filius natu septimus.

Qui serenissimi Regis Caroli 2d, post reditum Advocatus Almæ Curia de Arcubus Decanus meritisissimus, & Archiepiscop. Cantuariensis Vicarius Generalis. In omnibus se fidum Æquum & Vigilem prestitit Elifabetha Hon. Domini Dudley North de Kirtling in Comit. Cantabr. Filia.

Hoc pro Amore quo vivum coluit Mortuo vidua tristissima Monumentum posuit.

Obiit Aug. 17 An. 5 Ætatis suæ 74.  
 Salut. 1684.

ON which Monument are these Arms, Two Coats impaled.

1. *Sable*, a Chevron between three Pheons, Argent, with a Mullet for a Difference.

2. *Azure*, a Lyon Passant, Or, between three Flowers de lis, Argent. Also his Coat alone.

ON a Black Marble Convex Shield with a fine Compartment of White Marble adorned with Urn, Voluta, and three Cherubims, is the following Inscription in Gold Letters under the Front of the North Gallery :

M. S.

Stephani Brice de Whitney Park in agro Oxon. L. L. Doctoris: Candidissimi, Humanissimi Consummatissimi, qui Natalium Splendorem Literarum Literaturam suavissimis Moribus

Cohonestavit.

Advocatus in Hospitio Doct. Adu. Londini meruit.

Ubi sternuam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ operam navavit.

Pontificiis juxta & Schismaticis in sensus Naturæ concessit pridie non. Feb.

Anno Ætatis suæ XLIII.

Anno Christi MDCLXXXVIII.

Abi Viator, & si potis es, imitare

ON a fine large Black Marble Tomb-stone, in the Church-yard, close to the North Side of the Church, is this Inscription :

Richardus Lloyd Miles Legum Doctor, ex Agro Salopiensi, Coll. Omnium Animarum apud Oxon. olim socius, Officialis Curia Admiralitatis, Cancellarius Dunelmensis & Landavensis.

Vir cui tot Dignitatis & Tituli non sine Pietate Probitate & Peritia acquisiti & singulari morum Candore commendati Plenioris Epitaphii vices suppleant.

Obiit Junii 28 Anno 5 Ætatis 52  
 Domini 1686.

His Arms two Goats quarterly, 1. Party per Fefs a Lyon Rampant. 2 A Chevron between three Pheons.

3d as the 2d; 4th as the 1st. Colours are none expressed.

THERE is a small Toft of Ground where the Parsonage House formerly stood, let out for 20 s. a Year.

THIS, with the united Parish of St. Peter's Paul's Wharf, is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, worth per Act of Parliament 100 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 3 l. 18 s. 11 d.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. John Thomas, and the Lecturer, the Reverend Mr. Watkinson.

THE Gift Sermons are eight, viz. upon Twelfth-day, Candlemas-day, Easter-munday, Ascension-day, Whitsunday, St. James's-day, Michaelmas-day, and the 5th of November, founded by Mr. Pharendon.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock, and every Holiday and Saturday at three. No Organ, 2 Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

The



The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

- 2 Church-Wardens.
- 2 Collectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

- 2 Common-Council-Men.
- 2 Constables.
- 2 Inquests.
- 2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Old-horsboe-wharf*; Part of *Thames-street*, *Bell-wharf*, *Castle-street*, *White-lion-court*, *Paul's-wharf*; Part of *Addle-hill*, *Helmet-court*, *Bell-yard*; Part of *St. Peter's-bill*; Part of *St. Bennet's-bill*; Part of *Knightriders-street*; Part of *Little Knightriders-street*, *Harrow-court*, *George-court*, *St. John's-court*, *White-horse-court*, *Rose-court*, and *Dove-court*.

NUMBER of Houses are 121.

To this Parish Mr. *Edmund Arnold* gave three Houses, which stand in *Knightriders-street*, two of them are the first and second of eight Tenements, called *Erkenwald's* Tenements; and the third is called *Stone-house*, with a Toft of Ground near adjoining; this held by Lease from *Merton College, Oxon*; the two former from the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; which together, besides the Rents and necessary Taxes, are now worth 50 *l.* a Year to the said Parish.

*Arnold* gave these three Houses, by his last Will, dated *May* the 6th, 1675, to the End that the Common-Council-Men, Church-Wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, with six or eight others of the more substantial Parishioners, do yearly, out of the Profits, distribute 10 *l.* per *Ann.* to and among the Poor of the said Parish of *St. Bennet's*; 5 *l.* yearly, to the Poor of *St. Mary Magdalen Old-fish-street*; and with the remaining Profits yearly to put out poor Children of the said Parish of *St. Bennet's*, Apprentices, and for the setting them up when they come out of their Time; reserving 5 *l.* per *Ann.* for ever, to be paid to the Hospital of *Bridewell*, to the Use of the poor Boys, or other Children there.

THIS Gift was almost lost by some unjust Trustees, who refused to give Account of the Rents and Receipts, and Disbursements, of and about the said Premises, to the Officers of the Parish. But at length, by Pains and Industry of some, and chiefly Mr. *Evan Pugh*, one of the Inhabitants, they were recovered to the Parish, by a Decree in a Commission of charitable Uses. To which, when Exceptions were taken by the said Trustees in the *Chancery*, after three Years, and the Expence of 200 *l.* the said Decree was confirmed in the said *Chancery*.

IN this Parish of *St. Bennet's*, in *Thames-street*, stood *Le Neve Inn*, belonging formerly to *John de Montagu*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and after to *John de Beauchamp*, Knt. granted to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knt. of *Erpingham* in *Norfolk*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Knight of the *Garter*.

WEST from this Church, by the South End of *Addle-street*, almost against *Puddle-wharf*, there was an antient Building of Stone and Timber, built by the Lords of *Berkley*, and therefore called *Berkley's Inn*. This House, in *Stow's* Time, was all in Ruin, and let out in several Tenements; yet the Arms of the Lord *Berkley* remained in the Stone Work of an arched Gate; and is between a *Chevron*, *Crosses ten, three, three, and four*.

*Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was lodged in this House, then called *Berkley's Inn*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

VOL. I.

## The PARISH of

### St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

THE Parish-Church here is situated on the East Side of *Puddle-dock-hill*; it was some Time called *St. Andrew Juxta Baynard's-Castle*, and standing near that House which was the King's great Wardrobe, was from thence likewise called *St. Andrew Wardrobe*.

How long it is since a Church was first erected here, is uncertain, but it was repaired at the Charge of the Parish in the Year 1627; and had a fair Window on the South Side, with this Inscription:

This Window was glazed at the Charge of *Peter Leonarts*, the Elder, of *East-smithfield*, Brewer, *Anno Dom.* 1627.

BUT this Church being consumed by the Conflagration in 1666, it was again re-edified and finished in *February*, 1692.

AND as it was dedicated to one of the 12 Apostles, who were the Builders of the Christian Church; so this is supported by 12 Pillars of the *Tuscan* Order.

It is not only pleasant by its Model and the Contrivance of the Structure, but its Ornament does very much add to its Perfection. The Roof has five large Quadrangles, and in each there is a Circle, near as big as can be inscribed, of rich Fret-Work of Flowers, Fruit, &c. And over each Column is a Cherub, and each Arch, Branches of Palm, &c.

It is very well pew'd and wainscotted round seven Feet and an half high, the Pillars being cased almost to the Roof; tho' this last, and also the lower Part of the Galleries are Deal, but good Work, and painted Wainscot Colour.

THERE are two handsome Galleries, one on the North, the other on the South Sides of the Church, with very good Wainscot Fronts; that on the South is for the Parishioners (as also below) of *St. Andrew's*, and the North Side the Church for those of *St. Ann's Black-fryars*.

THE Pulpit is of right Wainscot carved, and the Sounding-Board finiered.

THE Altar-Piece is also of Wainscot, consisting of four Pilasters, with their Entablament of the *Tuscan* Order. The Intercolumns the *Decalogue* between the *Pater-noster* and *Creed*, well done in Gold Letters, upon Black; and between the Arch of the Pediment, and the Cornice is painted a *Glory*, with the sacred Word GOD in large Characters, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*.

AND on Acroters over each of the inner Pilasters is a Lamp with a gilded Taper; which Altar-Piece is inclosed with strong Wainscot, Rail and Ballister, and the Ground within paved with fine Black and White Marble.

HERE are also two spacious Wainscot inner Door-Cases on the North and South Sides of the Church, near the West End, and the Gates adorned with Vases.

ALSO two Tables of the Fees of each Parish, printed in a fair Character in black Frames; which shews the Dues payable (by all Parishioners particularly) for Marriages, to the Rector, Parish-Clerks, and Sexton; and also those for burying in the Church, Church-Yard and Vaults; and likewise for the Funeral Service in the Desk, the Charge of the Bell, Bearers, and Mason; and that all Strangers pay double: Which Rates are agreed on by the Rector and Church-Wardens,



at a Vestry in *April* 1704, and entered in the  
Episcopal Registry of LONDON, signed  
*Hen. Newton Vic. Gen. Dias. Lond.*

And by

*Ed. Alexander Reg. Dep.*

THE Church outwardly is very handsome, being built of Brick, but finished, or rendered over in Imitation of Stone. The Facio's and Corners are Stone, and very good Rustick Quions, and the Roof is covered with Lead.

THE Length of this Church is about 77 Feet, Breadth 60, and Altitude 42; and that of the square Tower about 84.

#### MONUMENTS.

THIS Church never had but few Monuments; among which we may venture to place that of *John Wenlock*, who, by his last Will, dated 1477, the 17th of *Edward IV.* bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew*, by *Baynard's-Castle*, where he had ordained his Tomb and Epitaph, and a Chantry in that Church, to pray for the Soul of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Lady his Wife; for the Soul of *John Wenlock*, and *Isabel* his Wife, &c. He willed there should be expended upon a Tomb, near the Lady *Shrewsbury*, where she is buried before *J. H. S.* 100 l. if the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* would give Licence thereunto.

*John Parut* founded a Chantry there.

ON a plated Stone under the Communion-Table was this Inscription:

Hic jacet Joannes Ley, Armiger, de Comitatu Wiltz. Qui obiit 7 die Junii, Anno Domini 1604. *Ætat. suæ* 54.

ON the like Stone, by the other:

Hic jacet Joannes Barnard, nuper Civis & Scissor LOND. ac Alionora & Alicia, uxores ejus. Qui quidem Joannes obiit 21 die Novemb. An. Dom. 1503.

ON a fair engraven Plate, with Arms on a Pillar, in the Chancel:

The 29th Day of *October*, An. Dom. 1573, deceased *Thomasine*, the Wife of *Thomas Butler*, of *Bewfen*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; and lyeth buried before this Pillar.

Vix omnis carnis: Hodie mihi, cras tibi.

Marmoreum decus  
hoc confortis munere grato,  
Non vita, verum  
nomine, *Longus* habet.

ON a comely Monument on the East Side of the Chancel:

Here lyeth *Henry Long*, of *Shingay*, Esq; Sonne and Heire of Sir *Richard Long*, Knt. Gentleman of the Privie Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* the third Son of Sir *Thomas Long*, Knt. of *Wiltshire*; who married *Dorothie*, the Daughter of *Nic. Clarke*, of *Weston*, Esq; and *Elizabeth Ramsey* his Wife, sole Heire of *Thomas Ramsey*, of *Hicham*, Esq; her Father; by whom hee had Issue one Sonne and three Daughters. Hee dyed the 15th Day of *April*, An. Dom. 1573, leaving alive, at the Time of his Death, *Elizabeth*, his sole Daughter and Heire.

*Dorothæa* uxor, conjugis amore posuit.

Nomine *Longus*, vita  
brevis, inclitus ortu,  
Ingenio præstans,  
& pietatis amans.

Nere to this Place lyeth interred the Corps of *William Nicholson*, some Time of *Walton*, in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. Citizen and Draper of LONDON. He had to Wife *Joan*, the eldest Daughter, and one of the Heires of *William Company*, Gent. by whom he had Issue (among divers other) these which survived; namely, *Helen*, first the Wife of *John Minor*, of LONDON, Draper; and afterward of Sir *John Branch*, Knt. Lord Maior of LONDON, An. Dom. 1580. And *Benjamin*, who deceased at *Bramley* in the County of *Surrey*; where he hath also left Issue two Sons, *Robert* and *George*. The said *William Nicholson* departed this Life in *September*, Anno Dom. 1531, being a Benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable Uses; whose Soule (we doubt not) resteth with the Lord.

Qui genere atq; opibus  
quondam florebat honestis,  
*Nicholson*, jacet hac  
parvus in ædæ civis.  
Quod mortale fuit  
fluxit: Sed fata perennis  
Mensq; manet; nihil  
hic funera juris habent.  
Spiritus in Cœlis  
divino splendet honore,  
In terris memori  
nomen amore viget.

IN the South Isle:

When God was pleas'd  
(the World unwilling yet)  
*Helias James* to Nature  
paid his Debt;  
And here repofes.  
As he liv'd, he dy'd:  
The Saying strongly  
in him verify'd.  
Such Life, such Death:  
Then a known Truth to tell;  
He liv'd a godly Life,  
and dy'd as well.

THERE are no Monuments since the Rebuilding the Church.

#### BENEFACTORS.

THE Charities and Bequests belonging to this Parish of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, are these:

*John Lee* gave for Reparation of the Church, an Houfe and Wharf in *Thames-street*, leased out for 30 l. per Ann. Also a small House in *Flower-de-lis-lane*, within the same Parish; wherein several of their Pensioners dwell.

A Gift of Justice *Roundal*, paid by the Company of Embroiderers, being 3 l. 10 s. per Ann.

A Gift of Mr. *Corbet*, being 10 s. per Ann. paid by the Company of Cooks of LONDON.

*Margaret Dane* gave 5 s. per Ann. paid by the Ironmongers.

Mrs. *Paradine*, 3 l. per Ann. from the Company of Haberdashers.

Mr. *Cleve*, 13 Penny Loaves, to be distributed every Sunday to so many poor People.

All registered in the Parish-Books.

BEFORE the great Fire, there was a Parsonage-House, situate on the North Side of the Church.



Church. The Ground now leas'd out for 50 s. per Ann.

THERE are two other Houses, Part of the same Glebe, which were leas'd out for 40 Years, at 40 s. per Annum.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being. The Value per Act of Parliament 140 l. per Annum. rated in the King's Books at 17 l. 10 s.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *William Savage*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *John Higget*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday* and Holiday, about 11 o'Clock. There is a Gift-Sermon every *Wednesday*.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Common-Council-Men.
	2 Constables.
	1 Scavenger.
	3 Inquests.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Carter-lane*, *Church-hill*, *King's-college-rents*, *Duke Humphrey's-square*, *Winchester-street*; Part of *Addle-hill*; Part of *Thames-street*, *Chandler's-rents*, *Great White-bear-court*, *Little White-bear-court*, *Great Rutland-court*, *Little Rutland-court*, *Rastal's-rents*, and *Common-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses 193.

THE next Place was the King's great Wardrobe. *Stow* says, he has not read by whom it was first built, neither when, or for what Cause; but only that Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knight of the Garter, Constable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Son to *Guido de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, built this House, and was lodged there; the House then bearing the Name of the King's Wardrobe, in the 5th of *Edw. III.* The said Sir *John Beauchamp* deceased in the Year 1359, and was buried on the South Side of the Middle Isle of *St. Paul's Church*. His Executors sold the House to King *Edward III.* to whom the Parson of *St. Andrew's* complaining, that the said *Beauchamp* had pulled down divers Houses, in their Places to build the same House, whereby he was hindered of his accustomed Tithes, paid by the Tenants of old Time; granted him 40 s. by the Year out of that House, for ever. King *Richard III.* was lodged there in the 2d of his Reign.

IN this House was lodged Sir *John Fortescue*, Knt. Master of the Wardrobe, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*. The secret Letters and Writings, touching the Estate of the Realm, were wont to be inrolled in the King's Wardrobe, and not in the *Chancery*, as appears by the Records, *Claus. 18. E. 4. 1 Memb. 13. Claus. 33. E. 1. Memb. 3. Et liberat. 1. E. 2. Memb. 4. &c.*

FROM this Wardrobe, by the West End of *Carter-lane*, then up *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and a Piece of *Pater-noster-row*, up *Warwick-lane*, most of the East Side is of this Ward.

TOUCHING Lanes ascending out of *Thames-street*, to *Knightriders-street*, the first is *Peter's-hill*; wherein is no Matter of Note, more than certain Alms-Houses, founded on the West Side thereof, by *David Smith*, Embroiderer, for six

poor Widows, whereof each to have 20 s. by the Year.

ON the East Side of this Lane, stood a large House of antient Building, some Time belonging to the Abbot of *St. Mary in York*, and was his Dwelling-House when he came to LONDON.

THIS House came afterwards to the Possession of Sir *Michael Hicks*, Knt. Secretary to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*; but since the great Fire, it was built into two fair Tenements, by Sir *Will. Hicks*, Bart. one whereof was lately possessed and inhabited by Sir *Michael Hicks*, Knt. deceased; and the other belonging to Sir *Harry Hicks*, Bart. after the Death of his Mother, the Lady *Hicks*, Widow of Sir *Will. Hicks*, Knt. and Bart. Son of Sir *William* above said.

AT the Upper End of this Lane, towards the North, the Corner Houses there are called *Peter-key*.

THEN is *Paul's-wharf-hill*, on the East Side whereof was *Woodmongers-hall*.

AND next adjoining was (*Garter-house*, so called of the Office there kept by Garter King of Heralds, and other Heralds. Called also) *Darby-house*, some Time belonging to the *Stanleys*; for *Thomas Stanley*, first Earl of *Darby* of that Name, who married the Lady *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry VII.* in his Time built it.

QUEEN *Mary* gave it to *Gilbert Dethick*, then Garter, Principal King of Arms of *Englishmen*; *Thomas Hauley*, *Clarencieux*, King of Arms of the South Part; *William Harvy*, alias *Norroy*, King of Arms of the North Parts; and the other Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, and to their Successors, all the Capital Messuage or House, called *Darby-house*, with the Appurtenances situate in the Parish of *St. Bennet* and *St. Peter*; then being in the Tenure of Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knt. and lately Parcel of the Lands of *Edward Earl of Darby*, &c. To the End that the said Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, and their Successors might (at their Liking) dwell together; and at meet Times to congregate, speak, confer and agree among themselves, for the good Government of their Faculty, and their Records might be more safely kept, &c. Dated the 18th Day of *July*, 1555. *Philip* and *Mary* the first and third Year.

THEN higher up, near the South Chain of *St. Paul's Church-Yard* was the *Paul's-head Tavern*. Which House, with the Appurtenances, was of old Time called *Paul's Brewhouse*, for that the same was so employed; but since left off, and let out.

IN the 38th of *Henry III.* one *Will. Hilary* watched the going out of *John de Codrington*, Clerk, being then in *Bracina Sti. Pauli in Ward a Barnard Castle*. When the said *John* was gone out, presently the said *William* made an Insult upon him. And, as a Clerk Convict, he was delivered to the Bishop. This Clerk was fled thither, it seems, for Sanctuary. The very Brewhouse belonging to *St. Paul's Church* was a Sanctuary.

ON the West Side of this Street is another great House, which did belong to *St. Paul's Church*, and was sometime let to the *Blunts*, Lords *Mountjoy*, but afterwards to the Head of a College at *Cambridge*, and then to the Doctors of the Civil Law and Arches, who keep a Commons there, and many of them being lodged together, it is called *Doctors Commons*, of which see more *Book I. Chap. XII.*

ABOVE this, on the same Side, was another great Building over-against *Paul's Brewhouse*; and this was called *Paul's Bakehouse*, and was employed in Baking of Bread for the Church of *St. Paul*.

Doctors Commons.

UPON



UPON *Paul's-wharf-hill*, within a great Gate, and belonging to that Gate next to the *Doctors Commons*, were many fair Tenements; which in their Leases made from the Dean and Chapter, went by the Name of *Camera DIANÆ*, i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, so denominated from a spacious Building, that in the Time of *Henry II.* stood where they were. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Ways and Windings, this *Henry II.* (as sometime he did at *Woodstock*) kept, (or was supposed to have kept) that Jewel of his Heart, fair *ROSAMUND*: She whom there he called *Rosamundi*; and here by the Name of *Diana*. And from hence had this House that Title.

FOR a long Time there remained some evident Testifications of tedious Turnings and Windings; as also of a Passage under Ground, from this House to *Castle-Baynard*. Which was, no doubt, the King's Way from thence to his *Camera Dianæ*, or the Chamber of his brightest *Diana*.

IN *Addle-street*, or *Lane*, are no Monuments.

IN *Lambart-hill-lane*, on the West Side thereof, is the *Blacksmiths-hall*; and adjoining to the North Side thereof, is one Plot of Ground, inclosed with a Brick Wall, for a Church-Yard, or burying Plot, for the Dead of *St. Mary Magdalen's* by *Old-fish-street*. Which was given to that Use by *John Iwarby*, an Officer in the Receipt of the Exchequer, in the 26th of *Henry VI.* as appeareth by Patent.

*John Iwarby*, &c. gave a Piece of Land lying void in the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen*, nigh to *Old-fish-street*; between the Tenement of *John Philpot*, on the South, and the Tenement of *Bartholomew Burwash*, on the West; and the Tenement pertaining to the Covent of the *Holy Well* on the North, and the Way upon *Lambart's-hill*, on the East; for a Church-Yard to the Parson, Church-Wardens, &c.

## The PARISH of St. MARY MAGDALEN in OLD FISH-STREET.

*St. Mary Magdalen in Old-fish-street.*

OVER against the North West End of this *Lambart-hill-lane*, in *Knightriders-street*, is the Parish Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, or *Maudlin*.

THE Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, was so named either from the Town of *Magdala*, wherein she was born, or bred up, or from the Hebrew Word *Magdal*, signifying a Tower or Castle.

THERE is often Mention made of her in the Evangelical History: As, how Christ cast out of her seven Devils, and how she followed Christ, ministering unto him out of her Means, *Luke viii. 2.* How with her Tears, she standing at his Feet behind him, washed his Feet, and with the Hair of her Head wiped them, and kissing them, anointed them with her Ointment, whereupon Christ seeing her Faith, told her, That her Sins were forgiven, and bade her go in Peace; at which *Simon* the Pharisee (in whose House they were) was offended, because she was a Sinner, which Christ denied not, yet commended her Piety and Zeal towards him, *Luke vii. 37. Matth. xxvi. 6.*

SHE beheld Christ crucified, *Matth. xxvii. 56.* And after the Sabbath, she was one of the First, that with her Ointment, betimes in the Morning, hastned to the Sepulchre, *Matth. xxviii. 1.*

*Mark xvi. 1. Luke xxi. 1, &c.* Unto her, first of all, Christ after his Resurrection manifested himself, *Mark xvi. 9.*

CONCERNING *Mary Magdalen*, there hath been much Debate among the learned Men, whether she was the Sister of *Lazarus* and *Martha*, called *Mary*, or not, some of the Greek Church denying it, and those of the Latin Church affirming it; some pretend there were two, others three *Mary Magdalens*.

THE three several pretended *Mary Magdalens* are these; First, The Woman called, a Sinner; who in the Pharisee's House in *Naim*, washed Christ's Feet with her Tears, wiped them with her Hair, kissed and anointed them, *Luke vii. 37.* The Second, *Mary Magdalen*, out of whom Christ cast seven Devils, *Luke viii. 2.* The Third, *Mary*, the Sister of *Lazarus* and *Martha*, which *Lazarus* Christ raised from the Dead, and which *Mary* was the same Woman that anointed the Lord with Ointment, and wiped his Feet with her Hair, *John xi. 2.* This is the Opinion of *Faber Stapulensis*, and others. But the greatest Part of learned Writers affirm generally, That there was but one *Mary Magdalen*, and this is the general Tenet of the Church, and that was she, who was Sister to *Lazarus* and *Martha*, out of whom Christ cast seven Devils.

VARIOUS are the Relations concerning this Holy Woman: Therefore the Advice of Cardinal *Baronius* is, To observe the Apostle's Precept herein, viz. *Prove all Things, hold fast that which is good.*

As to the Time of her Death, some say she died *Anno Christi 62.* Others 80, Aged 80 Years. And as to the Place of her Death and Burial, some say she being dead, was buried in a City, in *France*, called *Civitas Aquensis* (now *Ays*, or *D'ax*) in *Gascoigne*; which being afterwards destroyed by the *Sarazens*, her Body was then translated by *Gerard*, Earl of *Burgundy*, to the Monastery of *Vicolincum* by him erected, and there interr'd. Others write, That her Body resteth at *Ephesus*. But others report, That the Body of *Lazarus* and *Mary Magdalen* were translated from *Cyprus* to *Constantinople*, and there interr'd in the Church of *St. Lazarus*, erected by the Emperor *Leo*, Son of *Basilus*.

BUT her Legend runs thus, *Mary Magdalen*, with her Brother *Lazarus*, her Sister, and many others after Christ's Ascension, were put out to Sea in a Ship without Sail, which brought them to *Marseilles*, in *France*, whereof *Lazarus* became Bishop, and *Magdalen* retiring herself into a Wilderness, lived there privately and devoutly 30 Years, and then died in a Cave, where she had seated herself from the Concourse of People, her Soul being taken up into Heaven.

HER Festival is yearly celebrated on *July 22.*

THIS Church was repaired and beautified, at the Charge of the Parish, *Anno Domini 1630*, the Charge amounting to 140*l.* but being burnt in the Fire of LONDON in the Year 1666, it was rebuilt and finished in 1685.

It is mostly built of Stone, with Rail and Baluster round the Outside in lieu of Battlements; the Roof is hipt and covered with Lead, and there is a handsome Stone Tower; but the Foundation thereof, is Brick, which is one Reason why they do not store it with more Bells; the Inside of the Roof is square, the Floor is paved with Stone, and there are three Isles; the small Pillars that support the Galleries are of the Composite Order.

THIS Ornament and Finishing: In the Roof within, is a Quadrangle of Cantaliever Cornice; also Arches and Escutcheons, Volutes, and Leaves, of Fretwork; and the Windows outward are Stone, enrich'd with Cherubims, Cartouches, and Leaves cut in Relief.



Two neat Wainfcot Galleries on the West and North Sides, with Bolection Work, Fronts, enrich'd with Fruit and Leaves, over the North Gallery, are the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted, placed on a Pedestal, with a Cherubim and Festoon of Fruit.

THE Church is substantially pewed and wain-scotted with Oak, about 12 Feet high; also two good wainfcotted Door-Cafes.

THE Pulpit is curious Workmanship of right Oak, having Enrichments of Cherubims, Shields, Festoons, Fruit, Leaves, and Vases.

THE Altar-Piece is of the same Species of Timber, adorned with two Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, fluted, with their Entablature and Compass Pediment: On the Cornice are two Lamps, and two more between them placed on Acroters over the Columns. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue*, and the Extracolumns, the *Creed*, and *Lord's Prayer*, all finely done in Gold Letters and Flourishes, on Black, over which is a Cherubim; and above the Cornice, but under the large Pediment, is a *Glory*; the Whole being enrich'd with Variety of Fruit, Flowers, Leaves, Branches of Palm; and over the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are two Shields, each under a small arched Pediment; and the Communion-Table rests on a Foot-Pace of Black and White Marble, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THE Font is placed directly West from the Altar; it has Enrichments of Cherubims, a Crown, and these Arms:

*A Cross between four Bucks Trippant, borne on a Lozenge.*

MONUMENTS in the old Church were for,

*Richard Woodroffe*, Merchant-Taylor, 1519.

*Barnard Randolph*, Esq; 1583.

ON a very antient Tomb, in the North Isle of the Choir, was this Inscription:

Joannes Sugar, Civis & Piscenarius. LONDON. Qui obiit 29 die Decemb. An. Dom. 1455, & Margareta uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13 die Novemb. Anno Dom. 1485. Quorum animarum, &c.

At the East End of the Chancel:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Barnard Randolph*, Esq; while hee lived, Common-Sergeant of this City of LONDON. He died the 7th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1583. And of his Liberality hath been beneficiall to the City. As formerly hath been declared.

In the South Isle of the Choir:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Herbert Randolph*, of *Wardis*, in the County of *Sussex*, Esq; Cousin, and next Heire to *Barnard Randolph*, Esq; &c. He tooke to Wife *Judith*, the eldest Daughter of *Anthony Shirley*, of *Preston*, in the said County of *Sussex*, Esq; and departed this Life (without Issue) on the 9th Day of *April*, 1604.

ON a Monument near the other:

In obitum lectissimæ feminæ Margareta Serle, nuper uxoris Alexandri Serle, Reg. Majest. Procuratoris, &c. Quæ obiit 8 die Mens. Martii, Anno Salutis humanæ (qua nunc beatissima fruitur) juxta stilum Angliæ, 1605.

Virgo decem & septem vixi  
intaminata per annos,  
Deme duos totidem  
tum pia nupta fui.

Nº 49. VOL. I.

Funera gnatorum vidi  
lugubria quinque,  
Deque novem, reliqui  
bis duo, nostra vident.  
Casta domi vixi, invigilans  
prolique larique,  
Sara viro, mundo  
Martha, Maria Deo.

ON another Monument beneath the former:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Selectissimæ feminæ Joannæ, uxoris Gilberti Dethick, fil. 2. Domini Gulielmi Dethick, Militis, filiæ Alexandri Serle, Regiæ Majestatis Procuratoris General. & Margareta uxoris suæ. Quæ quidem Joanna 10 Martii, An. 1607, stilo Angliæ, sub certa spe venturæ in Christo Resurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, corpus terræ, commendavit.

Ut semel partu geminas eodem;  
Tristis enixa est tacitas, sorores,  
Languido tandem placide quievit.  
Quindecim virgo pia vixit annos,  
Quindecim menses pia nupta facis.  
Tum piæ cedens, pia mens fit alti,  
Incola Cæli.  
Virgo dum, spes hæc & amor parentum;  
Nupta dum, lux hæc & honor mariti,  
Uxor & virgo, decor hæc, propinquis;  
Et decus, omnes:

In the same Isle:

*George Coleman*, Gent. a Freeman of this City of LONDON, was born in *Richmondshire*, and afterward inhabited at *Callis*, in the Time of the first Surprize thereof by the *French*, An. Dom. 1558, where he lost all his Lands and Substance; and at the Age of 95 Yeeres he died, the 16th of *Sept.* 1600, and lyeth interred on the North Side of the Communion-Table. By him is buried *Alice* his Wife, the onely Daughter of *George Gainsford*, Esq; a younger Sonne of Sir *John Gainsford*, of *Crohurst* in the County of *Surrey*, Knt. and Brother to the last Sir *John Gainsford*, of the same Place, Knt. Which *Alice* was sole Heire to her Mother *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheire to *John Alpher*, of *Boare Place*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq;

She dyed the 4th of *March*, An. Dom. 1581.

Epitaphium 1622.

Clarissimi viri Gulielmi Druræi, ex Antiqua & Illustri Druræorum Familia oriundi, Juris Cæsarii Doctoris, & Amplissimæ Curia Prærogativæ in Anglia Dignissimi Judicis, jam olim defuncti, recenter vero Mariæ Uxoris ejus Faminæ laudatissimæ, ex splendidissimo Southwellorum genere prognatæ.

Hac Gulielmus humo  
Terdens dormiit Annis,  
Nunc subiit tumulum  
juncta Maria viro,  
Justitiæ fuit hic cultor;  
jurisque Magister;  
Hæc quoque Magnanima  
Nobilitate, fide,  
Sena prole ferax; virtutum  
exempla futuris  
Æternanda Ævis  
liquit uterque Parens.  
Felices nimium utraque,  
& Funere sponfas,  
Dant quibus hæc unum  
Cor, Humus, Astra, Locum.

Charissimus suis Patri & Matri, hoc Carmine  
Parentavit,  
Gulielmus Druræus,

9 A

Hoc







24th of *December*, in the Year 1565, by a Tempest of Wind, these Gates were blown open, and the Bars, Bolts, and Locks, broken asunder, or greatly bent.

At each Corner of this West End was a strong Tower of Stone, made for Bell-Towers, one of them, viz. that next the Bishop's Palace, was used by the Palace in *Stow's* Time; and the other, towards the South, was called the *Lollards Tower*, and used as the Bishop's Prison, for such as were detected for Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the Church.

The Lollards  
Tower.

It was in this *Lollards Tower* that *Richard Hunne*, a Citizen of LONDON, A. D. 1515, a Man of a fair Character, and well beloved, was made Prisoner, on Pretence of having *Wickliffe's Bible*; but, indeed, the Occasion of his Ruin was a Dispute he had with a Clerk about a Mortuary, which was made the Cause of the whole Clergy; he submitted to the Bishop's Correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined Penance, and set at Liberty; but he was found hanged in his Chamber, and his Neck broken; which Murder, the Bishop's Sumner, own'd that he, and the Chancellor, Dr. *Horsley*, and the Bell-Ringer, had committed: And when the Coroner's Inquest proceeded to Trial, the Bishop began a new Process against the dead Body for Heresy, which, not contented to have murder'd, they afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. See more of this Tower in *Foxe's Martyrology*.

THE last Prisoner, whom *Stow* says he remember'd to be committed there, was, in the Year 1573, one *Peter Burchet*, a Gentleman of the *Middle Temple*, for having desperately wounded, and designing to murder *John Hawkings*, Esq; in the High Street, near the *Strand*; who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain erroneous Opinions, and therefore committed thither, and convicted: But in the End, by Permission, he promised to abjure his Heresies, and was, by Commandment of the Council, removed from thence to the Tower of LONDON.

### The PARISH of St. GREGORY by St. PAUL's.

ADJOINING to the *Lollards Tower*, was the Parish-Church of St. Gregory, appointed to the Petty Canons of St. Paul's.

St. Gregory, surnamed the Great, to whom this Church was dedicated, was by Nation a Roman, by Art a Philosopher, Son of *Gordian*, a Man of Quality, and the blessed *Silura*, or *Silvia*, his Wife. He was at first a Monk, and a Deacon under *Pelagius II*, his Predecessor. He, being a very learned and studious Man, was created, (though unwillingly) the 66th Bishop of Rome, Anno Christi 590, being the first Pope of that Name. He was of so meek a Spirit, as that he ordained, That both he himself, and his Successors, Bishops of Rome, should from thence forward be stiled *Servi Servorum Dei*, which Title the Popes continue to this Day. He condemned the Stile of *Universal Patriarch*, (or Bishop) which *John*, Bishop of *Constantinople*, assumed to himself, as a proud, diabolical, and profane Title.

He erected six Monasteries out of the Estate his Father left him, and dedicated his House at Rome to a Religious Use. He was termed *Magnus*, both for the extraordinary Matters performed by him, as also for his Learning.

THIS holy Pope sent *Augustin* the Monk, and other pious and learned Men, into this our

Country, to convert the *English* or *Saxon* Nation to the Christian Faith, which in some Measure they did; which *Augustine* was the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that Archiepiscopal See being, by his Procurement, translated thither from LONDON, where it had been all along before that Time.

THIS Pope Gregory was the Author of many Ecclesiastical Ceremonies and Rites of the Church. He instituted the Litanies in Time of great Mortality, reformed the Church, where Need was; suppressed Simony; stoutly reprov'd the Emperor *Mauritius* upon just Cause: Tho' afterwards he played the Politician with the said *Mauritius* his Preserver, and graced too much the Traitor *Phocas*, who slew him. He wrote divers pious and learned Works extant in Print. He is by some termed the last good and first bad Pope of Rome. He died 4 Id. Mar. An. Chr. 604, and the second of *Phocas* the Emperor, having sat 13 Years, six Months, and 10 Days. His Festival is observed March 12, and his Life is written at large by most, who have written the Lives of the Saints, or of the Bishops and Popes of Rome.

BESIDES this Gregory, there were others of that Name, antient Fathers of the Church, as Gregory Nazianzen, Gregory Nissen, Gregory Thaumatergus, &c. But this Gregory the Great is reputed to be the Patron of the Churches dedicated to his Name.

THIS Parish-Church was very antient; for it is said, that the Body of *Edmund*, King of the *East Angles*, who was martyr'd by the Danes about the Year 870, when it was caused by *Alwyne*, Bishop of *Helmham*, to be brought up to LONDON from St. Edmond's Bury, rested for the Space of three Years in the Parish-Church of St. Gregory, near the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

IN this Church was a Chantry, and in the same Parish was a Messuage and Tenement, called *Holmes College*, given for the Maintenance of the said Chantry. King Edward VI. alienated it to *John Hulfon*, and Will. *Pendred*, 2 Edward VI.

THE Church was repaired within and without, and every Part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper Cost and Charges of the Parishioners, in the Years of our Lord God 1631, and 1632, at the Expence of 2000 l. and upwards; but being consumed in the Fire of LONDON, was not rebuilt; but the Parish, by Act of Parliament, was annexed to St. Mary Magdalen in Old-fish-street.

MONUMENTS in the Old Church were as follow:

ON a plated Stone by the Communion-Table was this Inscription:

Alicia Barvis, Relicta Johannis Barvis, Civis ac Minutarii Londinensis, posuit defuncto.

Debita peccati  
solvens terrestria linquo,  
Visurus patriam  
quam mihi, Christe, dabis.  
Da patriam, Rex Christe  
Jesu, spes unica vitæ,  
Da feuti veniam  
Rex bone Christe Jesu.

*Virtus post Fata.*

ON a Stone lying near the other:

Thomas Redman, Almæ Curia Cantur. de Arcubus London. Procuratorum generalium unus, qui officium Registrariatus principalis sedis Archiepiscopalis Cantur. per nonnullos Annos laudabiliter



dabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In uxorem duxit Annam Miliner, quacum pie & amantissime vixit. Ex ea unam sibi filiam nomine Elizabetham procreavit. Mortem obiit 12 die Novemb. An. Dom. 1601.

ON another Stone in the Chancel :

Aluredus Copeley, de Botley, in Com. Ebor. Armig. quondam Socius Lincolnienfis Hospitii. Obiit 5 die Feb. Anno Dom. 1598, & ætatis suæ 37.

ON a Monument in the South Isle of the Choir :

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Sanctissimæ & charissimæ Conjugi, Alifonæ Heriot, Jacobi Primrosi, Regiæ Majestatis in sanctiori Concilio Regni Scotiæ Amanuens filia, fœminæ omnibus tum animi tum corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu instructissimæ; Mœstissimus ipsius Maritus, Georgius Heriot, Armiger. Regis, Reginæ, Principum Henrici & Caroli Gemmarius, bene merenti, non sine lachrymis hoc Monumentum pie posuit.

Obiit Mensis Aprilis, die 16. Anno Salut. M.D.C.XII. ætatis 20. in ipso flore juventæ, & mihi, parentibus amicis, tristissimum sui desiderium reliquit.

Hic Alicis Primrosa  
jacet crudo obruta fato,  
Intempestivas  
ut Rosa passa manus.  
Nondum bis denos  
annorum impleverat orbes,  
Pulchra, pudica,  
Patris delictum atq; viri :  
Quum gravida, heu ! nunquam  
Mater, discessit : & inde  
Cura dolorq; Patri,  
cura dolorq; viro :  
Non sublata tamen,  
tantum translata recessit,  
Nunc Rosa prima Poli  
quæ fuit ante Soli.

ON a Monument close by the other, at the same End of the Church :

Here lyeth *Martha Forthe*, sometime Wife to *Robert Forthe*, Doctor of Law ; with whom she lived very comfortably in true Marriage, a most faithful and loving Wife, the Space of 24 Yeeres and 5 Moneths. She lived virtuously and modestly, and beloved of all that did know her ; and dyed in sound Faith, and in the Feare of God, the 26th Day of *November*, An. Dom. 1589, in the 45th Yeere of her Age, in constant Hope of a joyfull Resurrection, with the elect Children of Almighty God.

ON another adjoining :

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Edwardo Baker, Armig. Regiæ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas Registrario principali, viro eximia eruditione, prudentia singulari, moribus probatissimis, & in publicis negotiis plurimum versato. Qui longo morbo intabescens, certa spe in Christo resurgendi, pie placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 26 Maii, An. Dom. M.D.C.II.

ON a Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel :

Here lyeth intombed the Body of *Mary*, late Wife of *Thomas Sandys*, Esquire, and only

Daughter to Sir *Stephen Thorneburst*, Knight, and Dame *Sybill* his Wife. Whose Soule departed this Life unto Christ, the last Day of *July*, in the Yeere of our Redemption, 1598, and in the One and Twentieth Yeere of her Age. In Remembrance of whose Piety and singular Vertues, the eternall Love of her Husband hath caused this Monument to be erected.

In Heaven her Soule,  
In me her Love,  
her body resteth here,  
Which is to God,  
Was to the World,  
to me her Husband, deare.

ON a Monument at the West End of the Chancel :

Hereunder resteth *Arthur Medlycote*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON ; Sonne of *Richard Medlycote*, of *Shrewsbury*, Gentleman, with *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Philips*. The said *Arthur*, in assured Hope to be with Christ, ended this transitory Life the Seven and Twentieth Day of *July*, Anno Dom. 1605. And the said *Elizabeth*, the Eighteenth Day of *October*, 1605.

ON another at the same End :

Here lyeth *Dorothie*, Daughter of *John Theobald*, the Elder, of *Shepie*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; She first married *John Croke*, Doctor of Law ; by whom shee had onely *Dorothie*, first Wife to *Robert Honeywood*, Esq; Secondly, to *Ralph Allen*, Alderman of LONDON. Thirdly to the most Reverend, Excellent, and Learned Judge, Sir *Roger Manwood*, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* ; by whom she had Issue *John* and *Thomas*, who dyed young. *Margerie*, the first Wife of Sir *John Lewson*, Knt. and *Anne*, first Wife to Sir *Percival Hart*, Knt. and Sir *Peter Manwood*, Knight of the *Bath*.

She dyed the 14th Day of *September*, Anno Domini 1575. To whose Reverend Memory, the said Sir *Peter Manwood* hath dutifully erected this Monument, Anno Dom. 1606.

NEAR the last mention'd, on a small Monument, was this Inscription :

Gulielmi Coci hoc Tumulo  
parvo ossa quiescunt,  
Illius ast virtus  
non ita parva cubat :  
Plura nam ut omittam,  
Civili Jure secundus  
Nulli, nec vera  
dexteritate fuit.  
Cui pia, ne merito  
careat post funera virtus,  
Hoc uxor Maria  
nobile struxit opus.

Moritur 25 Augusti, Anno Dom. 1518, & Mariæ Reginæ, 6.

12 Septemb. Anno Dom. 1587. obiit.

ON a plated Stone in the South Isle :

*Joanna*, filia Nich. Wallron, relicta *Thomæ Yale*, Legum Doctoris, Cancellarii Archiepiscopalis sedis Cantuarien. & sepelitur sub spe futuræ Resurrectionis.

THE Vestry for this Parish is General.

THE



The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

2 Church-Wardens.  
3 Overseers and Col-  
lectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

3 Common-Council-  
Men.  
3 Constables.  
4 Inquests.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of St. Paul's Church-yard, Dean's-court, St. Paul's-college; Part of Ludgate-street, Cannon-alley, London-house-yard, Petit-cannon-alley, St. Paul's-alley; Part of Pater-noster-row; Part of Ave-mary-lane; Part of Creed-lane, Scallop-court, Red-lion-court, Black-swan-alley; Part of Addle-hill; Part of Sermon-lane, Great Carter-lane, Great Knightriders-street, Bell-yard, Bell-alley, Paul's-chain, Godlyman-street, Paul's-baker's-court; Part of Little Carter-lane; Part of Little Knightriders-street; Part of Old-change, Crown-court, and Paul's-stump.

NUMBER of Houses 300.

THE rest of that South Side of St. Paul's Church, with the Chapter-House, (a beautiful Piece of Work, built about the Reign of Edward III.) was defaced, Stow says, in his Time, by Means of Licences granted to Cuttlers, Budget-makers, and others, first to build low Sheds, but now high Houses, which hide that beautiful Side of the Church, save only the Top and South Gate.

ON the North West Side of this Church-Yard was the Bishop's Palace, a large Thing for Receipt, wherein divers Kings have been lodged, and great Household hath been kept; as appears by the great Hall; which, after the Rebatement of Bishops Livings, was not furnished, as was meant by the Builders thereof, and was of old Time used.

IN the Year 1546, the Admiral of France, the French Ambassador, lodged here; and before that, here Edward V. took up his Lodging when he was brought to LONDON to take Possession of the Crown; and under King Edw. VI. the Scotch Queen was here entertained.

THE Dean's Lodging on the other Side, directly against the Palace, was a fair old House; and also divers large Houses were on the same Side built; which, of old Time, were the Lodgings of Prebendaries and Residentiaries, who kept great Households, and liberal Hospitality, but now decayed, and otherwise converted.

THEN was Stationers Hall on the same Side, built for them in the Place of Peter College: Where, in the Year 1549, the 4th Day of January, six Men were slain by the Fall of Earth upon them, digging for a Well. Afterwards Stationers Hall was in Amen-lane, at the End of Pater-noster-row,

THE present State of this Ward stands thus:

AS to the Places of Note in this Ward, we shall begin with the South Part next the Thames, and Thames-street, with the Lanes, Hills, and Courts that fall into the said Street; as Lambeth, or Lambart-hill, St. Peter's-hill, St. Bennet's-hill, Addle-hill, and Puddle-dock-hill; then with Knightriders-street, Carter-lane, Creed-lane, Ave-mary-lane, and Warwick-lane.

ON the Banks of the River Thames, are the Wharfs of Puddle-dock, used for a Laystall for the Soil of the Streets, and much frequented by Barges and Lighters, for taking the same away; as also for landing of Corn, and other Goods.

Paul's-wharf, or St. Bennet Paul's-wharf, a noted Stairs for Watermen; and on each Side of the Stairs is a very handsome House, one made Use of by a Brewer, and the other for a Timber-Yard.

Baynard's-Castle, which gives Name to the Ward, was seated on the Bank of the River Thames, but had its Entrance out of Thames-street; which being all burnt down, except a little Tower next the Water-Side, in the Conflagration of LONDON, 1666, was converted into Buildings and Wharfs, as now it is. Hereabouts, where antiently stood divers Noblemens Houses fronting the Thames, are now generally Wharfs, Dyehouses, and Brewhouses.

Castle-street, seated near to Paul's-wharf, a good broad Street, which falls down to the Thames, meanly inhabited, and of no great Account.

Westward from Castle-street are Common-lane, and Dunghill-lane, both which run down to the Thames; and beyond Puddle-dock is Queen's-college-yard, and Bristol-street; both which fall into Duke Humphrey's; all Places of ordinary Account. It has a Passage into Puddle-dock, and another into Black-fryars.

Thames-street begins at Puddle-dock, and runs Eastward to the Tower, which is above a Mile in Length, but is in several Wards, as has been taken Notice of. It is a Street, especially Eastward, of very good Trade, and inhabited by great Dealers; besides the Dyers, Brewers, Woodmongers, and Timber-Yards, on the South Side, next the Thames: And by Reason thereof, and of the several Keys and Wharfs, it is much pestered with Carts, for lading and un-lading of Goods.

Great Rutland-court, indifferent large and good, has a Passage up Steps into Church-bill-alley.

Lambart-hill has but a small Part in this Ward, viz. on the West Side, from a little beyond Green-dragon-court to the Corner of Old-fish-street, over-against St. Mary Magdalen's Church; all the rest is in Queen-bitch Ward: But in this Ward here is St. Mary Magdalen's Church-Yard, being the Place for the Burial of the Dead of that Parish. Here is Crane-court, which is long, and has a Passage into St. Peter's-hill, with a Free-Stone Pavement, but the Houses are indifferent.

St. Peter's-hill, well built and inhabited, especially the End next to Old-fish-street. On this Hill are Alms-Houses for six poor Widows, built by David Smith, Embroiderer to Queen Elizabeth, and called Embroiderers Alm-Houses, each having two Rooms, endowed with 3*l.* per Ann. After the Fire of LONDON, these Alms-Houses were rebuilt by Sir Tho. Fitch, Knt. and Bart. some Time a Bricklayer, deceased. On the West Side is the Back-Part of the Heralds-Office, with a Door leading into it.

St. Bennet's-hill, or Paul's-wharf-hill, takes its Rise out of Thames-street, and runs up to Paul's-chain into St. Paul's Church-Yard. It is a Place much pestered with Carts to the Wharfs, which makes it not so well inhabited as otherwise it would.

THE Church of St. Bennet's is seated at the Bottom of the Hill; it was consumed in the Fire of LONDON, and is now rebuilt better than before; and to this Parish is united St. Peter Paul's-wharf, which Church is not rebuilt.

THIS Place is of Note, and well resorted to, by Reason of Doctors-commons, and the Heralds-Office there seated. The former on the West Side, possessed by the Doctors, and others professing the Civil Law, and practising it here.



It is a large and well built House, with several open Courts, where the Civilians have their Apartments, and where they keep their Courts for the Hearing of Causes, viz. in their Publick Hall, which is large for that Purpose. Of this *Doctors-commons* we have already spoken. Out of this Place is a Back-Door into *Knightriders-street*.

THE Heralds-Office, or College of Heralds, is seated on the East Side. This Office was burnt down in the Fire of LONDON, but now rebuilt, and far better than before, being now built into a fair, uniform, quadrangular Court, containing their Hall and Apartments for the several Members of this learned Society.

*Addle-hill* comes out of *Carter-lane*, and runs down to *Thames-street*, leaving *Knightriders-street* on the East Side, and *Church-hill-alley* on the West; which said Alley, with a turning Passage by St. Andrew's Wardrobe Church, falls into *Puddle-dock*. The Houses are only on the South Side, the North lying open to the Church and Church-Yard; and in this Alley is *Crown-court*, which is indifferent good. Adjoining to this Church was the King's great Wardrobe, as being formerly employed for that Use. The Garden is converted into a large and square Court, with good Houses, and called *Wardrobe-court*.

St. Andrew Wardrobe Church was destroyed in the Conflagration of LONDON, and since, it is very handsomely rebuilt, being a very fair Church; and to this the Parish of St. Anne Blackfryars is united, this Church serving for both Parishes.

ON the West Side of *Addle-hill*, is *White-bear-court*, very large, containing two or three Courts all of that Name; but all very ordinary, and meanly built and inhabited. Out of this Place is a Passage up Steps into *Church-hill-alley*; and another down Steps into *Great Rutland-court*. Likewise on this Hill are three small and ordinary Places, viz. *Rose-court*, *White-horse-court*, and *Cock-and-hoop-court*.

*Knightriders-street*, of which there is the Great and the Little, being severed from each other by St. Bennet's-hill and *Paul's-chain*: The Less running towards *Old-fish-street*, and the Greater towards St. Andrew Wardrobe Church. And this Street is wider, better built and inhabited than the Little, that is, by Proctors, and such as have Dependance on *Doctors-commons*. Out of this Street is a Passage into *Carter-lane*, thro' *Bell-yard*, which is a very good open Court, with handsome Houses, well inhabited.

*Little Knightriders-street*, but narrow, and not over well inhabited, especially the End next to *Paul's-chain*.

OVER-against *Lambart-hill*, in the Passage to the *Old-change*, is the Parish-Church of St. Mary Magdalen *Old-fish-street*.

A little Westward from this Church is *Do-little-court*.

*Sermon-lane*; this Lane also falls into *Carter-lane*, and is of no great Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings.

*Carter-lane*, of which there is the Great and the Little. The Little comes out of the *Old-change*, and falls into *Great Carter-lane*, but severed by *Paul's-chain*, and thence runs Westward to *Puddle-dock* and *Creed-lane*.

*Great Carter-lane* is the broadest, best built and inhabited; and in both these Lanes are these Court, viz. *Scallop-court*, which has a Passage of Free-Stone Pavement into *Creed-lane*. *Dean's-court*, which will be mentioned hereafter. *Wardrobe-court* and *Bell-yard*, already mentioned. *Mermaid-Inn*, large, and of a good Trade. *King's-head-court*, indifferent large,

with a Passage into St. Paul's Church-Yard. And within this Court is another, bearing the Name of *Red-lion-court*, handsome, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Black-swan-court*, indifferent good, also has a Passage into St. Paul's Church-Yard. *Saracen's-head Inn*, of a good Trade.

*Old-change* has only the West Side from St. Mary Magdalen's Church to St. Austin's Gate, in this Ward; so that there is little to say of it, more than what is said of it in *Faringdon Ward Within*.

*Paul's-chain* begins at the Corner of *Knightriders-street*, and runs up to St. Paul's Church-Yard. A Street large and open, well built, and inhabited by Proctors and Tradesmen; and by Reason of its near Situation to *Doctors-commons*, is of great Resort.

*Paul's-bakehouse*, now a good square Court, with four handsome large Houses, especially two, which are well inhabited. At the East Corner of this Street, next to *Little Carter-lane*, is kept the Faculty-Office, for the granting of Licences for Marriages, &c.

THE Part or Side of St. Paul's Church-Yard in this Ward, all lies open to St. Paul's; and is a spacious Street, graced with good Houses, loftily built and uniform, well inhabited by Woollen-Drapers; with a Mixture of them that make and sell Cane-Chairs, and some Cabinet and Looking-Glass-Sellers.

IN this Row of Building, which reaches from St. Austin's Gate to *Ludgate-hill*, are these Courts, besides those already taken Notice of. In *Carter-lane*, *Dean's-court*, by many called the *Prerogative-court*; for that the Prerogative Office is here kept. In which said Court is a very large House, built by Sir Joseph Sheldon, and now the Seat of the Deans of St. Paul's successively. This Court is open and airy, and has a Passage into *Great Carter-lane*. More towards *Ludgate-hill*, and almost in the South West Corner, is a new Court called St. Paul's-college, made Use of for the Singing Men belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. Gregory's, seated by the South West End of St. Paul's. It was destroyed by the great Fire, and is not rebuilt, that the Ground on which it stood might lie open to St. Paul's Church-Yard, and the Parish is united to St. Mary Magdalen *Old-fish-street*.

ON the North West Side was the Bishop of LONDON's Palace, long since converted into Tenements, now called *The Bishop of London's-Yard*. The Ground-Rents are the Bishop's.

*Paul's-alley* has a Free-Stone Pavement, and serves as a Passage into *Pater-noster-row*.

*Creed-lane* and *Warwick-lane*, have the East Sides in this Ward; for the Account whereof, and for the Market, Part of which stands here, see *Faringdon Ward Within*. On this Side is the *Bell-Inn*, chiefly used by Market People. Over-against the College of Physicians, is *Crown-court*, which is but small and ordinary.

THERE are to watch at the several Stands in this Ward, every Night, a Constable, with the Beadle and 24 Watchmen.

THE Jurymen returned by the Inquest for this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts at *Guildhall*, in the Month of September.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, 10 Common-Council-Men, 10 Constables, seven Scavengers, 14 Wardmote Inquest-Men, and a Beadle.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 12 l. in the Exchequer 11 l. 13 s.

THE Alderman of this Ward is John Barber, Esq;



## C H A P. XII.

## F A R I N G D O N W A R D Without.

**T**HE farthest West Ward of this City, being the 25th Ward of LONDON, but without the Walls, is called *Faringdon Without*, and was of old Time Part of the other *Faringdon Within*, until the 17th of *Richard II*, in which it was divided, and made two; by the Names of *Faringdon infra*, and *Faringdon extra*, as is afore shewed.

THE Bounds of which Ward, without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, are these:

First, On the East Part thereof, is the whole Precinct of the late Priory of *St. Bartholomew*; and a Part of *Long-lane*, on the North, towards *Aldersgate-street*; and all *Smithfield*, to the Bars in *St. John-street*.

THEN out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken-lane*, towards *Turnmill-street*. Then back again by the Pens or Folds in *Smithfield* to *Cow-lane*, which turns towards *Holbourn*; and then *Hosier-lane* out of *Smithfield*; also toward *Holbourn*, till it meets with a Part of *Cow-lane*.

THEN *Cock-lane*, out of *Smithfield*, over-against *Pie-corner*. Then also is *Giltspur-street*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, West by *St. Sepulchre's Church*, to *Turnagain-lane*. Then to *Holbourn Conduit*, on *Snow-hill*, to *Holbourn-bridge*, up *Holbourn-hill*, to the Bars, on both Sides.

ON the Right Hand, or North Side, at the Bottom of *Holbourn-hill*, is *Gold-lane*, some Time a filthy Passage into the Fields; now both Sides built with small Tenements.

THEN higher is *Lither-lane*, turning also to the Fields, and so to the Bar.

NOW, on the Left Hand, or South Side from *Newgate*, lieth a Street called the *Old Baily*; this stretches down by the Wall of the City to *Ludgate*. On the West Side of which Street, breaks out another Lane, called *St. George's-lane*, till you come unto the South End of *Seacoal-lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-street*, it is called *Fleet-lane*.

THE next out of the High Street from *Newgate*, turning down South, is called the *Little Baily*, and runs down to the East of *St. George's-lane*.

THEN is *Seacoal-lane*, which turns down into *Fleet-lane*.

NEAR unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards *Holbourn Conduit*, is another Lane, called in Record, *Wind-again-lane*, for that it turned down to *Turnmill-brook*, and from thence back again, for there was no Way over.

THEN beyond *Holbourn-bridge*, to *Shoe-lane*, which runs out of *Holbourn*, unto the Conduit in *Fleet-street*.

THEN also is *Fewtars*, now called *Fetter-lane*, which likewise stretches South into *Fleet-street*, by the East End of *St. Dunstan's Church*; and from this Lane to the Bars, are the Bounds without *Newgate*.

NOW, without *Ludgate*, this Ward runs up from the said Gate to *Temple-bar*, and hath on the Right Hand, or North Side, the South End of the *Old Baily*. Then down *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, and by *Shoe-lane*,

and *Fewtars-lane*, and so to *New-street* or *Chancery-lane*, and up that Lane to the House of the Rolls. Which House is also of this Ward. And on the other Side, to a Lane over-against the Rolls, which formerly enter'd *Ficquete's Field*.

THEN hard by the Bar, is another Lane, called *Shire-lane*, because it divides the City from the Shire; and this turn'd into *Ficquete's Field*.

FROM *Ludgate* again, on the Left Hand, or South Side, to *Fleet-bridge*, to *Bride-lane*, which runs South by *Bridewell*; then to *Water-lane*, which runs down to the *Thames*.

THEN by the *White-fryars*, and by the *Temple*, even to the Bar aforesaid, are the Bounds of this *Faringdon-Ward Without*.

IN these Parts from *Ludgate*, and so Westward, the City, in the *Saxon* Times, was chiefly situate, and more thinly built; where now the City especially stands. This appears from what *Fabian* found in a very old Record, called *Doomsday*, belonging to the City: Who writes in his Chronicle, that in King *Egelred's*, or *Ethelred's* Reign, which began in the Year 981, (or 978, according to *Stow*) LONDON had most Houses or Buildings from *Ludgate* towards *Westminster*, and little or none where the Chief or Heart of the City now is, except in divers Places, but they stood without Order; so that many Towns and Cities, as *Canterbury*, *York*, and others, passed LONDON in Building in those Days, as he saith, he had seen and known by an old Book in the *Guild-hall* of LONDON, named *Doomsday*. But after the Conquest it increas'd, and shortly surpass'd and excelled all the others.

TOUCHING Ornaments and Antiquities in this Ward: First, betwixt the said *Newgate*, and the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's*, is a Way towards *Smithfield*, called *Giltspur*, or *Knightriders-street*, of the Knights, and others, riding that Way into *Smithfield*; replenished with Buildings on both Sides, up to *Pie-corner*, a Place so called of such a Sign, some Time a fair Inn for the Receipt of Travellers, but now divided into Tenements. And over-against the said *Pie-corner*, lieth *Cock-lane*, which runs down to *Holbourn Conduit*.

BEYOND this *Pie-corner*, lies *West Smithfield*, compassed about with Buildings. As, first, on the South Side, on the Right Hand, stands the Parish-Church, and large Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, founded by *Rayhere*, the first Prior of *St. Bartholomew's*, thereto near adjoining, in the Year 1102. Of this Hospital see more, *Book I, Chap. XIV*.

### The P A R I S H of St. BARTHOLOMEW the Less.

**T**HIS Church, (which was the Chapel of the Hospital) upon the Suppression, remained a Parish-Church for the Tenants, dwelling within the Precincts of the said Hospital, and is now called *Little St. Bartholomew's*: It is a Vicarage,



Vicarage, subject to the Archdeacon in Subordination to the Bishop; and the Patrons are the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, Governors of the Hospital for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew's*, near to *West Smithfield*, of the Foundation of King Henry VIII.

Jan. 13, 38 Hen. VIII, there was an Agreement made between that King, and the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, dated December 27, by which (*inter alia*) the Vicar of this Church was to have 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.

THIS Church is an old *Gothick* Building of Brick and Boulder, render'd over with Finishing, but it is handfomely pewed with Oak; and there is a spacious Door-case at the West End, with Pilasters of the *Ionick* Order, adorned with Cherubims, &c.

THE Altar-piece has the *Commandments*, *Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, in Carved Frames, done in Gold Letters upon Black, adorned with a Seraphim, two Cherubims, Cornice and two Lamps carved, as the King's Arms are above that, and the same is painted in the Glass a little higher in the Window, on the North Side, whereof are the Arms of LONDON, under which is this Date, 1619; and on the South Side thereof this Coat (the Arms of the House.)

Party per Pale Argent, and Sable, a Chevron counterchanged.

ALL which Altar-piece is inclosed with Rail and Ballister, the Floor paved with black and white Marble, and the Communion-Table is of Cedar.

THE Length of the Church is 99 Feet, Breadth 42, (except in the Chancel, which is more than answer'd by the Chapel on the North Side of this Church where the poor lame People sit) greatest Altitude about 34 Feet, and of the Tower 70 Feet, wherein are three Bells.

MONUMENTS in *St. Bartholomew's* Church, of the Dead, and Benefactors thereunto, are these:

*Elizabeth*, Wife to *Adam Hone*, Gentleman.

*Bartilmew Bildington*.

*Jane*, Wife to *John Cook*.

Dame *Alice*, Wife to Sir *Richard Isham*.

*Alice*, Wife to *Nicholas Bayly*.

*John Woodhouse*, Esq;

*Robert Palmer*, Gent.

*Idona*, Wife to *John Walden*, lying by her Husband on the North Side, late new built. 1424.

Sir *Tho. Malifant*, or *Nanfant*, Baron of *Winnow St. George*, in *Glamorgan*, and Lord *Okington* and *Pile*, in the County of *Pembrook*, 1438.

Dame *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas Astley*, Esq; with *Edmond* and *Henry* his Children.

*Richard Shipley*, and *Alice* his Wife.

*William Markeby*, Gent. 1438.

Whose Inscription, With his Wife's, was thus transcribed by another Hand:

Hic jacet Willielm. Markeby, de Londoniis Gentilman. Qui ob. 11 die Julii, Anno Dom. 1439. Et Alicia uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

*Thomas Savel*, Sergeant at Arms.

Hic jacet Thomas Seyville, serviens Domini Regis ad Arma. Et Elizabetha uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Orate pro animabus Henrici & Joannis Selman. Innocentium - - - - -

Meaning, perhaps, *Innocents-day*, to be the Day of the Obiit.

*Edward Beafby*, Gent. and *Margaret* his Wife.

The Inscription upon *Malifant's* Monument, was this:

Hic jacet Thomas Malifant, Miles, quondam Baronus de Winvoo, ac Dominus de Seynt George in Comitatu de Glamorgan, & Dominus de Unketon & Pylle in Comitatu de Penbroke, in Wallia. Qui obiit 8vo die Mai, An. Dom. 1438. Et Dom. Margareta uxor ejus, filia Thomæ Astley, Armig. Nevew de Dom. Astley. Ac Edmund. & Henricus filii eorundem Tho. Malifant & Margarete uxoris ejus. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

*Walter Ingham*, Gentleman, and *Eleanor* his Wife.

*Robert Warner*, and *Alice*, Lady Carne.

*Robert Caldset*, *Johan* and *Agnes* his Wives.

Sir *Robert Danvers*, and Dame *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Richard Delabar*.

*William Brookes*, Esquire.

*John Shirley*, Esq; and *Margaret* his Wife, having their Pictures of Brass, in the Habit of Pilgrims, on a fair flat Stone, with an Epitaph, Anno 1456, thus:

Behold, how ended is  
the poor Pilgrimage,  
Of *John Shirley*, Esquire;  
with *Margaret* his Wife;  
That twelve Children had  
together in Marriage,  
Eight Sonnes, and foure  
Daughters, withouten Strife.  
That in Honour, Nurture,  
and Labour, flowed in Fame:  
His Pen reporteth  
his Lives Occupation,  
Since Pier his Life-time,  
*John Shirley* by Name,  
Of his Degree, that  
was in *Brutes Albion*.  
That in the Yeere of Grace  
deceased from hen,  
Foureteene hundred Winters,  
and fixe and fifty;  
In the Yeere of his Age,  
fourscore and ten,  
Of *October* Moneth,  
the Day one and twenty.

This Gentleman, a great Traveller in divers Countries, amongst other his Labours, painfully collected the Works of *Geffrey Chaucer*, *John Lidgate*, and other learned Writers; which Works he wrote in sundry Volumes, to remain for Posterity. Which *Stow* had seen, and partly possessed.

*Jane* Lady *Clinton*, who gave Ten Pounds to the Poor of this House, and was there buried 1458,



1458, according to her last Will, bearing Date the 12th of *January*, 1457, wherein she is called *Johan Clinton*.

*Agnes*, Daughter to Sir *William St. George*.

Dame A - - - - -

*John Rogerbrook*, Esq;

*Richard Sturgeon*, Clerk of the Crown.

*Thomas Burgan*, Gent.

*Elizabeth*, Wife to *Henry Skinard*, Daughter to *Chincroft*, Esq;

*William Fitzwater*, Gent. 1466.

Dame *Anny* Say, Widow, by her last Will, made *June* the 11th, 1478, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Parish of *St. Bartholomew the Little*, in LONDON, nigh the Tomb where Sir *John Fray*, Kt. late her Husband, lay buried. And she bequeathed to a Priest, to sing for the Souls of the Lord *Wenlock*, Sir *John Fray*, and Sir *John Say*, her Husbands, the Trental of *St. Gregory*, in a Place assigned him by Dame *Margaret Leynham*, the Wife of Sir *John Leynham*, Kt. Which *Margaret* was the said Dame *Anny* her Daughter.

ON a handsome Monument in the South Isle of the Chancel :

Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intomb'd ;  
to *Elizabeth* our Queen,  
Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworne,  
neere thirty Yeeres hath beene.  
He died at sixty nine of Yeeres,  
*December Ninth* the Day,  
The Yeere of Grace eight hundred twice  
deducting nine away.  
Loe here his rotten Bones repose,  
till Angels Trumpet sound,  
To warn the World of present Change,  
and raise the Dead from Ground.

*Vivit post funera Virtus.*

ON a Monument in the North Wall of the Chancel :

*Thomas Bodleius*, Eques Auratus, fecit *Annæ* Conjugi piissimæ, atque omnibus exemplis bene de se meritæ, cum qua dulciter vixit annos 24.

ON a fair plated Stone by the Communion-Table :

*John* vir honoratus  
jacet hic *Nedham* tumulatus,  
*Qui* prudens, gratus,  
justus fuit & moderatus.  
*Fratribus* ille suis  
fuerat præ quatuor Annis,  
*Quem* mors crudelis  
299; *Decembris*  
*M. C.* quater *Domini*  
septem simul *X.* numerandi,  
*Cujus* spiritui  
sint *Cœli* gaudia regni.

UNDER the Communion-Table :

The fourteenth Hundred Yeere  
of our Lord Seventy,  
Passed Sir *William Knight*  
to God Almighty,  
The 15 Day of *July* :  
Master of this Place ;  
*Jesus* for his Mercy  
receive him into Grace.

VOL. I.

By the same Table.

Hic jacet Dominus *Joannes Byry*, quondam Magister istius Hospital. Qui obiit 28 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1417. Cujus, &c.

ON an antient Tomb in the North Wall, beneath the Choir :

Ecce sub hoc Tumulo  
Gulielmus conditur Honus,  
Vir justus, verbis  
integer, atque Deum  
Corde timens. Qui cum  
Gilda sit functus in Aula,  
Cumque palam in Templo  
bis legerat Anglica jura,  
Cunctorum sane  
non sine laude virum ;  
Mors hominem accersens  
supremum dixit adito.  
Sic moritur, corpus terræ,  
vermique relinquens,  
Scandit at excelsis  
Sidera mente poli.  
Hoc posuit Conjunx  
dilecta jocosa sepulchrum,  
Dicta *Jocosa* licet  
plena dolore tamen.

AT the entering into the Choir in the Middle Isle :

Sub præsentis marmore requiescunt corpora *Walteri Ingham*, Generosi, ac *Ælianoræ* consortis suæ. Qui quidem *Walterus* ingressus est viam universæ carnis 7 die Mensis Martii, Anno Dom 1464. Et prædicta *Ælianora*, uxor sua, terrenæ mortis degustavit pocula 25 die Septemb. An. Dom. 1466. Quorum, &c.

ON a fair Stone lying close by the other :

Hic vir pacificus  
*Shiple* *Richardus* humatur,  
Verus Catholicus domus  
hæc hoc testificatur.  
Esurientes ac sitientes  
namque fovebat,  
Pace fruentes, justa  
petentes corde gerebat.  
C. quater & Mille,  
X. & M.V. cadit ille  
Luce Maii deca terque  
monas sit humus sibi mater,  
Conjux postque sua  
finivit *Alicia* flamen,  
Quos manus tua salvet  
precor O Deus. Amen.

ON a fair plated Stone close by the Pilgrim and his Wife :

Hic vir Catholicus bonus  
ecce *Richardus* humatur  
*Sturgeon* pacificus, quem  
mors rapuisse probatur.  
Armiger hic regis fuit,  
& vir nobilitatis,  
Mandatum legis servans  
celsis probitatis  
Annis trigenis fit  
Clericus ipse *Caronæ*  
Et quivis plene hunc  
cape *Christe* bone.  
Mille, quater centum  
semel L. sex tempore *Christi*.  
Dat fundamentum  
quindena *Martius* isti,

9 C

Uxor



Uxor ejus quem bona  
Jungitur ecce Joanna,  
Ut capiant dona  
Cælorum Jesus Hofanna.

At the Foot of the same Stone :

Here lyeth now Dead,  
which late was Quick,  
The comely Corps  
of *Anne Westwick*,  
Who died in  
Childbed, of her first,  
Upon the fifth  
day of *August*.  
Whose Soule (doubtless)  
is long ere this,  
In Heaven with Christ,  
in Joy and Blisse  
But yet, for Order  
of Charity,  
Upon her Soule say,  
*Jesu* have Mercy.  
*Anno Domini*, 1556.

ON a fair plated Stone in the South Isle :

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Lye, quondam  
Abbas Salopiæ, qui sua industria, sumptibus mag-  
nis & suis laboribus (Deo suadente) recuperavit  
libertates suæ Ecclesiæ Salopiæ prædictæ. & postea  
obiit 4. die Martii, tempore Parliamenti, Anno  
Domini 1522. Cujus, &c.

To this Church belonged an Anniverfary,  
and for the maintaining of a Priest to celebrate  
it, a Messuage was devoted in the Parish of St.  
*Michael Crooked-lane*, in the Tenure of one *John*  
*Johnson*.

IN this Church of St. *Bartholomew's* were  
Coats of Arms of *Knolles*, *Baron*, *Beauchamp*, &c.

MONUMENTS in this Church of *Little St. Bar-*  
*tholomew*, there are several erected, besides those  
mentioned before, both of antient and earlier  
Date.

*Francis Eglesfield*, Esq; who had two Wives,  
the first *Mary Sylward* : His second, Wife of  
*Anthony Brusket*, Citizen and Merchant Stranger  
of LONDON. He departed 1606.

H. R. T. P. Petrus Tonteville, filius Daniel  
Tonteville, 1622.

ON the North Side of the Church is a printed  
Elegy, in a Frame against the Wall adorned with  
two Pyramids, environed with spiral Lines ; this  
Inscription :

UPON the Death of that truly worthy and  
most excellently accomplished Mr. *John Moul-*  
*ton*, some Time Pastor, and most highly prized  
Preacher of this Church, who departed this Life  
*May 30, Anno Dom. 1623.* In due Remem-  
brance of whose most memorable Worth and  
Virtues, his most sorrowful unwedded Widow,  
*Mrs. Frances Collier*, hath most loyally consecra-  
ted this Monument.

ORIMUR in obitum MORIMUR  
VIVIMUS Venerabilis IVIMUS  
Viri Dom Moultoni  
Theologi insignis  
Concionatoris Celeberrimi  
MNEMONICON.

Ars est Longa brevis vita est, eheu ! Brevis ævi  
Moultonus Longa claruit Arte Brevi  
Ars est Longa Patres Scripturas Dogmata Linguas  
Tempora Doctores evoluisse sacros

Vita Brevis ; scenium nondum pertingere canos  
Ante Diem citius laudare : Vita Brevis  
Longa satis vita est, virtus : Brevis hic scopus Artis  
Non puduisse soli : Non piguisse poli  
Tam bene qui vixit, bene tam qui plurima Discit  
Est bene cum possim dicere nolo fuit  
Hæc brevis ; ingentis breviter Laus artis & ortus  
Moultono Brevis Ars : Vita perennis erit.

*Mary*, the Wife of *Edm. Peissy*, of LON-  
DON, Merchant, Daughter of *Richard Mat-*  
*tock*, of *Walgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, Gent.  
1667.

*John Pinder*, Citizen, and one of the Chirur-  
geons of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, 1647, and  
*Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William Petty*,  
of the County of *Oxon.* Gent. 1645.

In the Vestry, a Brass Plate for *Rychard Dey*,  
1563. Whom God pardon.

In the Poor's Chapel, a very antient Monu-  
ment in the Wall, where the Effigies of a Man  
and a Woman had been in Brass, kneeling, but  
torn away, and several Labels.

Ihesu for thy precious Passion,  
Kepe our Sowls from Dampnation.

ANOTHER Label thus inscribed :

Qui venisti redimere perditos, noli dampnare  
[redemptos.

ANOTHER :

Qui pro nobis passus es, miserere nobis.

ON a Brass Plate : *Thomas Bole*, Citizen and  
Ironmonger of LONDON, 1427.

ANOTHER Brass Plate thus inscribed :

Nobilis in vita, quid tunc ? Nam nunc ero  
trita, &c.

This Living is a Vicarage, and the Impropria-  
tors are the Governors of St. *Bartholomew's* Hos-  
pital, Value 120 l. per Annum.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *John Ban-*  
*son*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Whit-*  
*tingham*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 o' Clock ; no Or-  
gan ; three Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are, The WARD-OFFICERS

2 Church-wardens. 1 Constable.  
1 Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Windmill-court* ; Part of *West-smith-*  
*field* ; *Tart's-court* ; Part of *Duck-lane* ; Part of  
*Little-britain*, *King-street*, *Peterborough-court*,  
*Long-walk*, and *Well-yard*.

NUMBER of Houses 143.

ON the East Side of this Hospital lies *Duke-*  
*lane*, (now called *Duck-lane*) which runs out of  
*Smithfield* South to the North End of *Little-*  
*britain-street*.



*The P R I O R Y of*  
**St. B A R T H O L O M E W.**

ON the East Side of this *Duck-lane*, and also of *Smithfield*, lay the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, founded also by *Raybere*, a witty Gentleman, and therefore in his Time the *King's Minstrel*, about *A. D. 1102*. He founded it in a Part of the Moorish Ground, which has been spoken of before, and which was a common Laystall of all Filth that was to be voided out of the City. He placed Canons there, and became himself their first Prior, and so continued till his dying Day, and was there buried in a handsome Monument, which *Stow* says, in his Time, was lately renewed by Prior *Bolton*.

By a great Gate in the said *Duck-lane*, we enter into a spacious Court, inhabited, belonging to the said Hospital, called *Bartholomew-close*. On the East Part thereof, is a late built Court, with fair Brick Buildings, called *Queen's-court*: At the Upper End thereof, East, is a Picture of the late Queen *ANNE*, in full Proportion. This Court was built *Anno 1708*. There are also two or three narrow Passages from this Close into *Aldersgate-street*.

AMONGST other memorable Matters touching this Priory, one is an Archbishop's Visitation, which *Matthew Paris* has thus:

“ *Boniface* (saith he) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Visitation, came to this Priory, where, being received with Procession in the most solemn wise, he said, That he passed not upon the Honour, but came to visit them. To whom the Canons answered, That they having a learned Bishop, ought not, in Contempt of him, to be visited by any other. Which Answer so much offended the Archbishop, that he forthwith fell on the Sub-Prior, and smote him on the Face, saying, Indeed, indeed, Doth it become you *English* Traitors so to answer me? Thus raging, with Oaths not to be recited, he rent in Pieces the rich Cope of the Sub-Prior, and trod it under his Feet, and thrust him against a Pillar of the Chancel with such spiritual Violence, that he had almost killed him: But the Canons seeing their Sub-Prior thus almost slain, came and plucked off the Archbishop with such Force, that they overthrew him backwards, whereby they might see that he was armed, and prepared to fight. The Archbishop's Men seeing their Master down, being all Strangers, and their Master's Countrymen, born at *Provence*, fell upon the Canons, beat them, tore them, and trod them under Foot. At length, the Canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody and miry, rent and torn, to the Bishop of *LONDON*, to complain; who bade them go to the King at *Westminster*, and tell him thereof. Whereupon, four of them went thither, the rest were not able, they were so fore hurt. But when they came to *Westminster*, the King would neither hear nor see them; so they returned without Redress. In the mean Season, the whole City was in an Uproar, and ready to have rung the common Bell, and to have hewed the Archbishop into small Pieces, who was secretly crept to *Lambeth*, where they sought him; and not knowing him by Sight, said to themselves, Where is this Russian, that cruel Smiter? He is no Winner of Souls, but an Extracter of Money, whom neither God, nor any lawful or free Election did bring

“ to this Promotion. But the King did unlawfully intrude him, being unlearned, a Stranger born, and having a Wife, &c. But the Archbishop conveyed himself over, and went to the King with a great Complaint against the Canons, whereas himself was guilty.

THIS Priory of *St. Bartholomew* was again new built in the Year 1410.

*Bolton* was the last Prior of this House, a great Builder there; for he repaired the Priory Church, with the Parish-Church adjoining; the Offices and Lodgings to the said Priory belonging, and near adjoining. Part of this old Priory-House is now standing; in the Walls of which, in many Places; is a *Rebus*, on his Name, viz. a *Bolt* and a *Ton*; it was not long since inhabited by Mr. *Palmer*, a Printer, deceased, and Mr. *James*, a Letter-Founder, still living there. He likewise new built the Manor of *Canonbury*, at *Islington*, which belonged to the Canons of this House, and is situate in a low Ground, somewhat North from the Parish Church there. But he built no House at *Harrow-on-the-hill*, as *Edward Hall* has written, following a Fable then on Foot.

THE People (says he) being scared by Prognostications, which declared, that in the Year of *CHRIST 1524*, there should be such Eclipses in watery Signs, and such Conjunctions, that by Waters and Floods many People should perish; People victualled themselves, and went to high Grounds for fear of drowning; and especially one *Bolton*, which was a Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, built him an House upon *Harrow-on-the-hill*, only for Fear of this Flood. Thither he went, and made Provision of all Things necessary within him, for the Space of two Months, &c.

BUT this was not so indeed, as *Stow* says he had been credibly informed. True it is, that this *Bolton* was also Parson of *Harrow*, and therefore bestowed some small Reparations on the Parsonage-House, and built nothing there more than a Dovehouse, to serve him when he had foregone his Priory.

TO this Priory King *Henry II.* granted the Privilege of a Fair to be kept yearly at *Bartholomew-tide*, for three Days, viz. the Eve, the Day, and the Morrow; to which the Clothiers of *England*, and Drapers of *LONDON* repaired, and had their Booths and Standings within the Church-Yard of this Priory, closed in with Walls and Gates, locked every Night, and watched, for the Safety of Mens Goods and Wares. A Court of *Piepowders* was daily, during the Fair, holden for Debts and Contracts. But now (notwithstanding all Proclamations of the Prince, and also the Act of Parliament) in Place of Booths within this Church-Yard (only let out in the Fair-time, and closed up all the Year after) are many large Houses built; and on the North Wall, towards *Long-lane*, being taken down, a Number of Tenements are there erected for such as will give great Rents.

THE *Custos* of the City, *Ralph Sandwich*, *An. 1295*, had a Contest with the Prior of *St. Bartholomew's*, about the Customs and Benefits of this Fair; claiming all the Customs, the Morrow after *St. Bartholomew's* Day, and half of them on the Eve before the said Day. Of this King *Edward* took Notice, and the Customs being his Benefit at this Time, when the City Privileges were forfeited, and in the King's Hand; he sent this Brief, a little before the Fair, to the said *Custos* and the Sheriffs, to have the Business decided by his Treasurer and Barons. The said Brief was as follows:

“ *Dominus,*



" *Dominus Rex*, &c. The Lord the King, hath commanded the *Custos* and Sheriffs in these Words: *Edward*, by the Grace of God, to the *Custos* and Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. Whereas the Prior of *St. Bartholomew*, of *Smithfield*, in the Suburbs of LONDON, by the Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, and our Confirmation, claimeth to have a certain Fair there every Year, during three Days, viz. on the Eve, on the Day, and on the Morrow of *St. Bartholomew* the Apostle, with all Liberties and free Customs belonging to the Fair; a Contention hath arisen between the said Prior, and you, the said *Custos*, who sue for us, concerning the Use of the Liberties of the said Fair, and the free Customs belonging to it. And Hindrance being made to the said Prior, by you the said *Custos*, as the same Prior asserteth, to wit, concerning a Moyety of the Eve, and of the whole Morrow, before said. Concerning which, we will, as well for us, as for the foresaid Prior, that Justice be done as it is fit, before our Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, from the Day of *St. Michael* next, for one Month. We command you, that sufficient Security be taken of the said Prior, of restoring to us the said Day the Issues of the foresaid Fair, coming from the Moyety of the foresaid Eve, and of the whole Morrow, if the said Prior cannot then shew something for himself, why the said Issues ought not to belong to us. We command you, that ye permit the same Prior, in the mean Time, to receive the foresaid Issues, in Form afore said; and you may have there this Brief. Witness my self at *Dunelm*, the 9th Day of *August*, in the 20th Year of our Reign.

#### MONUMENTS.

Mr. *Weever* says, this Prior *Bolton*, after he had built the Manor-House of *Cambury* at *Islington*, died at his Parsonage-House near *Harrow-on-the-hill*; and the Portraits of him and his Brethren were upon a Table some Time hanging in this Church, afterward in *Sir Robert Cotton's* Library holding up their Hands towards a Crucifix, under whome was depend'd

Gulielmo Bolton precibus succurrite vestris. Qualis erat Pater hic, Domus hæc cætera monfrant.

In the North Side of the Chancel is the Monument of *Rayhere*, the first Founder, with his Effigies; both which were, in a late Reparation of the Church, refreshed and beautified. He lies along upon a raised Tomb, well arched and canopied, in his black Habit, bare Head, shaven Crown, with his Hands together. On each Side of him, two Fryars in Grey Habit, or Chauntry Priests, holding two large Books, somewhat in a bowing Posture, as praying for his Soul. At his Feet an Angel looking towards him, crowned, holding his Shield, *Gules, two Lions passant gardant*, Or, in Chief, two Ducal Crowns of the same. The Inscription upon the Edge of the Stone he lies upon, is, *Hic jacet Raberus, primus Canonicus, & primus Prior hujus Ecclesiæ.*

#### The PARISH of St. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.

THIS Church, which belonged to the old Priory, and in which is the afore-mentioned Monument of *Rayhere*, is a spacious Build-

ing, partly *Gothick*, and partly of the *Tuscan* Order, with a strong Timber Roof; the Walls of the Church are of Boulder, Stone, and Brick, and the Steeple of Brick, with Battlements.

It had the good Fortune to escape the terrible Fire in 1666, and was new beautified in the Year 1696.

It is handsomely enough pewed, tho' mostly old, and the Pulpit is a Piece of fine old Carving, after the *Gothick* Manner.

THE Altar-Piece is a very spacious Piece of Architecture, painted of Stone Colour in Perspective: It consists of four Columns and two Pilasters, with their Entablament of the *Dorick* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*, and lower are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, all done in Gold Letters, upon Black. Over the *Commandments*, and under an arching Pediment is a *Glory*, with the Word *JEHOVAH* done in *Hebrew* Characters.

ABOVE the said Pediment are the King's Arms, done in their Colours, between two Columns of the *Ionick* Order; over which is another Circular Pediment, and the Whole is adorned with Pyramidal Figures, Shields, &c. and is about 32 Feet high.

THERE are two Galleries, one at the West End, and the other at the South West Angle of the Church; and the Font is directly Westward from the Communion-Table, which is enclosed with Rail and Ballister.

THE Length of the Church is 132 Feet, Breadth 57, and Altitude 47; the Height of the Steeple is about 75 Feet, wherein are five Bells, and the Roof of the Church is covered with Lead.

HERE are two Tables of Benefactors, japanned Black, and the Letters of Gold, one against the North Wall, and the other under the Organ, set up in the Years 1729, and 1731.

PERSONS here buried, besides the two Priors already mentioned, were,

*Roger Walden*, who died Bishop of LONDON, 1406, who, Mr. *Weever* says, was some Time Bishop of *Canterbury*, and has these Words upon him:

*Dominus Rogerus de Waldene debitum Naturæ soluit, qui varia fortuna vectus expertus est sub brevi tempore.*

And,

He denied his Preferment to the said Bishoprick from the Pope, and would accept of it only from the King, as appears by the Records in the Tower.

*John Warton*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *William Scot*, Esq;

*John Louth*, Gent.

*Robert Shikeld*, Gent.

Sir — *Bacon*, Knt.

*John Ludlow*, and *Alice* his Wife.

*W. Thirlwall*, Esq;

*Richard Lancaster*, Herald at Arms.

*Thomas Torald*.

*John Royston*.

*John Watford*.

*John Carleton*.

*Robert*, Son to *Sir Robert Willoughby*.

Gilbert



*Gilbert Halstocke.*

*Eleanor*, Wife to *Sir Hugh Fen*, Mother to *Margaret*, Lady *Burgaveny*.

*Rich. de Vanke*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *William de la Rivar*.

*John Winderhall*.

*John Duram*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

*John Malwaine*.

*Alice*, Wife to *Balstred*, Daughter to *Kniffe*.

*William Scarlet*, Esq;

*John Goulding*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife.

*Hugh Walter*, Gent. and the late (wife and worthy) *Sir Walter Mildmay*, Knt. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c.

And, *Jone*, Daughter of *Rich. Slade*, Gent. *Jone*, Daughter of *William Smith*, Esq; *Agnes*, Wife of *Edward Hungerford*, Esq; *Alice*, Daughter to *John Trussel*, Gent. *Fylone Graye*. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Gynor*, Gent. *Hugh Williams*. Dame *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Sir William Elington*.

ON a Monument at the East End of the Chancel :

Vana salus Hominis.

Memor esto, quoniam mors non tardat, & testamentum inferorum, quia demonstratum est tibi : Testamentum enim hujus mundi, Morte morieris.

Omnia suo proveniunt tempore atq; transeunt. Ante mortem, ne laudes hominum quenquam, quoniam in filiis suis agnoscitur vir.

*Percivalus Smalpace*, Armiger, obiit secundo die Februarii, An. Dom. 1568. R. *Elizabetha* regnante. Cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc Tumulum humatum existit. *Agnes* uxor ejus, & filia *Joannis Tebowld*, Armigeri, obiit 3. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1588. R. *Elizabetha* regnante.

Liberi inter eos *Michael* & *Thomas*, adhuc viventes, qui in religiosa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum posuerunt.

Behold your selves by us,  
such once were we as you,  
And you in Time shall be  
even Dust as we are now.

ON a fair Tomb in the Chancel :

Mors nobis lucrum.

Hic jacet *Gualterus Mildmay*, Miles, & *Maria* uxor ejus. Ipse obiit ultimo die Maii, 1589. Ipsa 16 die Martii, 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios, & tres filias. Fundavit Collegium *Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ*. Moritur Cancellarius & Sub-thesaurarius *Scaccarii*, & *Regiæ Majestati* a Confiliis.

ON the South Side: *Elizabeth Scudamore*, Wife of *Philip Scudamore*, of *Bornham*, in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; 1593.

A Monument in the North Isle, in the Chancel, with this Inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of that Worthy and Learned *Francis Anthony*, Doctor in Physick.  
VOL. I.

There needs no Verse  
to beautifye thy Praise,  
Or keep in Memory  
thy spotless Name,  
Religion, Vertue,  
and thy Skill, did raise  
A threefold Pillar  
to thy lasting Fame.  
Though poysonous Envy  
ever sought to blame,  
Or hide the Fruits  
of thy Intention ;  
Yet shall all they  
commend that high Designe,  
of purest Gold  
to make a Medicine,  
That feele thy Helpe  
by that thy rare Invention,

He died the 26th of May, 1623, his Age 74.

His loving Sonne, *John Anthony*, Doctor in Physicke, left this Remembrance of his Sorrow.

ANOTHER Monument near the Pulpit, with this Inscription :

*Roberto R. F. Chamberlanio Jacobi Magno Britanici, Francici, Hibernici, Pii, Felicis, semper Augusti Inauguratione Nobiliss. De Balneo ordinis Militi, Castelli de Sherburne, in Agro Oxoniensi Domino, ab Antiquissimis Tankevillæ in Normandiæ Comitibus longa majorum serie demisso. Quantæcunque fortunæ capaci, animo magnæ nato, nec virtutibus minori. Quas dum sibi, suisque fovit, exteris Nationes complurimas lustravit, morum Callidus linguarumque, terram postremo sanctam, & sepulchrum domini, venerandus adiit, suumque (Heu fata) quale, aut ubi incomperito, reperit : Littore siquidem solvens, Anno Virginei partus, 1615. Tripolim inter Cyprumque (quantum conjici fas est) fatorum an hominum inclementia,*

Cælebs a suis procul periit.

Tam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tantoque dolori & desiderio impar, amico amicus merenti mærens P.

Vixit Annos circiter 30.  
Cælo tegitur qui non habet urnam.

A fair Monument in the South Isle, close by the Vestry Door :

Here lyeth interred the Body of *Elizabeth Freshwater*, late Wife of *Thomas Freshwater*, of *Heubridge*, in the County *Essex*, Esq; eldest Daughter of *John Orme*, of this Parish, Gentleman, and *Mary* his Wife. She died the 16th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1617, being of the Age of 26 Years.

Mors properans, quali  
tinuisti tela veneno,  
Ut sic trina uno  
vulnere præda cadat :  
Unam sæva feris, sed & uno  
hoc occidit Ictu  
Uxor dulcis, Amans filia,  
Chara soror.

Here also lieth the Body of the said *John Orme*, who died the 12th of January, Anno Domini 1617. And the Body of the said *Mary Orme*, who died the 16th Day of April, 1618.

UPON a fair Marble Stone, close by the last Monument, is this Inscription :

Hic jacet *Nicolas Orme*, de Hospitio *Lincolniensi*, Armiger, qui postquam Annos 28. explevisset,  
9 D



vissit, 4 die Februarii, Anno salutis 1628, ex-  
piravit, & jam placide requiescit una cum utro-  
que parente, duobus fratribus, una sorore, &  
duobus sobrinis, ex Thoma Gundrey, Generoso  
oriundis, qui quod mortale in illis fuit, hoc in  
pulvere prius deposuerunt.

UPON a fair Stone, close to the other, is this  
Inscription:

In the Figure of a Rose,  
Oritur & Moritur.

Here lyeth the Body of *Abigall Coult*, the  
Daughter of *Maximilian Coult*, who departed  
this Life the 19th Day of *March*, 1629, in the  
16th Yeere of her Virginity.

Later MONUMENTS in Great St. Bartho-  
lomew's are these:

In the Chancel, just above *Raybere's* Monu-  
ment, is one set for *Thomas Roycroft*, the King's  
Printer for the Oriental Languages, who printed  
the *Polyglott Bible*, 1677. *Samuel Roycroft* erect-  
ed it to his Father's Memory.

*John Anthony*, Doctor of Physick, 1655, buried  
near his Father, *Dr. Francis Anthony*.

*George Hastings*, second Son of *Francis Lord*  
*Hastings*, of *Albby de la Zouch*, who married  
*Seimour*, Coheir of *Gilbert Prin*, of *Allington* in  
*Wilts*, Kt. 1611.

*James Rivers*, Esq; Son and Heir of *John*  
*Rivers*, of *Chafford*, in the County of *Kent*,  
Bart. 1641.

*John Kellond*, of *Painsford*, in the County of  
*Devon*, Esq; 1685.

In the Back Isle, *Edward Cook*, a great Philo-  
sopher, 1652.

*Anthony Low*, of the *Inner-Temple*, a Learned  
Counsellor, 1641.

Captain *John Millet*, Mariner, 1660. He  
hath an Epitaph; Part of it was,

Desirous hither to resort,  
Because this Parish was his Port.

*George Wyld*, third Son of *Sir William Wyld*,  
Knt. and Bart. one of the Justices of the Court  
of *Common-Pleas*, 1671.

*Mary Pitt*, Wife of *George Pitt*, Esq; 1639.

*Elizabeth Birkened*, second Daughter of *Sir*  
*John Roberts*, of the City of *Canterbury*, Knt.  
1659.

*Elizabeth Roycroft*, Wife of Lieutenant Col-  
onel *Roycroft*, of this Parish, 1678.

*Rob. Heyman*, Gent. 1641.

*Richard Porter*, Esq; 1669.

In the Body of the Church, *Mary*, late Wife  
of *Will. Grosfield*, 1696; and Captain *William*  
*Powel*, his Father.

*Nicholas Gundrey*, 1675.

*Daniel Steel*, 1674, *Mary Steel*, 1677, *Moses*  
*Steel*, *Solomon Steel*.

*William Hibbert*, 1701-2.

*Paul Greenwood*, 1677.

*James Whiting*, Son of *John Whiting*, 1676,  
and seven of his Brethren, &c.

*John Whiting*, and *Margaret* his Wife; she  
died 1680, and he 1681.

ON a Grave-Stone in the Chancel:

H. R. J. P.

*Samuel Roycroft*, de hac Parochia, Generosus,  
quod mortale habuit deposuit Nonis Februarii,  
MDCCXVI, Ætat. suæ LX.

AGAINST the Wall, at the lower End of the  
South Isle, a Monument for *John Whiting*, of  
LONDON, Gent. a Man of an exemplary  
Life, sincere to his Friends; to the Indigent,  
charitable; to All, affable. He served with great  
Reputation in the Office of his Majesty's Ord-  
nance, in the Reigns of King *Charles II.* King  
*James*, King *William*, and Queen *Mary*; and  
in the first Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*,  
disengaged himself from all publick Business,  
the better to prepare for his blessed Change. He  
left this World *October* the 20th, *An. Dom.*  
1704. Ætat. 64. in full Assurance of a Joyful  
Resurrection.

AT the East End of the South Isle is the fol-  
lowing Inscription, on a handsome White Mar-  
ble Monument, against one of the Pillars:

Near this Place lies the Body

of *JAMES MASTER*, of *East Langdon*, in the County  
of *Kent*, Esq; He married *Joyce*, only Daughter  
of *Sir CHRIS. TURNOR*, of *Milton Earnest*, in the County  
of *Bedford*, Kt. one of the Barons of the Court of *Exchequer*,  
in the Reign of King *CHALRES* the 2d, by whom  
he had 4 Sons and 10 Daughters. He departed this Life  
*Aug. 9th*, 1722, aged 75.

He was the Son of *RICHARD MASTER* of *East*  
*Langdon*, Esq; by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of  
*Sir JAMES OXENDEN*, of *Dean*, in the Parish of *Wingham*  
in the County of *Kent*; by whom the said *RICH. MASTER*  
had twelve Sons and eight Daughters. She died *Jan. 30*, 1705.  
Aged 99 Years and six Months, and lies interred in this Place.

He, the said *RICH. MASTER*,  
was the Son of *EDWARD MASTER*,  
of the same Place, Kt. Governour of *Dover Castle*,  
by *Audrey*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of  
*ROB. STREYNHAM*, of *Ospring*, in the said County, Esq;

*STREYNHAM MASTER*,  
the only surviving Son of *JAMES MASTER*, Esq;  
married *ELIZABETH*, only Daughter and Heir of  
*RICHARD OXENDEN*, of *Brook*,  
in the Parish of *Wingham*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq;  
and departed this Life, *June 22*, 1724, aged 42 Years:  
being married 4 Months, and lies there interred  
Leaving no Issue.

The said *STREYNHAM MASTER*  
Commanded several Ships in the Royal Navy;  
and did, in the Year 1718,  
particularly distinguish himself  
in the Engagement against the *Spaniards*  
on the Coast of *Sicily*; by forcing  
the *Spanish* Admiral in Chief  
to surrender to him.

He bequeathed, for educating 20 poor Child-  
ren in this Parish, in which he was born, 29 l.  
per



per Ann. after the Decease of his beloved Wife, for ever.

THERE is no Parsonage or Vicarage-House, nor ever was.

THERE is a School-House for the Master of the Charity-School, adjoining to the North Side of the Church, which the Parish let out for a small Consideration to him that teaches there.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of Mr. Edwards, Value about 50 l. besides Perquisites, and rated in the King's Books at 8 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Thomas Spateman, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Piddington.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 o'Clock, and the Week before Sacrament-Day, at Five in the Evening. Here is an Organ; five Bells.

THE Vestry consists of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and all who have served the Office of Upper Church-Warden, and those who have paid a Fine for all Offices, and afterwards chose into the Vestry by the Vestry-Men, and are generally in Number about 30; sometimes more, and sometimes less. When any Vestry-Men move out of the Parish, or die, then the Vestry chuse some of those who have paid their Fines, to supply the Places of the others; so that they keep up about the Number of 30.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Constables.
2 Collectors for the Poor.	3 Scavengers.
2 Sidesmen.	

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of Long-lane; Part of West-Smithfield, Cloth-fair, Back-street, Middle-street, New-street; Part of Duck-lane, Bartholomew-close, Middle-court, Cumberland-court, Parker's-court, Half-moon-alley, Queen's-square, Westmoreland-court, and Westmoreland-passage, commonly called Porridge-pot-ally.

NUMBER of Houses 324.

THE Piepowder-court in this Parish was established by Letters Patents, granted in the Reign of King Henry VIII. unto Edward Rich, Esq; who was Lord of the Manor, and unto his Heirs, who had afterwards the Title of Earl of Warwick and Holland conferred upon them. This Court consists of a Steward, two Judges; one for the Lord of the Manor, and one for the Lord Mayor of LONDON; one Clerk of the Papers, two Attorneys, the Lord Mayor's eldest Carver and young Man, eldest Serjeant at Mace of Wood-street Compter, and his Yeoman; one Constable, one Jailor, and six Warders.

THE Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great was endowed with great Privileges, which having been disused for many Years, the Officers of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, have now the Liberty of arresting any Person within that Liberty; However, the Piepowder-court is held during the three Days of Bartholomew Fair, and if any Person commits an Offence within the Jurisdiction of that Court; and the Cause be not decided before the Expiration of the three Days before-mentioned, he will be sent to Newgate, where he is to remain till the Court meets again. Note, That any Persons, tho' not a Freeman of LONDON, may keep a Shop and exercise any Trade or Calling within the Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great.

THE Priory of St. Bartholomew's, at the Surrender made the 30th of King Henry VIII. was valued at 653 l. 15 s. by the Year.

HERE, in Great St. Bartholomew's, after the Dissolution of the Priory, lived Sir Richard Rich, Lord Rich, and Lord Chancellor in the Beginning of King Edward VI. And hither the Earl of Warwick, and some other Noblemen repaired one Morning requiring him, from the King, to resign the Great Seal. Here also dwelt another great Counsellor of Queen Elizabeth's, Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of her Exchequer.

THIS Church, having in the Bell-Tower, six Bells in a Tune, was sold to the Parish of St. Sepulchre's; and then the Church being pulled down to the Choir, the Choir was, by the King's Order annexed, for the enlarging of the old Parish-Church thereto adjoining, and so was used till the Reign of Queen Mary, who gave it to the Fryars Preachers, or Black-fryars, and was used as their Coventual Church, until the first of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth. Those Fryars were once more put out, and then all the said Church, was wholly as it stood, in the last Year of Edward VI, given by Parliament, to remain for ever a Parish-Church to the Inhabitants within the Close, called Great St. Bartholomew's.

ON the North Side of this Priory, is the Lane truly called Long, which reacheth from Smithfield towards Aldersgate-street. This Lane is built on both the Sides, with Tenements for Brokers, and such like. The rest of Smithfield, from Long-lane end to the Bars, is inclosed with Inns, and large Tenements. On the West Side is Chicken-lane, down to Cowbridge. Then are the Pens or Folds, so called of Sheep there parted, and penned up, to be sold on the Market-Days.

Then was Smithfield-pond, which of old Time, in Records, was called Horse-pool; for that Men watered Horses there, and was a great Water. In the 6th of Henry V. a new Building was made in the West Part of Smithfield, betwixt the said Pool, and the River of the Wells, or Turnmill-brook, in a Place then called The Elms; for that there grew many Elm Trees; and this had been the Place of Execution for Offenders. Since which Time, the Building there hath been so increased, that, saith Stow in his Time, now not one Tree remaineth growing.

This Place was in Use for Executions, in the Year 1219, and, as it seems, long before; by a Clause Roll 4 Henry III. wherein mention is made of Furca facta apud Ulmillos Com. Middlesex, ubi prius facta fuerunt.

IN Cowbridge-street, or Cow-lane, was the Inn or LONDON Lodging of the Prior of Sempringham.

The rest of that West Side of Smithfield hath several large Inns, and other good Buildings up to Hofter-lane, which turneth down towards Holbourn, till it meets with Cow-lane.

Stow saith, by these Incroachments, and this Inclosure of Smithfield, there remained but a small Portion for the old Uses, viz. for Markets of Horses and Cattle; nor for Military Exercises, as Justings, Tournings, and great Triumphs, which had been there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realm and Foreign Countries.

FOR Example: In the Year 1357, 31 Edward III. Great and Royal Justs were then holden in Smithfield; there being present the Kings of England, France, and Scotland, with many other Nobles, and great Estates of divers Lands.

IN the Year 1362, 36 Edward III. on the first five Days of May, in Smithfield were Justs holden, the King and Queen being present; with the most Part of the Chivalry of England, and of France, and

The Elms in Smithfield, the common Place of Execution.



and of other Nations; to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians*, and *Armenians*, Knightly requesting Aid of the King of England, against the *Pagans* that invaded their Confines.

THE 48th of *Edward III.* Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the King's Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of LONDON, through *Cheap*, accompanied of many Lords and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord by his Horse's Bridle, till they came into *West Smithfield*; and then began a great Just, which lasted for seven Days.

Also the 9th of *Richard II.* was the like great Riding from the Tower to *Westminster*, and every Lord led a Lady's Horse's Bridle; and in the Morning began the Justs in *Smithfield*, which lasted three Days: *Henry of Darby*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* Son, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*, all behaved well.

IN the 14th of *Rich. II.* Royal Justs and Tournaments were proclaimed to be done in *Smithfield*; to begin on Sunday next after the Feast of St. *Michael*. Many Strangers came forth out of other Countries: Namely, *Valerian*, Earl of St. *Paul*, that had married King *Richard's* Sister; the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earl of *Ostervant*, Son to *Albert of Baviere*, Earl of *Holland* and *Henault*.

At the Day appointed, there issued forth of the Tower, about the third Hour of the Day, sixty Coursers, apparelled for the Justs; and upon every one an Esquire of Honour, riding a soft Pace. Then came forth sixty Ladies of Honour, mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one Side, richly apparelled; and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Those Knights being on the King's Party, had their Armour and Apparel garnished with White Harts and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Neck; and so they came riding through the Streets of LONDON, to *Smithfield*, with a great Number of Trumpets, and other Instruments of Musick before them. The King and Queen, who were lodged in the Bishop's Palace of LONDON, were come from thence, with many great Estates, and placed in Chambers to see the Justs. The Ladies that led the Knights, were taken down from their Palfreys, and went up to Chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Esquires of Honour from their Coursers, and the Knights in good Order mounted upon them. And after the Helmets were set on their Heads, and being ready in all Points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Justs began; and many commendable Courses were run, to the great Pleasure of the Beholders. These Justs continued many Days, with great Feasting, as ye may read in *Froissard*.

IN the Year 1393, the 17th of *Richard II.* certain Lords of *Scotland* came into England to get Worship, by Force of Arms; the Earl of *Mar* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham* to Just with him; and so they rode together certain Courses, but not the full Challenge; for the Earl of *Mar* was cast, both Horse and Man, and two of his Ribs broken with the Fall; so that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and so towards *Scotland*, but died by the Way, at *York*.

Sir *William Darell*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Piercy Courtney*, Knt. the King's Banner-Bearer of England; and when they had run certain Courses, gave over without Conclusion of Victory. Then *Cookborne*, Esq; of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicholas Hawberke*, Knt. and rode five Courses, but *Cookborne* was borne over Horse and Man, &c.

IN the Year 1409, the 10th of *Henry IV.* a great Play was played at *Skinner's-well*, which lasted eight Days; where were to see the same, the most Part of the Nobles and Gentlemen of

England. And forthwith began a Royal Justing in *Smithfield*, between the Earl of *Somerset*, and the Seneschal of *Henalt*, Sir *John Cornwall*, Sir *Rich. Arundel*, and the Son of Sir *John Cheyney*, against certain *Frenchmen*. And the same Year a Battle was fought in *Smithfield*, the one called *Gloucester*, Appellant, and the other *Arthure*, Defendant; they fought valiantly, but the King took up the Quarrel into his Hands, and pardoned them both.

IN the Beginning of *Henry V.* his Reign, another memorable Encounter happened here in *Smithfield*, between *Rob. Carey*, of the West, Son of Sir *John Carey*, Knt. and a Foreign Knight called *Aragonese*, one of the Kingdom of *Aragon*; who having performed many Noble Achievements in other Countries, at last visited England, where he challenged many Persons of his Rank and Quality, to make Trial of his Skill in Arms. The said *Robert Carey* accepted his Challenge. Between them was waged a cruel Encounter, and a long and doubtful Combat; but at last he was vanquished by the *English* Gentleman, who was therefore Knighted by the King, and restored to Part of his Father's Inheritance, having been Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Rich. II's* Time, and taking Part with him, had forfeited his Estate. And whereas by the Law of Heraldry (says my Author) whosoever fairly in the Field conquered his Adversary, might justify the Wearing and Bearing of his Arms whom he overcame; he accordingly took on him the Coat Armour of this *Aragonese*, being *Argent, on a Bend Sable, three Roses of the First*; which is ever since borne by the Name of *Carey*, whose antient Coat of Arms was, *Gules, a Chevrou, Argent, between three Swans proper*; one whereof they still retain in their Crest.

IN the Year 1430, the 8th of *Henry VI.* the 14th of *January*, a Battle was done in *Smithfield* within the Lists, before the King, between two Men of *Feverham* in *Kent*, *John Upton*, Notary, Appellant, and *John Downe*, Gentleman, Defendant. *John Upton* put upon *John Downe*, that he and his Compeers should imagine the King's Death, upon the Day of his Coronation. When these had fought long, the King took up the Matter, and forgave both Parties.

IN the Year 1442, the 20th of *Henry VI.* the 30th of *January*, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield* within the Lists, before the King; there being Sir *Philip la Beause*, of *Aragon*, Knt. the other an Esquire of the King's House, called *John Ansley*, or *Antsley*. They came to the Field all armed; the Knight with his Sword drawn, and the Esquire with his Spear, which Spear he cast against the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his Sword, and cast it to the Ground. Then the Esq; took his Axe, and smote many Blows on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Uniber three times, and would have smote him on the Face with his Dagger, to have slain him; but then the King cried, *Hold*, and so they parted. The King made *John Ansley* a Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harnefs at *Windsor*.

IN the Year 1446, the 24th of *Henry VI.* *John David* impeached his Master, *William Carter*, of Treason; and a Day being assigned them to fight in *Smithfield*, the Master being well beloved, was so cherished by his Friends, and plied with Wine, that being therewith overcome, was also unluckily slain by his Servant; but that wicked Servant, for he falsely accused his Master, lived not long unpunished; for he was afterwards hanged at *Tyburn* for Felony.

LET all such false Accusers, says *Stow*, note this for Example, and look for no better End, without



without Repentance ; and in this, it is thought, he had a View to his own Brother, who had falsely accused him in some Matters concerning Religion.

THE same Year, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, Prior of *Kilmaine*, impeached Sir *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, of Treason ; which had a Day assigned them to fight in *Smithfield*. The Lifts were made, and the Field prepared ; but when it came to the Point, the King commanded they should not fight, and took the Quarrel into his Hands.

IN the Year 1467, the 7th of *Edward IV.* the Bastard of *Burgoyne* challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to fight with him, both on Horseback and on Foot. The King therefore caused Lifts to be prepared in *Smithfield*, the Length of 120 Taylors Yards, and 10 Feet ; and in Breadth 80 Yards, and 20 Feet ; double barred, five Feet between the Bars, the Timber Work whereof cost 200 Marks, besides the fair and costly Galleries prepared for the Ladies, and others : At which Martial Exercise, the King and Nobility were present. The first Day they ran together with Spears, and departed with equal Honour.

THE next Day they Turneyed on Horseback ; the Lord *Scales's* Horse having on his Chafron a long Spear Pike of Steel, and as the two Champions coaped together, the same Horse thrust his Pike into the Nostril of the Bastard's Horse ; so that with much Pain he mounted so high, that he fell on one Side with his Master ; and the Lord *Scales* rode about him with his Sword drawn, 'till the King commanded the Marshal to help up the Bastard ; who said, *I cannot hold by the Clouds ; for though my Horse fail me, I will not fail an Incounter Companion.* But the King would not suffer them to do any more that Day.

THE next Morning they came into the Lifts on Foot, with two Pole-Axes, and fought valiantly ; but at last the Point of the Pole-Axe of the Lord *Scales* entered into the Side of the Bastard's Helm, and by Force might have placed him on his Knees. But the King cast down his Warder, and the Marshal parted them. The Bastard required that he might perform his Enterprize ; but the King gave Judgment, as the Bastard relinquished his Challenge, &c. And this may suffice for Jufts in *Smithfield*.

BUT yet we must not part with *Smithfield* so ; for, as it has been a Place for such honourable Jufts and Triumphs, by Reason it was a soft Ground, and unpaved ; so was it a Market-Place for Cattle, Hay, Straw, and other necessary Provisions. And likewise (once in the Year) at *Bartholomew-tide*, a general Fair, commonly called *Bartholomew-Fair*, has usually been kept in that Place. But in Regard that it was continually subject to the Iniquity of Weather, and being a Place of good Extent, deserved to be much better respected ; it pleased the King's Majesty (*James I.*) with the Advice of his honourable Lords of the Council, to write graciously to the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, in the Year 1614, that *Smithfield* might be sufficiently paved, which would be the only Means to have it kept in far cleaner Condition. And as no Motion (to any good End and Intent) can be made to the City, but they as gladly embrace, and willingly pursue it ; even so this honourable Motion was found an acceptable Entertainment, and it was very speedily proceeded withal. Some voluntary Contributions in the several Parishes (what each Man willingly would give) was bestowed on the Work ; but, indeed, hardly deserving any Re-

port. Notwithstanding, on the 4th Day of *February*, An. 1614, the City began the intended Labour, and before *Bartholomew-tide*, then next ensuing, to the Credit and Honour of the City for ever, it was fully finished, and *Bartholomew-Fair* there kept, without breaking any of the paved Ground, but the Booths discreetly ordered, to stand fast upon the Pavement. The Citizens Charge thereupon amounting to near 1600 l.

WHERE, besides the paving of this Place all over, and levelling it (which being in such a rude foul Condition, it was before thought impossible to be done) it was greatly raised and mounted in the Middle, whereby it became a very fair, clean, and spacious Walk : And divers Conveyances were made for the Water, from the new Channels, made by the Reason of the Pavement. It was also strongly railed on all Sides ; and the Middle had also substantial Rails round about, for the better Safety of Passengers, and for the Security of such as should walk there, from the Danger of Coaches, Carts, Horses, Oxen, and other Cattle, of which *Smithfield* is seldom empty. And that, if Occasion were, it might serve for a Market-Place ; because *Newgate-Market*, *Cheapside*, *Leadenhall*, and *Grace-church-street* (where the Markets in those Times were kept) were unmeasurably pestered with Increase and Multitude of Market-Folks, Carts, and other Annoyances attending them ; to the great Vexation of the Inhabitants, and Trouble of Passengers : So that the Magistrates of the City did seriously take it into their Consideration, how to make some new convenient Market-Place, for the general Service of the City.

THIS Field, as it had antiently been (as was said before) a Place of Honourable Exercises of Jufts and Tournaments, so loose serving Men would commonly meet here, and make Uproars and Quarrels ; infomuch that it was many Years called *Ruffians Hall*, being the usual Rendezvous of Ruffians and Quarrellers, during the Time that Swords and Bucklers were used : When every Serving-Man carried a Buckler at his Back, which hung by the Hilt or Pommel of his Sword, hanging before him.

AND now for a long Time, the Fair kept here, instead of three Days, hath lasted a Fortnight ; and became of little other Use than for idle Youth, and loose People to resort to, and to spend their Money in Vanity ; and (that which was worse) in Debaucheries and Drunkenness, Whoredom, and in seeing and hearing Things not fit for Christian Eyes and Ears ; many of the Houses and Booths here serving only to allure Men and Women to such Purposes of Impiety. Therefore the Magistracy often intending fully, at last, resolved in the Year 1708, to reduce the Fair to that Space of Time only, according to which it was at first granted, that is, to three Days ; and accordingly an Order was made. And at a Court of Common-Council, in *June*, the said Year, when some Petitions were offered for revoking the former Order, upon certain Inconveniencies, as the great falling of the Rents of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, and of the great Losses that many of the Inhabitants in and about *West-Smithfield* must suffer. Yet, upon the Consideration of the great Mischiefs and Disorders that had arisen by the long Continuance of the said Fair, the Petitions for prolonging the Time were rejected, and the Order confirmed. Whereby the Fair was to be kept for three Days only, for selling of Merchandizes, according to the Original Grants from the Crown. But, by Degrees, it has again arrived at the same Length of Time as formerly, and was the last Year [1733] held a full Fortnight.



The PARISH of  
St. SEPULCHRES.

NOW to return through *Gilt-spur-street* by *Newgate*, here stands the Parish-Church of *St. Sepulchres*; this Church is dedicated to the Commemoration of the Holy *Sepulchre*; or *Grave*, of our Saviour CHRIST at *Jerusalem*; of which there was such Regard in former Times, that an Order of Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre* of *Jerusalem* was instituted by *Godfrey*, of *Bulsen*, (as some will have it) in the Year 1099; or (as others) by *Baldwyn*, second King of *Jerusalem*, Anno 1103. To this Order was committed the Keeping of the Holy *Sepulchre*, from whence they had their Name.

THEY follow the Rule of *St. Augustin*; and their antient Habit was a black Cassock, a white Rochet over it, with a black Cloak: Upon which, on the Left Side were five black Crosses, as some write. And that they wore also a long Beard and a Cap, after the Eastern Fashion.

THIS Order of Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre* being ejected out of *Syria*, was at length, by Pope *Innocent VIII.* united to the Order of the Knights of *Rhodes*, Anno Dom. 1485, and thereby they ceased to be an Order by themselves. And the Knights of the Order being expelled out of *Jerusalem*, the Custody of the Lord's *Sepulchre* was, at the Command of the *Soldan*, committed to the Monks of the *Franciscan* Family, which was profitable to the *Saracens* and *Turks*. But Anno 1336, the *Sepulchre*, with the Leave of the Bishop of *Rome*, was committed to eight *Franciscan* Monks, who have the Oversight thereof to this Day.

THIS Church was called of Old *St. Sepulchres* in the *Baily*, or by *Chamberlain Gate*. It was, in *Stow's* Time, in a fair Church-Yard, though not so large as before it had been, Part of it being let out for Buildings, and a Garden-Plat. It is subject to the Archdeacon, saving only as to Wills and Administrations, which belong to the Commissary.

THIS Church was re-edified, or new built, about the Reign of *Henry VI.* or *Edward IV.* One of the *Popham's* was a great Builder there; namely, of one fair Chapel on the South Side of the Choir, as appeared formerly by his Arms, and other Monuments in the Glass Windows thereof; and also of the fair Porch of the same Church, towards the South, over which Porch his Image, fairly graven in Stone, was fixed, but now defaced and beaten down. His Titles were these by Offices; Chancellor of *Normandy*, Captain of *Vernoyle*, *Susan* and *Bayon*, and Treasurer of the King's Household. He died rich, leaving great Treasure of strange Coin, and was buried in the *Charter-house*, by *West-smithfield*.

*Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury* (which was *Roger* that rich and mighty Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of *Henry I.*) gave this Church of *Sepulchre de Ballio*, LONDON, cum pertinentiis suis infra Burgum & extra, to the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-smithfield*: It was confirmed to them (*inter alia*) by the Charter of King *Henry III.* bearing Date at *Winton*, June 15, in the 37th of his Reign.

THUS this Church of *St. Sepulchre* became Part of the Possessions of the said Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*; but when, or upon what Occasion it was appropriated to them, is uncertain. However, it appears that there was a perpetual Vicarage ordained, Time out of Mind, of this Church; of which the said Prior

and Convent were, and continued Patrons 'till their Suppression. Upon which it came to the Crown; and remained in it, 'till King *James I.* in the 7th of his Reign, granted the Rectory and its Appurtenances, and the Advowson of this Vicarage to *Fran. Philips*, and others. After which the said Rectory; and its Appurtenances, were purchased by the Parishioners, and held in Fee-Farm of the Crown. And the Advowson of the Vicarage by the President and Fellows of *St. John Baptist College*, in *Oxford*, who continue Patrons to this Day.

THERE having been formerly some Controversies between the said Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, the Patrons and Proprietors of this Church, and *Robert Dycar*, Vicar of the same, about the Tithes and Profits thereof, *John Stokesley*, Bishop of LONDON, did, on the 4th of April, 1531, by the Consent of the Parties on both Sides, make an Agreement, or Composition between them, wherein he decreed, ordered, and awarded to the Effect following:

FIRST, That the said Vicar, and his Successors, should have the third Part of all the Tithes, Oblations, and Profits that shall grow and come to the said Church yearly, through all the Year, from thenceforth for ever, except the within excepted; and that all Tithes, Oblations, and Fruits (saving such as shall be received at Feasts of *Easter*, or within seven Days thereof, and such as hereafter be excepted) shall, from Time to Time, be put into a Box in the Vestry of the said Church, and there shall remain, 'till it shall be indifferently divided at every Month's End, after the Rate aforesaid, and as hath been accustomed in Times past. And if the said Parties, at any Time hereafter, shall vary between themselves in their Reckonings, that they cannot among themselves, within eight Days next after the Terms before assigned, to reckon and part the same, agree upon the Sims by them received, and to be paid according to the said Award; that then they shall, within eight Days next after that, exhibit their Account before such an Auditor as the said Bishop and his Successors shall assign; and upon his Judgment the said Arrears shall be divided and parted forthwith, according to the Proportion aforesaid.

THEN settling the Arrears that were then due, it goes on further thus, viz. and likewise if it shall happen at any *Easter*, or at any other Time hereafter in the Year, any Manner of Tithes, Oblations, or Profits of the said Church to be behind unpaid; that then the same shall be gathered both by the said Parties, or by both their Deputies, or by one to be deputed indifferently between them both, and so shall be divided after the Rate of the said Decree and Order.

FURTHERMORE, That the said Vicar, and his Successors, shall yearly, from thenceforth for ever, have the third Part of all the Tithes, and Profits spiritual, of and by Reason of the Composition that is made between the Prior and Convent of the *Charter-house*, and the said Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, and the Vicars of *St. Sepulchres*, for the Houses within the Precinct, and the Inhabitants of the same *Charter-house*, without any Manner of Let or Interruption of the said Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, their Successors or Assigns; provided always and excepted, that the said Vicar shall make no Claim, nor Title, neither shall have Tythes, Oblations, or other Profits coming or growing within the Precinct of the Monastery, or Close of *St. Bartholomew*, or within the Precinct of the Hospital of the same. Neither of the Tithes of *Clerkenwell Field*, nor of any Tythes to be had by Reason of any Composition made in Times past between the



the Lord of St. *John of Jerusalem* in England, and the Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew* aforefaid.

THIS is what is moſt material in this Compoſition as to our preſent Purpoſe; what elſe is contained in it, refers only to the Offerings of Candles, Wax, Legacies to the High Altar, &c. wholly caſt out of the Church upon the Reformation, and therefore of no Validity now; for which Reaſon we omit it, and come to the Concluſion of this Award, wherein it is provided, That this Decree, Order and Compoſition, ſhall be of full Strength and Effect for the whole Space of five Years, and five Weeks next following the Date thereof, viz. April 4, 1532. And if the Prior and the Convent of the ſaid Monastery of St. *Bartholomew*, or the Vicar of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, do, after the Expiration of the ſaid five Years and five Weeks, think themſelves aggrieved with this Award, and within two Months after do reclaim and proteſt againſt it before the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or his Chancellor, that then this Degree, Order and Compoſition, ſhall be void, and of none Effect: But no ſuch Reclamation or Proteſt being made by any of the ſaid Parties, it may be concluded that this Compoſition is ſtill of Force and Effect.

IN the Year 1624, and from that Time till the Year 1633 inclusive, there were ſeveral Repairs every Year in and about this Church and Steeple, which coſt in all 1110*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

THIS Church being almoſt demolished, except Part of the Wall and Steeple, by the Fury of the Flames in 1666, it was again re-erected and finiſhed Anno 1670.

THE Building is in this Manner: The Walls are ſquare Stone Boulder, and ſome Brick, ſtrengthened with Buttrefſes; the Battlements, and Coping, appears much newer Work than the reſt; the Roof is covered with Lead; the Tower is alſo Stone, with four ſmall Spires, one at each Angle; the Windows are of the Modern Gothic; the Roof over the Naves is cambered, but is flat and lower about eight Feet over the Side Iſles, ſupported with 12 ſtrong Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. The Floor is paved with Tile, and many large Marble Graveſtones, eſpecially in the Chancel, which is one Step above that of the Church; and there appears to have been a Chapel on the North Side of the Church, the Breadth there being much more than the reſt.

THE Ornament and Finiſhing is thus: It is wainſcotted Six Feet and a half high, and hath Galleries on the North Weſt, and South Sides, and the Pews of Oak; the Fronts of the Galleries are enriched with Seraphims, Branches of Palm and Laurel, Feſtoons, Crowns over the Letters C. R. &c. The Pulpit is alſo Oak, and the Roof is adorned with Arches, Pannels and Roſes, and the Coving Cornice over the Pillars, with Leaves of Fret-work. Near the South Eaſt Angle is an inner Door-caſe of Wainſcot, adorned with two Pilafters; their Entablature and Compafs Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order.

THE Altar-piece conſiſts of two ſmall Marble Columns, with Entablature and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; the Inter columns are the *Decalogue* in two Tables, done in Gold Letters on Black Marble under the King's Arms, which are painted and placed in the Pediment, and far between the *Pater Noſter* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold; and all theſe between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, placed in Frames richly carved and gilt; and here are Variety of gilded Enrichments, being Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, Feſtoons, Palm-branches, &c. and the Whole is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter; the

Space within which has the Pavement of poliſh'd Marble, Black and White.

THE Dimenſions are as follow: (Length beſides the Paſſage or Ambulatory at the Weſt End) 126 Feet; Breadth (excluding the Chapel on the North Side) 58; Altitude of the Roof over the Middle Iſle, 35 Feet; and of the Tower and Spires, or Pinnacles, about 140 Feet; in which Tower there are Ten tuneable Bells, which make a pleaſant Harmony when rung in Peal; there are alſo Chimes, which go at the Hours of Four, Eight, and Twelve daily; and upon the ſaid Bells may be rung 3,628,800 Changes.

BESIDES which Ten Bells, there was formerly a large Bell to toll when the Priſoners were carried to be executed at *Tyburn* from *Newgate*, but has been ſold ſeveral Years.

#### MONUMENTS.

There lie buried in this Church, *William Andrew*, *Steven Clamparde*, Eſq; *Laurence Warcam*, *John Dagworth*, *Will. Porter*, *Rob. Scarlet*, Eſqrs; ———, Daughter of *Richard Love*.

Here one *William Benet*, Citizen and Cowper of LONDON, by his laſt Will, dated September the 5th, 1492, "Did will his Executor "to provide a *Canable* (that is, a Singing Prieſt) "to ſing a Twelve-month next after his Deceafe, within the ſaid Pariſh-Church, at the "Alter of St. *Thomas's* Altar-maſs, for the "Sowles of my Fader, *Hugh Benet*, my Sowle, "John Benet, Rob. Benet, John Thomas, Alis "and Margaret. And for the good Eſtate of "my Mother *Elen*, my Wife *Margery*, and al "my Fryndys, &c. Alſo, that my Executors "distribute among poor Houſholders of the "ſaid Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, having moſt Nede, "Thirty Quarters of Coolis, and alſo to the "Sum of 10*s.* in Almous to poor People, as "aboveſaid. Alſo, I will that Sir *John Toppyng*, "Bachelor and Scholar of *Cambridge*, have 6*s.* 8*d.*

In this Church alſo, was an Altar of *Corpus Chriſti*. Before which, *Tho. Stokes*, of London, Gent. appointed by his laſt Will, dated Nov. 12, 1516, to be buried, and willed, "That an honeſt Prieſt ſhal, by the Diſcretion of myne "Executor, be choſyn to ſay Maſſe dayly, if he "be dyſpoſed, by the Space of three Yeres. "And to pray by ſpecial Words, for the Sowle "of Sir *Thomas Thwaythe*, Kt. and for the "Sowles of *Tho. Stokys*, and *Helen* his Wife, "taking for his Salary ten Marks by the Yere. "And I ordeyn and make my Son *George Stokes*, "myne Executor, to diſpoſe for my Sowle; by "the Overſight of Mr. *Chriſtofer Urſwyk*, Clerk, "and my Son *Rich. Lyſter*; whom I make Superviſors of my ſaid Teſtament. And I give "my Ring with a Dyamond, to Mr. *Urſwyk*; "and my Ring which I had of *Bartholomew Rede*, to my Son, *Lyſter*, &c.

*William Creſewyk*, Citizen of LONDON, buried in the Chappel of St. *Mary*, in St. *Kath. Cree-church*, by his Will, gives to the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, a yearly Rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be received out of his Land and Tenement, called the *Caſtle-Inn*, near the Bars of *Weſt-Smithfield*, for the Support of the Ornaments of the ſaid Church of St. *Sepulchres*.

This *Will. Creſewyk*, was Executor of the Will of Sir *Nic. Twyford*, who was Lord Mayor of LONDON, and died 1390.

*John Joyner*, Citizen and Ironmonger, by Will dated the 28th of *Auguſt*, 1426, gives all his



his Lands and Tenements in *Turnagayn-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Sepulchres*, LONDON, after the Death of *Ifabel* his Daughter, &c. to the Rector and Wardens of the said Parish, for a perpetual Chantry in the Chappel of the Blessed *Mary*, founded in the same Church, for Augmentation of the Chantry. And that they find, within a Year, one other Chaplain to celebrate in the said Chapel, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Parents, &c.

*Rich. Byernes*, An. 1405, by his Will, gave *Fabricæ Ecclesiæ Sti. Sepulchri*, Lond. xii d. annuatim; percipiend. de *Gardinis suis*, quæ tenet ad terminum annorum de *Priore & Convent. Elien.* juxta *Trillemyle Brook*.

ON a plated Stone in the Chancel was this Inscription:

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of the virtuous Lady, the Lady *Elenor Sentleger*, Wife to Sir *Anthony Sentleger*, Knight, Master of the Rolles of the Chancery of the Realme of *Ireland*, and one of her Majesties Privie Councell of the same Realme. The Daughter of *Richard Markham*, of *Seggebrooke*, in the County of *Lincolne*, Esquire, deceased. Who died the second Day of *February*, 1598, being of the Age of 52 Yeeres, and Moneths odde.

ON another:

Here lieth Dame *Elizabeth Langton*, late Wife of Sir *Thomas Langton*, Knight, Baron of *Newton*, in the Countie of *Lancaster*. One of the Daughters of Sir *Edward Stanley*, Kt. Lord *Mounteagle*. Which deceased the 17th Day of *June*, An. Dom. 1533.

ON another:

Here lieth buried the Body of *Richard Sneling*, of *West Greensted* in the County of *Suffex*, Esquire; who died the 25th Day of *August*, An. Dom. 1611. He married *Margery May*, the eldest Daughter of *George May*, in the County aforesaid, Esquire. By whom hee had Issue two Sons and three Daughters. Which said *Margery* was living An. 1612, and caused this Monument to bee laid, desiring to be interred hereunder.

ON another:

*Elionora præhonorabilis viri, Johannis Fortescue, Equitis Aurati, Ducatus Lancastriæ Cancellarii, a sanctioribus Regiæ Majestatis Conciliis, filia Edvardi Hubbard, Armig. defuncti, aliquando Conjux perquam dilecta, sub hoc Marmore jacet sepulta. Vixit annos 36 pie, juste, sobrie, quoad Deum, mundum, seipsam, gestos, in fide, pace, spe Christi, conscientiæ, gloriæ, obiit 10 die Mensis Julii, Ann. Regni Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, &c. 3 An. Dom. 1605.*

*Qualis vita, finis ita.*

ON a Stone by the Communion-Table, richly adorned with Arms:

Here under lyes the  
Wonder of her Kinde,  
The Quintessence  
of Nature and of Grace,  
Wit, Beauty, Bounty,  
and (in Noble Race  
The rarest Jewell)  
a right humble Minde.  
Here lyes her Body,  
but her Soule refin'd

Above th' Emphyreal,  
hath Imperial Place,  
In Blisse so boundlesse,  
as no Words embrace,  
Nor Art can feigne,  
nor mortall Heart can find.  
Her Fame remaines  
a Monument of Honour,  
Built by her Vertue,  
gilt with purest Gold,  
With Lilly-flowers, and  
Roses strewed upon her

Her EPI TAPH:

*Urania* thus enroll'd:  
Milde Child, chaste Mayden,  
and religious Wife;  
The Even crownes the Day,  
*Joane Essex* Death, her Life.

Pie obiit die Martis Martii 15. Ann. ætat.  
suæ 26. Salutis nostræ, 1607.

UNDER the Communion-Table, on a fair plated Stone:

A *Dorcas* milde,  
a *Mary* full of Grace,  
A Virgin chaste,  
and of rare Education,  
Entombed lyeth here  
underneath this Place;  
Whose Life and Name  
deserved Commendation.  
But in the blooming  
Month of pleasant *May*,  
Untimely Death hath  
stolne her Life away.  
Yet spight of Death,  
her Virtue still remaineth;  
And in the Heaven  
a better Life she gaineth.  
Upon whose Tome  
I consecrate this Verse,  
Instead of Flowers,  
to deck her Funeral Hearse.

*Nemo ante obitum felix.*

ON a handsome Monument in the Chancel was the following Inscription:

*Joannes Brewster, Armiger. in obitum D. Elizabethæ Deane, uxoris ejus. Obiit 24 die Octob. 1609.*

Made generous by Birth,  
and kept that Fount,  
From Time's Pollution  
striving still to rise  
Above the Earth, high  
in the World's Account,  
For outward and for  
inbred Courtesies.  
Her Actions, Almes, her Life,  
Faith, Hope, and Love,  
A suffering Spirit,  
rendering Right for Wrong:  
Her Heart a Spheare, where  
all good Thoughts did move,  
Whose Influence was  
disperfed by the Tongue.  
Religion was her Compasse,  
Truth her Starre,  
In sundry Seas  
of World's Prosperity;  
Wealth her bad Angel,  
Flesh and Bloud her Warre;  
Yet Wisedome made  
this Discord Harmony.

Then



Then Marble keepe  
to all Posterity,  
Her Lives dear Memory  
Upon whose Urne  
And to her Obsequies  
(O, obsequiously)  
In Love's sweet Odours  
Hearts shall ever burne.  
And let each Christian Heart  
Joyne with my Pen,  
T' imbalme her Vertues  
in the Hearts of Men.  
Thou Bed of Rest,  
Reserve for him a Roome,  
Who lives a Man divorc't  
from his dear Wife:  
And as they were one Heart,  
so this one Tombe  
May hold them neere  
in Death, as linckt in Life.  
Shee's gone before,  
and after comes her Head;  
To sleepe with her  
among the blessed Dead.

ON a Monument on a Pillar in the Body of the Church:

Here is buried the Body of *Henry Cotton*, Gentleman, eldest Son of *Thomas Cotton*, of *Connington*, in the County of *Huntingdon*, Esq; by *Dorothy Tamworth*, his second Wife. Hee living honestly, died the 11th Day of *June*, 1614, and made his Executors, *Sir Edward Montague*, Knight of the *Bath*, married to *Frances* his second Sister, and *William Mulso*, Esq; married to *Rebecca* his third Sister. Who in Requital of his Kindnesse to them, erected this Remembrance for him.

ON a Grave-stone at the North Isle entring into the Choir:

Barkly sublatus, jacet hic  
sub marmore stratus,  
Qui pueros docuit multos,  
veluti bene sciunt.  
Quem rapuit Dominus,  
sed, vivis spiritus ejus,  
Inter seculas quo obierunt  
qui bene formas  
Annis Millenis  
quingentenis simul octo,  
Quod Domini migrat  
qui non cursum sibi pigrat.  
Mense Decembre fero,  
de quo non plus majus edo.  
Binas uxores habuit  
senas quoque proles.  
Quarum tres nati,  
natae tres atque fuere,  
Quos nece truncavit  
Christus quicumque creavit.

ON the South Side of the Choir:

To the living Memory of his deceased Friend,  
Captain JOHN SMITH, some Time Governour of *Virginia*, and Admiral of *New England*. Who departed this Life the 21st of *June*, 1631.

*Acordiamus, Vincere est Vivere.*

Here lyes one conquered  
that hath conquered Kings,  
Subdu'd large Territories,  
and done Things  
Which to the World  
impossible would seem,  
But that the Truth  
is held in more Esteem

Shall I report his  
former Service done  
In honour of his God  
and Christendom  
How that he did divide  
from Pagans three,  
Their Heads and Lives,  
Types of his Chivaldry.  
For which great Service,  
in that Climate done,  
Brave *Sigismundus*,  
King of *Hungarion*,  
Did give him as a Coat  
of Armes to wear,  
These conquered Heads,  
got by his Sword and Spear.  
Or shall I tell of  
his Adventures since,  
Done in *Virginia*,  
that large Continent?  
How that he subdued  
Kings unto his Yoke,  
And made those Heathen flee,  
as Wind doth smoke:  
And made their Land,  
being of so large a Station,  
An Habitation for  
our Christian Nation  
Where God is glorified,  
their Wants supply'd;  
Which else, for Necessaries  
must have dy'd  
But what avails his Conquests;  
now he lyes  
Interred in Earth, a Prey  
to Worms and Flies?  
O! may his Soul in  
sweet *Elysium* sleep,  
Until the Keeper,  
that all Souls doth keep,  
Return to Judgment:  
And that after thence,  
With Angels he may have  
his Recompence.

Later MONUMENTS are for,

Mr. Drake, near the Altar, being a small one of White Marble, inscribed

S. M. T. D.

Nigh to this Pillar resteth in certain Hope of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of *Thomas Drake*, A. M. and late Curate of this Parish, who put off Mortality the 4th of *September* 1675. *Aetat. suae* 46.

*Charissimi Capitis inestimabiles Reliquiae.*

He lived, he dy'd (so much his Love prevailed)  
In Life beloved, and at his Death bewail'd;  
His Life and Death so good, so great his Love,  
Can only be praised here, and paid above.

*Uxor Merens posuit.*

ARMS; a Wavern, having his Tail noyed.

Mr. Roger Reeves's Monument is on the same Pillar as the last, fronting Westward, ob. 24 Feb. 1690.

*Tho. Glover*, Citizen and Ironmonger, 1677.

*Anne*, Wife of *William Richardson*, Keeper of *Newgate*, 1693.

*John Murdock*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 1684.

*Henry Kettle*, late of this Parish, Brewer 1671.



*Ralph Brisco*, of this Parish, Innholder, 1673.

*Will. Hempson*, Esq; 1679.

*Mary*, Daughter of *Edward Miles*, 1684.

*Philip Knevet*, 1694.

*Mr. Deputy Tho. Streames*, 1678, and *Mary* his Wife, 1674.

*Emma Tanner*, late Wife of *John Tanner*, and with her five Sons, 1664.

*Will. Walker*, late Citizen and Ironmonger, and *Susanna* his Wife. He died 1675.

*John Jacob*, Pewterer, 1683; and *Rachel* his Wife, 1691.

Hic requiescit *Gulielmus Buckby*, Seryiens ad Legem, & Capitalis Justiciarius apud meridionales Wallos, &c. 1685.

*Richard Freeman*, 1691.

*Phineas Preston*, Esq; of *Dublin*, 1673.

*Gabriel Wettenthal*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, some Time Deputy of this Ward, 1682.

*Thomas Mason*, 1668. Also *Susan* his Wife, 1679. He aged 82. She aged 81.

*Margaret Sayve*, Wife of *Peter Sayve*, 1695.

AGAINST a Pillar, North :

H. S. E.

*D. Tho. Davies*, Miles, &c. In Toga, Prætor Cathedram suis meritis implevit. In Sago, Tribunitiam Potestatem cum laude exercuit, &c. ob. 1679.

*Tho. Sawyer*, 1672.

Body of the Church. *Henry Melmoth*, 1699. Buried before in this Grave; seven Sons and two Daughters.

North Isle. *Edward Greenberry*. Citizen and Innholder of LONDON, 1694. And *Elinor* his Wife, 1681.

In Memory of that great Pillar of Loyalty and Humanity, *Anthony Hinton*, 1678.

*Thomas*, Son of *Thomas* and *Anne Wager*, 1694. And *Anne Wager*, and *Henry*, the other Son, 1699. And *Thomas Wager*, the Father, 1702.

*George Hawles*, Son of *George Hawles*, of *Moncton Winborn*, in the County of *Dorset*, Gent. 1685.

*John Edmunds*, 1690. And *William Edmunds* 1703.

*William Waldron*, Citizen and Haberdasher, 1699.

South Isle. *Eliz. Clipsam*, Wife of *William Clipsam*, 1694.

*Thomas Allen*, of *Seven Oaks* in *Kent*, 1698. Aged 77. And *John Allen*, of *Great St. Bartholomew's*, 1699.

*Mary*, late Wife of *Richard Hays*, 1684.

UPON a Grave-Stone at the South Side of the Communion-Table-Rails :

Here lyeth interred the Body of the truly virtuous *Elizabeth*, late Wife of *Sam. Blackerby*, of *Stow-Market*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; Daughter of *Nathaniel Barnardiston*, Esq; second Son of *Sir Nath. Barnardiston*, of *Ketton*, in the said County, Knt. &c. dyed Nov. 8, 1691, in the 33d Year of her Age.

Here also lyeth the Body of *Barnardiston*, the youngest Daughter, and last Child, of the said *Samuel* and *Elizabeth*, dyed March the 18th, 1689.

Also *Jane*, their second Daughter, July the 20th, 1702.

Also *Lettice*, Grand-daughter to the said *Sam.* and *Elizabeth*, Oct. 31. 1714.

Also the said *Sam. Blackerby*, who departed Dec. 15, 1414, in the 61st Year of his Age.

Also *Samuel*, eldest Son of the said *Nathaniel*, and *Elizabeth*, dyed Sept. 6, 1715.

ON the North Side of the Communion-Table-Rails, an Inscription on a Stone, for *Roger Reeve*, late Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, Feb. the 24th, 1690-91, aged 65, and *Elizabeth Reeve*, Feb. 16, 1713-14, and *Roger Reeve*, Septemb. the 16th, 1692, and *Deborah Reeve*, Nov. the 23d, 1712.

UNDER a Stone near the Vestry, *William Walters*, Esq; late of *Cundale*, in the County of *York*, Jan. the 3d, 1712, set up by his surviving Brother, *Richard Walters*, Esq;

AGAINST the East Wall, South of the Communion-Table, are fixed large Tables of Benefactors, their Names, Gifts, and for what Uses : As, of,

1. Gifts and Givers to the Repair and Maintenance of the Church of St. Sepulchres, for ever.

2. Gifts and Givers to the Maintenance of the Poor, for ever, in Money, Bread, Bibles, Cloth Gowns, Ringing the Prisoners Bell, &c.

3. Stocks of Money given to the Poor.

4. Perpetual Annuities.

5. Coals and Fewel for the Poor.

6. Gift-Sermons.

A Memorial of the Benefactors Names are carefully kept in their Parish-Books, with the respective Sums by them given.

THERE is a good Vicarage-House, which the Minister now inhabits, and adjoins to the Church-Yard; with some other small Glebe.

IN the Visitation, An. 1636, the Glebe was given in by the Church-Wardens, to be in Value 17 l. 13 s. 4 d.

*Dr. Bell*, some Time Vicar of this Parish, in the Year 1681, under his own Hand, gave this Account of the Rights of the Vicar :

THE Parish lieth four Parts in LONDON, and the fifth in *Middlesex*.

THE College of St. John, Oxon. Patron of the Living : The Parish, Impropriators; both by Purchase of the Crown.

THE Vicar was formerly endowed with a Third of the Tithes and *Easter Book*, to be paid without Defalcation for Collecting. By the



the late Act, his Maintenance of Tithes is to be 200 *l.* a Year. Towards which, that Part of the Parish that lies within LONDON, pays 80 *l.* per Ann. by Quarterly Payments, by the Church-Wardens; and gives a Tithe-Book of 80 *l.* more; for which the Vicar pays the Collectors 2 *s.* per Pound.

Middlesex Part should pay the other 40 *l.* and have a Tithe-Book of 107 *l.* per Ann. but gather yearly not above 60 *l.* whereof they pay, once a Year, 20 *l.* as a Third, and are not included in the Act for Augmentations. About 160 *l.* is gathered from the whole Parish, much being lost by Tofts of Ground unbuilt, Houses unlet, and poor Inhabitants.

THE Easter Book, formerly 150 *l.* a Year to the Parish and Vicar, is reduced to less than 9 *l.* yet collected still.

THE Exchequer pays about 19 *l.* a Year, whereof 14 *l.* for daily Morning-Prayer. 1 *s.* in the Pound to the Pay-Master; and 5 *s.* for De-benture.

THERE is paid 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for a Coalhouse.

THE Sexton, a Sugar-Loaf.

THE Castle Tavern, for Parcels of Glebe, 1 *l.*

EVERY fourth Year, for the Wardmote-Sermon, preached successively by the Minister of St. Sepulchres, St. Andrew's, St. Dunstan's, and St. Bridget's, 1 *l.*

SIX Sermons on Anniversary-Days, viz. the 30th of January, the 29th of May, St. James's Day, the 5th of November, the 6th of December, and Mr. Shaw's Gift by the Shoemakers, 3 *l.*

FOR Prayers with the Quest, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

A new House free to Dr. Bell's Successors, with a Yard thereto. The Use of a Parlour, Kitchen, and Wash-House, under the Quest-House, that belonged to the Parish for the said Bell's Time, he being at the Trouble to build it, and brought 200 *l.* towards it; the Use thereof reserved to the Parish on Publick Occasions of Quest, or Burials.

FORMERLY no Lights in the lower Rooms, and high and narrow ones above, that overlooked the Vicar's-Yard, and no Doors below; but all made by him, for his Convenience.

THERE is a Watch-House built by Consent of the Diocesan and Vicar, at the Instance of the Parish, at the South East Corner of the Church-Yard, on Snow-hill; for a daily Use of which, as a Shop, 5 *l.* is paid yearly to the Parish, but claimable by the Vicar, as built on his Glebe; which Dr. Bell had not demanded, as thinking himself compensated by Use of the Quest-House, and Under Rooms.

A little House of two Rooms, next the North Church-Door, let some Time for 40 *s.* a Year, with the first Inclosure in that Passage.

THIS above-written, Dr. Bell thought good, in Justice to the Church, and his Successors, to deliver to the Registry of LONDON, June the 24th, 1681.

IN the Church of St. Sepulchres was a Fraternity of St. Katharine; which of the Devotion of some Poor of the Parish began, to the Honour of the Conception of St. Mary. They met on the Day of the Conception in the said Church, and there had the Mass of the Day, and offered to the same, and found a certain Chaplain daily to celebrate Divine Service for the Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity, for the Living and the Dead; to meet four times a Year; to set up certain Wax-Lights before the Image of the Fraternity on all Festival-Days.

A Certificate of this Foundation, Government, and Continuation of this Guild was made in Chancery, in the Vigil of the Purification, the 12th of Rich. II. according to the Form of a

certain Proclamation made thence by the King's Brief.

THE Value of the Vicarage, by Act of Parliament, is 200 *l.* and is rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.* The present Vicar is the Reverend Dr. Knight, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. Nicholson.

THERE are Prayers every Day between Six and Seven in the Morning, and between Three and Four in the Afternoon; and also at Eleven in the Forenoon every Wednesday and Friday.

THE Vestry consists of all that have passed the Office of Constable.

THIS Parish chuses Offices for four Precincts Within the Liberty, and for one Without.

<i>The PARISH-OFFICERS</i> <i>within the Liberty</i> <i>are,</i>	<i>The WARD-OFFICERS</i> <i>within the Liberty</i> <i>are,</i>
--	--

4 Church-Wardens.	6 Common-Council-Men.
5 Overseers.	6 Constables.
4 Sidesmen.	12 Inquests.

6 Scavengers.

<i>Without the Liberty.</i>	<i>Without the Liberty.</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

1 Church-Warden.	5 Constables.
2 Sidesmen.	9 Headboroughs.
4 Overseers.	10 Scavengers.

IN this Parish are two Charity-Schools within the Liberty of the City, one for 50 Boys, and one for 50 Girls; and there are two without the Liberty, for 30 Boys and 20 Girls.

THERE is a Workhouse in Chick-lane for the Poor of this Parish.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Middlesex Quarter.

PART of Charter-house-street; Part of Charter-house-yard, Charter-house-lane, Red-lion-court, White-lion-court, White-hart-court, Angel-court, Fogwell-court, Angel-alley; Part of St. John-street, Prescott-court, North-prescott-court, Rising-sun-court, Mitre-court, Pissing-alley, Key-court, Little-swan-alley, Hicks's-hall, Peter's-street, Fox-and-geese-alley, Hog-yard, Dolby's-court, White-lion-court, Peter-and-key-court, Cow-crofts, Three-flower-de-lis-court, White-horse-alley, Sun-alley, Falconers-alley, Drew's-alley; Part of Turnmill-street, Benjamin-street, Sharp's-alley, Coffin-alley, Cradle-court, Red-lion-alley, Last-alley, Blind-beggar's-alley, and Three-tun-alley.

Smithfield Quarter.

PART of Long-lane, Cat-alley, alias White-hart-court; Part of Charter-house-street, Carpenter's-court, Grass-hopper-court, Three-fox-court, Three-horse-shoe-court; Part of Smithfield, Adam-and-Eve-court, Katharine-wheel-yard; Part of Chick-lane, Blue-board-court, Durham-yard, The Work-house, Bird's-yard, Crown-court, Cross-key-court, Martin's-court, White-horse-alley, Sun-alley, Thatched-alley, Black-boy-alley, Brew-house-yard, St. John's-court; Part of Cow-lane, Pheasant-court, Red-cross-court, Hand-and-crown-court, Green-dragon-court, Bull-head-court, Hosier-lane, and Three-diamond-court.

The Old-Bailey Quarter.

Green-arbour-court, Little-green-arbour-court, Bishop's-court, Dunstan's-court, Elliot's-court, Dean's-court, Brown's-court, Black-and-white-court, Prujean's-court, Ball-court, Magpye-court, Red-cross-court, Fleet-lane, Harrow-court, Rose-alley, Three-tun-court, Chesbier's-rents, Smith's-yard, Sea-cole-lane, George-yard, Bear-alley, Goose-



*Goose-alley, Newcastle-street, Turn-again-lane, Queen's-head-court, and Crown-court.*

The Church Quarter.

PART of *Snow-hill*, and the Church, *Church-alley, Angel-court*, and the *Hand-in-hand Fire-Office, Ten-bell-court, Nag's-head-court, Gilt-spur-street, Peacock-court, Queen's-head-court, Ball-court, Three-Horse-shoe-court*, and *Hart-row-street*.

Holbourn Quarter.

*Katharine-wheel-alley, Bee-hive-alley, Hand-alley, George-yard, Cock-court*, and *Nag's-head-court*.

NUMBER of Houses,

Within the Freedom about	1400
Without the Freedom about	360
In all	1760

THERE lies a Street from *Newgate*, West, to the End of *Turn-again-lane*, and winding North to *Holbourn Conduit*. This Conduit by *Holbourn-cross*, was built 1498. *Thomasin*, Widow to *John Percival*, Mayor, gave to the second making thereof, 20 Marks; *Richard Shore*, 10 l. *Thomas Knefworth*, and others, did also give towards it.

BUT afterwards a new Conduit was there built in the Place of the old, namely, in the Year 1577, by *William Lambe*, some Time a Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Henry VIII.* and afterwards a Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON. The Water thereof he caused to be conveyed in Lead, from divers Springs, to one Head, and from thence to the said Conduit, and Waste of one Cock at *Holbourn-bridge*, more than 2000 Yards in Length: All which was by him performed, at his own Charges, amounting to the Sum of 1500 l. and by him finished.

FROM the West Side of this Conduit is the Highway, there called *Snow-hill*, stretching out by *Holbourn-bridge*, over the oft-named Water of *Turnmill-brook*, and so up to *Holbourn-hill*; all replenished with fair Buildings.

IN the Bishop of LONDON's Register of Wills are these Places mentioned:

*Tryllemys-street,*  
*Wendayns-lane,*  
*Secole-lane,*  
*Cokkys-lane,* } In the Parish of St. Sepulchre.

*Reuner-street*, a Street antiently so called, that led from *Newgate* toward *West-smithfield*.

WITHOUT *Holbourn-bridge*, on the Right Hand, was *Gold-lane*, as is before-shewed. Up higher, on the Hill, are certain Inns, and other fair Buildings; amongst which, of old Time, was a Messuage, called *Scroop's-Inn*; for so is the same recorded in the 37th of *Henry VI.*

THIS House was some Time let out to Serjeants at Law, as appears and was found by Inquisition taken in the *Guildhall* of LONDON, before *William Purchase*, Mayor, and Escheator for King *Henry VII.* in the 14th of his Reign, after the Death of *John Lord Scroope*. That he died disseised in his Demesne of Fee, by the Feoffment of *Guy Fairfax*, Knt. one of the King's Justices, made in the 9th of the same King, unto an Esquire, the said *John Scroope*, Knt. Lord *Scroope* of *Bolton*, and *Robert Wingfield*, of one House, or Tenement, late called *Serjeant's-Inn*, situate against the Church of St.

*Andrew* in *Holbourn*, in the City of LONDON, with two Gardens, and two Messuages to the same Tenement belonging, in the said City, to hold in Burgage, valued by the Year in all Reprises, 10 s.

THEN is the Bishop of *Ely's-Inn*, commonly called *Ely-Place*, for that it pertaineth to the Bishop of *Ely*. *William de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, deceased 1297, and gave this House, by the Name of his Manor, with the Appurtenances, in *Holbourn*, to his Successors; with Condition, that his next Successor should pay 1000 Marks, towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chapel there.

MORE, *John Hotham*, Bishop of *Ely*, did give by the Name of six Messuages, two Cellars, and 40 Acres of Land, in the Suburbs of LONDON, in the Parish of St. *Andrew* in *Holbourn*, to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, as appears by Patent of the 9th of *Edward III.* This Man was Bishop of *Ely* 20 Years, and deceased An. 1336.

*Thomas Arundal*, Bishop of *Ely*, beautifully built of new his Palace at *Ely*; and likewise his Manors in divers Places, especially this in *Holbourn*; which he did not only repair, but rather new built and augmented it with a large Port, Gatehouse, or Front, towards the Street, or Highway. His Arms are yet to be discerned in the Stone-Work thereof; he also sat Bishop of *Ely* 14 Years, and was translated to *York*.

IN this House, for the large and commodious Rooms thereof, divers great and solemn Feasts have been kept, especially by the Serjeants at Law, whereof two are to be noted for Posterity.

THE first, in the Year 1464, the 4th of *Edward IV.* in *Michaelmas* Term, the Serjeants at Law held their Feast in this House. To which, amongst other Estates, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor of LONDON, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts, being invited, did repair. But when the Mayor looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been used in all Places within the City and Liberties, out of the King's Presence, the Lord *Gray of Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, unwitting the Serjeants, and against their Wills (as they said) was first placed. Whereupon, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, departed home; and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him. Howbeit, he and all the Citizens, were wonderfully displeased that he was so dealt with; and the new Serjeants, and others, were sorry (as they said) it had so happened.

ONE other Feast was likewise there kept in the Year 1531, the 23d of King *Henry VIII.* The Serjeants then made, were in Number 11, namely, *Thomas Audeley, Walter Lake, J. Baldwine, J. Hinde, Christopher Fenny, John Dowfell, Edward Mervine, Edmund Knightley, Roper Chomley, Edward Montague*, and *Robert Yorke*.

THESE also held their Feast in this *Ely-house* for five Days, viz. *Friday* the 10th of *November, Saturday, Sunday, Monday*, and *Tuesday*. On *Monday* (which was the principal Day) King *Henry* and Queen *Katharine* dined there (but in two Chambers) and the Foreign Ambassadors in a third Chamber.

IN the Hall, at the high Table, sat Sir *Nicholas Lambard*, Mayor of LONDON, the Judges, the Barons of the *Exchequer*, with certain Aldermen of the City. At the Board on the South Side sat the Master of the *Rolls*, the Master of the *Chancery*, and Worshipful Citizens. On the North Side of the Hall, certain Aldermen began the Board, and then followed Merchants of the City. In the Clostry, Chapel and Gallery, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen were placed.



placed. In the Halls, the Crafts of LONDON. The Serjeants at Law, and their Wives, kept in their own Chambers.

It would be tedious to set down the Preparation of Fish, Flesh, and other Victuals spent in this Feast, and seem almost incredible; and (as it seems) wanted little of a Feast at a Coronation.

THERE were brought to the Slaughter-House, 24 great Beefs, at 26 s. 8 d. each, from the Shambles; one Carcass of an Ox, at 24 s. an Hundred fat Muttons, 2 s. 10 d. each; 51 great Veals, at 4 s. 8 d. each; 34 Porks, 3 s. 8 d. each; 91 Pigs, 6 d. each; Capons of Greece, of one Poulterer, (for they had three) 10 Dozen, at 20 d. each; Capons of Kent, nine Dozen and six, at 12 d. each; Capons coarse, 19 Dozen, at 6 d. each; Cocks of Grose, seven Dozen and nine, at 8 d. each; Cocks coarse, 14 Dozen and eight, at 3 d. each; Pullets the best, 2 d. ob. other Pullets, 2 d. Pidgeons, 37 Dozen, at 10 d. the Dozen; Swans, 14 Dozen; Larks, 340 Dozen, at 5 d. the Dozen, &c. *Edward Nevill* was Seneshal, or Steward; *Thomas Ratcliffe*, Comptroller, and *Thomas Wildon*, Clerk of the Kitchen.

To this *Ely-Place*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, belonged Grounds, consisting of an Orchard and a Pasture, all inclosed within a Wall. *Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, upon the Queen's Solicitation, granted Mr. *Christopher Hatton* (who was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Knighted, and lastly, Lord High Chancellor) a Part of this House for 21 Years, upon which he laid out much Cost; and upon that Pretence, afterward, he moved the Queen to require the said Bishop to alienate it to him, with the Garden; which to do, he made an humble Denial to the Queen, signifying to her, by a well penned Letter in *Latin*, not only the Inconveniency that would hereby come to him and his Successors, viz. "That they should want an Orchard and Ground, and that they should be too much streightened; but that in his Conscience he could not do it, being a Piece of Sacrilege. That when he became Bishop of *Ely*, he had received certain Farms, Houses, and other Things, which former pious Princes had judged necessary for that Place and Calling. These he received, by the Queen's Favour, from his Predecessors; and that of these he was to be a Steward, not a Scatterer. That he could not bring his Mind to be so ill a Trustee for his Successors, nor to violate the pious Wills of Kings and Princes, and in effect, rescind their last Testaments. He put the Queen in Mind of that Rule of Nature, and of God, not to do that to another, which one would not have done to one's self; and that the Profit of one, is not to be increased by the Damage of another. Nay, he told her, that he could scarcely justify those Princes which transferred Things appointed for pious Uses, into Uses less pious". But however, *Hatton* failed of obtaining his Desire at present. After this good Bishop's Death, the Temporalities coming into the Queen's Hands, these Lands were made over to him, and now go under the Name of *Hatton-garden*. Of which, by Buildings, vast Improvements have been made.

THIS *Ely-house*, with the Bounds of it, claimed a Privilege of express Exemption from the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction. About this was a Contest, Anno 1567, Sir *Roger Martin* being Lord Mayor, came with his Company into the Parts about *Ely-house*, called *Ely-rents*, and attempted to weigh Bread, and do his Office among the Bishop's Tenants there. Which they

refused to suffer him to do, as being exempt from the Rights and Franchises, and Liberties of the Mayor; and that they belonged to the Jurisdiction of the Church and Bishoprick of *Ely*. This caused a great Dispute, and at length the Bishop and the Mayor chose certain honourable Arbitrators to determine this Business, submitting themselves to the Order and Direction of the Right Honourable Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, Sir *Rob. Catelyne*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of *England*, Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir *James Dyer*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. And both the said Parties appeared at divers and sundry Times, with their Learned Counsel, before the said Lords and Arbitrators, and shewed divers and sundry Writings and Records, for the Maintenance of their several Titles and Claims. And also, severally, produced several Witnesses, which had been examined in the Court of Chancery, and their Examinations published. And also produced several Witnesses *Viva Voce* before the said Arbitrators, for Proof of their several Allegations.

THE Consideration of all which Matters, after divers and sundry Debates, was agreed, should be referred to the two Chief Justices; and that they should make their Report, and give their Opinions touching the said Matter, and in whom the Right rested.

AND the Chief Justices having advisedly weighed and considered the several Proofs, and afterwards being present in the Star-Chamber, together with the said Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and Sir *Walter Mildmay*, the 9th of June, in the 12th of *Queen Elizabeth*, Anno 1570, did make Report and Declaration of their Opinion, touching the said Controversy, viz.

THAT the Right of the Law, as far as they could yet discern, stood for the said Mayor and Commonalty: And that the said Tenements, called *Ely-rents* in *Holbourn*, were and be within the Liberties, Franchises, and Jurisdiction of the said City, for and concerning the Matter in Controversy.

IT was therefore by the Arbitrators (except the said Earl, who was then absent, and the said Bishop and his Counsel being likewise absent) order'd and decreed, the said 9th of June, That the said Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON, and their Successors, should from thenceforth peaceably and quietly have, use, enjoy, and exercise, within the said Tenements, all and every such Liberties, Customs and Jurisdctions, as they may use within any other Place, within the Liberty and Freedom of LONDON, without any Trouble to their Servants, Tenants, and Officers, until such Time as the said Bishop, or his Successors, shew forth better Matter for their Parts and Defence in the Premises.

NEXT beyond this Manor of *Ely-house*, is *Lither-lane*. Then is *Furnival's Inn*, now an Inn of Chancery, but some Time belonging to Sir *William Furnival*, Kt. and *Thomas* his Wife, who had in *Oldbourn* two Messuages, and thirteen Shops, as appears by Record of *Richard II*, in the 6th of his Reign.

THEN was the *Earl of Bath's Inn*, afterwards called *Bath Place*, of late (for the most Part) new built, and so to the Bars.

Now again from *Newgate*, on the Left Hand, or South Side, lies the *Old Bailey*, which ran down by the Wall, upon the Ditch of the City, called *Houndsditch*, to *Ludgate*. It is uncertain how this Street took that Name; but it is like to have risen of some Court of old Time there kept. In the Year 1356, the 34th of *Edward III*, the Tenement and Ground upon *Houndsditch*, between *Ludgate* on the South, and *Newgate* on the



the North, was appointed to *John Cambridge*, Fishmonger, Chamberlain of LONDON. Whereby it seems, that the Chamberlains of LONDON have there kept their Courts, as now they do in the Guild-Hall. And to this Day, the Mayor and Justices of this City keep their Sessions in a Part thereof, now called the *Sessions Hall*, both for the City of LONDON, and Shire of *Middlesex*. Over-against which House, on the Right Hand, turns down *St. George's-lane*, toward *Fleet-lane*.

IN this *St. George's-lane*, on the North Side thereof, remains yet an old Wall of Stone, inclosing a Piece of Ground up *Seacoal-lane*, wherein, by Report, some Time stood an Inn of Chancery. Which House being greatly decayed, and remote from other Houses of that Profession, the Company removed to a common Hostery, called of the Sign, *Our Lady Inn*, not far from *Clement's Inn*; which they procured from Sir *John Fineox*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and since have held it of the Owners, by the Name of the *New Inn*, paying therefore six Pounds Rent by the Year, as Tenants at their own Will.

BENEATH this *St. George's-lane*, the Lane called *Fleet-lane*, winds South by the Prison of the *Fleet*, into *Fleet-street*, by *Fleet-bridge*.

LOWER down into the *Old Bailey*, was, in *Stow's* Time, a Standard of Timber, with a Cock, or Cocks, delivering fair Spring Water to the Inhabitants, and was the Waste of the Water serving the Prisoners in *Ludgate*.

NEXT, out of the High Street, turns down a Lane, called the *Little Bailey*, which runs down to the East End of *St. George's-lane*.

THE next is *Seacoal-lane*, once called *Limeburners-lane*, of burning Lime there with Seacoal: For there is mention'd in Record such a Lane to have been in the Parish of *St. Sepulchre*, and there yet remains in this Lane an Alley, called *Limeburners-alley*.

NEAR unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the Turning towards *Holbourn Conduit*, is *Turnagain-lane*, or rather, as in a Record of the 5th of *Edward III*, *Windagain-lane*, for that it goes down West to *Fleet-ditch*, from whence, Men must turn again the same Way they came, for there it is stopped.

THEN the High Street turns down *Snow-hill*, to *Holbourn Conduit*, and from thence to *Holbourn-bridge*. Beyond which Bridge, on the Left Hand, is *Shoe-lane*, by which Men pass from *Holbourn* to *Fleet-street*.

IN this *Shoe-lane*, on the Left Hand, was one old House, called *Oldbourn-hall*; it was afterwards let out into divers Tenements.

IN this *Shoe-lane* was a Messuage called *Ban-gor-house*, situate in *St. Andrew's Holbourn* Parish, belonging formerly, it seems, to the Bishops of that See, with a considerable Quantity of waste Ground about it. Which Messuage, after a Term of Years then unexpired, Sir *John Barksted*, Kt. did in the Year 1647, purchase of the Trustees for Sale of Bishops Lands, with the said waste Ground thereunto belonging, containing in Length 168 Feet of Assize, and in Breadth from East to West, 164 of Assize, more or less, with a Purpose to build thereupon, at the Expiration of the Lease; the Building there being the chief Advantage he expected to make by the said Purchase, as appeared in an Act of Parliament made *Anno* 1656, against new Buildings in and about the Suburbs. Wherein a proviso was made for him, in Respect of his Purchase, having given more than otherwise he would have done, but upon his Purpose of erecting Messuages and Tenements thereupon: And in Consideration that the said Place being at that present both dangerous and noisome to the Passengers, and Inhabitants near adjoining.

## The PARISH of

### St. ANDREW HOLBOURN.

ON the other Side stands the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Holbourn*. The Apostle *St. Andrew*, to whom this Church and three more within the City are dedicated, was the Son of *Jonas*, or *John*, and Brother to *Simon Peter* the Apostle. He was born in *Bethsaida*, a City of *Galilee*, on the Lake of *Genesareth*, by Profession a Fisherman, was one of the Disciples of *John Baptist*, by whom being sent to CHRIST, he follow'd our Saviour, taking along with him his Brother *Simon*, *John* i. 35, &c.

FROM his Fishing he was called by CHRIST, with his Brother *Simon*, who at first Call, casting away their Nets, followed him, who told them, *That he would make them Fishers of Men*, *Matth.* iv. 19, &c.

AFTER our Lord's Ascension, and the Descent of the *Holy Ghost*, it is generally affirmed by the Antients, that the Apostles agreed amongst themselves (by Lot, some say) what Parts of the World they should severally take to preach the Gospel. In this Division, *St. Andrew* had *Scythia*, and the neighbouring Countries primarily allotted him for his Province. He first travelled through *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and *Bythynia*, and instructed them in the Faith of CHRIST, passing all along the *Euxine* Sea. And after having preached the Gospel at several Places, and wrought Miracles with good Success, tho' not without meeting with great Difficulties and Discouragements, and barbarous Usage, he purposed at last to return to *Jerusalem*, whence, after some Time, he betook himself to his former Province, preaching successfully at *Sebastopolis*, situate upon the Eastern Shore of the *Euxine*, and after that, at *Chersonesus*, a great and populous City, within the *Bosphorus*; thence sailing cross to *Sinope*, to encourage and confirm the Churches which he had lately planted in those Parts; he there ordained *Philologus*, formerly one of *St. Paul's* Disciples, Bishop of that Place.

HENCE he came to *Byzantium*, (since called *Constantinople*) where he instructed them in the Knowledge of the Christian Religion, founded a Church for Divine Worship, and ordained *Stachys*, (whom *St. Paul* calls, his beloved *Stachys*, though *Baronius* ascribes this Honour to *St. Peter*) first Bishop of that Place: But being banished out of that City, he fled to *Argyropolis*, where he preached the Gospel for two Years together with good Success. After this he travelled over *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, &c. in all which Places, for many Years, he preached and propagated Christianity, and confirm'd the Doctrine that he taught with great Signs and Miracles. At last he came to *Patras*, a City of *Achaia*; where by *Ageas* the Proconsul, for refusing to sacrifice to the Gods, he was first committed to Prison, then scourged by seven Lictors successively on his naked Body, and last of all crucified; but, by the Proconsul's command, not fastened to the Cross (which was made of two Pieces of Timber crossing each other in the Middle, in the Form of the Letter X, hence usually known by the Name of *St. Andrew's Cross*) with Nails, but Cords; whereon he hung two Days teaching and instructing the People all the Time: And when great Importunities in the mean Time were used to the Proconsul to spare his Life, he earnestly begged of our LORD, that he might at that Time depart, and seal the

Truth



Truth of Religion with his Blood. God heard his Prayer, and he immediately expired on the last Day of *November*, tho' in what Year no certain Account can be recovered, but *Moreri* says, it was *Anno 69*.

HIS Body, taken down and embalmed, was decently and honourably interred by *Maximilla*, the Proconsul's Wife (whom, as also his Brother *Straclocles*, he had both cured and converted.) It was afterwards, by *Constantine the Great*, solemnly removed to *Constantinople*, and buried in the great Church, which he had built to the Honour of the Apostle, which being taken down some hundred Years after by *Justinian* the Emperor, in order to its Reparation, the Body was found in a wooden Coffin, and again reposed in its proper Place. You may read more at large of this Apostle in the Learned Dr. *Cave's Antiquitates Apostolicæ*, Page 132, &c. Some write, that his Head was brought to *Rome*, and placed there in *St. Peter's Church*.

HIS Festival is celebrated yearly on the last Day of *November*.

HE was reckoned a Titular Saint of *Scotland*, upon Occasion of a great Victory obtained by *Hungus*, King of *Picts*, at *Hadington*, in 790, over *Athelstan*, King of *England*; *St. Andrew* appearing to *Hungus* the Night before the Battle, in a Vision, and promising him Victory, and his Cross, in Form of an X, appearing the next Day in the Air, at the Beginning of the Battle; and the *Scots* having succeeded the *Picts* in those Countries, thought they had also a Right to *St. Andrew's* Tutelage. *Achaius*, King of *Scotland*, instituted an Order of Knighthood in Honour of *St. Andrew*; and, after a long Disuse, it was again revived by King *James VII.* of *Scotland*, and II. of *England*.

IN this Church, about 300 Years ago, were divers Altars, besides the High Altar, as, the Altar of *St. Mary*, the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, *St. Nicholas's* Altar. There were also belonging to it divers Chaplains and Clerks, to sing Masses, and pray for the Souls of the Departed, and such as had Chantryes, or were interred there, as appears by a Will of *Gilbert Worthington*, Rector of this Parish 280 Years ago, buried at the Door of the Chancel. Whose superstitious Gifts and Legacies, according to the Devotion of that Age, mentioned in his Will, on that Occasion, we will record, being communicated to *Strype* by a curious Man, and his worthy Friend, of the same Name; who took it from the Office of Wills, in the Bishop of *LONDON's* Registry.

*George Worthington*, Clerk, Rector of *St. Andrew's Holbourn, LONDON*, condidit Testamentum Jul. 28, 1447. Probatum Aug. 12. eodem Anno. He gives his Soul Omnipotenti Deo and B. Mar. *St. Andr.* and the rest of the Saints; and his Body to be buried in *Hostio Cancelli* of the said Church, if he died within 10 Miles of the City, or where else it should happen God should take his Soul out of his Body. He willed, that there should be no very costly *Candelabra circa feretrum*, but only *Candelabra lacun' Ecclesie*. And that his *Feretrum*, [i. e. *Biere*] should have four *Cerei*, [i. e. *Wax Candles*] not exceeding one Pound each. That after his Funeral, one Wax Candle be placed on the High Altar, another on the Altar of the Blessed *Mary*, another on the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, the fourth on the Altar of *St. Nicholas*, so long as they should last. Willing his Debts should be first paid, he bequeathed as follows:

*Mro. & Confratrib. fraternitatis S. Trinitat. LONDON.* 20 s.

To each Chaplain of the Church of *St. Andrew*, 6 s. 8 d. ad dicendum Exequias for 30

Days, and the Day following a Mass ad Requiem.

To each Clerk of the said Church, 3 s. 4 d. sub forma predicta.

Towards the Fabrick of the said Church, 20 l.

To the Poor of the Parish, six Marks, to be distributed amongst them by *John Pycard*, Chaplain.

To the poor Maids of the Parish, six Marks, towards the disposing them in Marriage.

Four Marks for a Supplement to the Legacy of *Alex. Asheley*, who gave two Marks to the adorning the Altar.

The Utensils of his House, to his Brother *Hugh Worthington*; and all in his Hall and Chamber, except the great Table, cum magnis Cristillis, which he willed should remain there, for the Use of succeeding Rectors, so long as they should endure.

To divers Persons, several *Togas bladeas*, &c.

To his Brother *Walter Worthington*, five Marks, to put him out to School.

To his Brother *Ralph Worthington*, a new *Toga*, Gown, in *Tempus Desponsationis*.

To the poor Scholars of *God's-house* in *Cambridge*, 40 s.

To the Priory of *Bernevel*, for Repair, 8 s. 4 d.

To *Tho. Farclogh*, of the University of *Cambridge*, eight Marks, to pray for the Souls of all that he was bound to pray for, and ought to do any Thing for.

To his Servant, *William Worthington*, 100 s. which he wills shall satisfy for his Service.

To another of his Servants, one of his *Togæ*.

He makes Mr. *Alex. Farclogh*, &c. Executors, and *Neil*, Master of *St. Thomas de Acons*, and *John Pycard*, Chaplain, his Overseers. To whom ex speciali amore & Confidentia terrena omnia relinquo, me solum Deo soli committo.

*John de Ipre*, by his last Will willed, that the Rector of the Church of *St. Andrew Holbourn*, should have his Bay Horse, called *Principal*, ad orandum pro anima sua.

*Will. Hoscroft*, gave by his Will (dated about the Year 1390 odd) to the Rector and his Successors, and to the Church-Wardens of *St. Andrew Holbourn*, for ever, a Rent of 13 s. 4 d. yearly, out of his Lands and Tenements in the said Parish; pro missa celebrand, &c. Solvend. Presbyt. 6 s. 4 d. and 3 s. 4 d. annuatim inter infirmos & pauperes in lectis jacent. in dist. Parochia.

IN this Church was a Guild, or Fraternity, of *St. Sith's*. To the maintaining of which, before the Dissolutions of Chantryes, belonged a Messuage and Tenement in *Fetter-lane*, in the same Parish, called the *Plough*; and one Garden, and one Barn. To which belonged divers Houses, Edifices, Stables, Curtilages, Profits, Commodities, &c. Which coming to King *Edward VI.* by Virtue of the Act for Chantryes, in his second Year, he granted them to *Thomas Bartlet*, (the same who was the King's Printer) and to *Richard Mody*.

THIS Church, about the Year 1632, was in a very decayed Condition, and had so been for many Years, in many Parts of it: Infomuch, that it then called rather for a Rebuilding than a Reparation. Which the Parishioners were then providing for, purposing very shortly to pull it all down; and rebuild, enlarge, and enrich it, with that Beauty that became so pious a Work.

THIS Church was at last rebuilt in the Year of *Christ 1687*, being then finished.

IT is a very pleasant Church and spacious; the Columns that support the Roof, are of the *Corinthian Order*, Walls of Stone, and Roof covered with Lead.



As to the Ornament, the Roof, and between the Arches, and particularly over the Altar-Piece, are adorned with curious Fret-Work.

THE Wainfcot is good, and here is a great deal of it, the Walls being lined round the Church 12 Feet high, and eight Feet above the Galleries, which extend on all Sides of the Church, except the East, all Bolection, swelling with raised Pannels; and the Organ-Gallery is supported with two large fluted Wainfcot Columns of the *Tuscan* Order.

The Altar-Piece is very spacious, at least 15 Feet high of Wainfcot, having two Columns and two Pilasters fluted Eastward; also two Pilasters on the South, and two on the North Sides, of the *Tuscan* Order, with their Frise, Cornice and Pediment carved, and four Lamps with their Tapers over the four Middle Columns and Pilasters, two at each End of the Pediment, placed on Acroters; and under are the *Commandments* well done in Black, on Gold, as the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* are, within large Frames carved, and gilt with Gold. Over the *Decalogue*, and under the Pediment, is a Space about two Feet square, within which are these Words in large Characters:

*Do this in Remembrance of me,*

done in black Letters upon Gold, enriched round with Fruit, Leaves, &c. finely carved, as are the Surbase and four Pannels, two at the North, and two at the South Sides of this Altar-Piece.

ABOVE which is a Window with the King's Arms painted on Glass.

HERE are four large Inner Door-Gates, two Northward, and two Southward, of fine Wainfcot.

THE Church is very well and regularly pewed uniform.

THE Pulpit is also a curious Piece of Wainfcot Carving, finniere, and there are two handsome Branches.

THERE is also a fine Marble Font, adorned with Cherubims, and a carved Wainfcot Type, or Cover, at the Top whereof is a gilded Dove, which stands directly West from the Altar-Piece.

THE Length of the Church is 105 Feet, Breadth 63, and Height about 43.

THERE is also a new Tower, or square Steeple, finished *Anno* 1704, whose Altitude is 110 Feet; it has four large Windows fronting East, West, North and South, adorned with Pilasters, Architrave, Frise, Cornice, Pediments, &c. of the *Doric* Order, wherein are eight Bells.

MONUMENTS in the Old Church were, for

Thomas, Lord Wriothefley, Earl of Southampton, buried there 1550.

Ralph Rokeby, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Master of St. Katharine's, and one of the Masters of Requests to Queen Elizabeth, who deceased the 14th of June, 1596.

He gave by his Testament to *Christ's* Hospital, in LONDON, 100 l.

To the College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth, in East-Greenwich, 100 l.

To the poor Scholars in Cambridge, 100 l.

To the poor Scholars in Oxford, 100 l.

To the Prisoners in the two Compters in LONDON, 200 l.

To the Prisoners in the Fleet, 100 l.

To the Prisoners in Ludgate, 100 l.

To the Prisoners in Newgate, 100 l.

To the Prisoners in the King's-Bench, 100 l.

To the Prisoners in the *Marshalsea*, 100 l.

To the Prisoners in the *White Lion*, 20 l.

To the Poor of St. Katharine's, 20 l. and to every Brother and Sister there, 40 s.

Will. Sydnam founded a Chantry there.

THERE was also of old Time (in the 3d of Henry V.) an Hospital for the Poor, which was a Cell to the House of Cluny, in France; and was therefore suppressed among the Priories Aliens.

ON a Monument in the North West of the Chancel:

Here resteth the Body of Margery Parkinson, late Wife of John Parkinson, of the City of Chester, Gentleman, the Daughter of William Dimmocke, of the same City, Gentleman, who died in the Faith of Christ on the 4th Day of February, Anno Domini, 1610. She left behind unto her said Husband these Children at her Death, Gerrard, William, John, Edward, and Katharine Parkinson; which Gerrard died at Brazen-Nose College in Oxford, the 4th Day of January, Anno Domini 1611.

John Parkinson, her sorrowfull Husband, caused this Monument to be here erected, for a Memorial of her Vertue, and of their mutual Love.

ON a fair Stone before the Door of the Vestry.

Here lieth buried William Tipper, Esq; of the Body to our Sovereign Lord King James, who departed this World the first Day of September, Ann. Dom. 1613. being aged 71 Years. Hee was the Sonne of Henry Tipper, of LONDON, Citizen and Grocer, and of Helen his Wife, Daughter of Randall Dodd, of Cheshire. This William Tipper married Mary, Daughter of Jo. Clarke, of LONDON, Goldsmith, and had Issue Robert Tipper.

ON a small Monument in the Wall, at the East End of the Chancel:

Memoriae Sacrum.

Michael Lewes, of Collyweston, in the County of Northampton, Esq; zealous in God's Truth, and vertuous in Conversation, did learnedly reade in the Common Law of *Graye's-Inn*, Anno 1584. Aetatis 45; whose Body lieth here buried, but his Soule is with CHRIST, at the Right Hand of God, expecting the glorious Resurrection of the Faithfull.

*Vincemus mundi praelia pace Dei.*

ON a comely Monument, in the Wall in the Chancel:

Reginaldus Biens, ortu clarus, virtute militari clarior, terris multum jactus & undis; huic tandem libens, ac latus appulit portui, An. Dom. 1611. Aetatis 49.

En! fuit, en! non est hic  
qui sepelitur in umbris;

En! fuit, en! non est,  
umbra, cadaver, hono.

Vixit sua tempora, nosque sequemur.

ON a fair Monument in the same Wall:

Monumentum Roberti Coke, de Milleham, in Comitatu Norfolciae, Armigeri, Illustrissimi Hospitii Lincolnienfis quondam socii Primarii.



Qui ex Winefrida uxore sua, Guilielmi Knightly filia, hos suscepit liberos,

Edwardum Coke, filium Majestatis Regiæ Attornatum Generalem.

Winefridam, Miloni Mingay, Generos.

Dorotheam, Gulielmo Franklyn, Generos.

Elizabetham, Richardo Osborne, Generos.

Ursulam, Georgio Ledys, Generos.

Annam, Francisco Stubbe, Generos.

Margaretam, Roberto Baker, Armig.

Etheldredam, Nicholao Bohun, Armig.

Obiit in Hospitio Domini 1561.

prædicto 15 die Elizab. 4.

Novemb. An. Ætat. suæ 48.

Johannes Corbettus : A. Chri. bene notus.

ON a comely Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel :

Hic jacet spe novissimæ tubæ Johannes Corbet, Armiger, filius Milonis Corbetti, Militis, natus quintus mortuus 2. unus Clericorum Serenissimi Jacobi a Secretioribus Conciliis. Occubuit ix. Decembris, 1611.

Si totus parvam  
promeretur frater in urnam,

Flerem, sed pars est

vilior ista fui,

Quam Tumulo clausam,

pars altera vidit Olympo

Redditam, ut invidiam

se modo flere velim.

ON a small Monument under the other :

Elizabethæ Ferreriæ unicæ filiolæ Joan. Ferrerius Galvidamus Carnutenſis, & Francisca Jurberta, mæstiff. Par P. P. Anno Cl. D. LXX. Octavo Kalend. Sextil.

ON a gilt Plate in the South Wall of the Choir :

Here lie the Bodies of *Richard Aldworth*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who had Issue six Sonnes and three Daughters; which *Elizabeth* deceased the 24th Day of *August*, 1603; and the said *Richard*, &c.

My Turtle gone,

all Joy is gone from me,

I'll mourne a while,

and after flee:

For Time brings

youthfull Youths to Age,

And Age brings

Death, our Heritage.

They lived married together foure and forty Years.

Their Race is runne,

and Heaven is wonne,

Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui.

ON a comely Monument in the same Wall of the Choir :

Radulpho Rokeby, Marthamia (oppido Richmondienſis agri) oriundo, Lincolnienſis Hospitii Socio Primario Xenodochii divæ Catharinæ prope Arcem LONDON. Magistro; Augustissimæ-

VOL. I.

que Anglorum Regiæ Elizabethæ a libellis supplicibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam pace belloque, de Principe, ac Patria bene merito. Calibi septuagenario, fatisque demum 24 Junii, Anno post natum Messiam, 1596, feliciter functo. Heredes in Testamento scripti piæ grataque memoriæ gratia posuerunt.

ON two fair Grave-Stones in the South Isle of the Choir :

Here lyeth the Body of *Henry Topham*, Esq; one of the Readers of *Grayes-Inne*; who dyed the first Day of *May*, An. Dom. 1612.

Hic jacet corpus Saintmontis Welles, Generos. de *Grayes Inne*, qui cælebs obiit 18 Februarii, 1612.

ON a comely Monument in the South Isle of the Church, in the Wall :

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Thorney*, late Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of LONDON, who dyed the 4th of *June*, 1614, and lived 71 Years; being twice Master of his Company, and one of the Common-Council of this City; who gave to the Poore of this Parish of *St. Andrew*, ten Pounds, to be distributed on the Day of his Funerall; and ten Pounds a Yeere afterward, to ten poor Pensioners of this Parish for ever: And twenty Shillings to the poore People of *Action* for ever; who dyed without Issue of his Body, and made *Peter Thorney*, Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of LONDON, (his Brother's Sonne) his Heir and sole Executor, who kneeleth with him in this Module, being finished and set up in the Month of *December*, An. Dom. 1614. And at the onely Cost and Charges of the said *Peter Thorney*, in Memory of, so worthy a Member, who lived in good Credit, Name and Fame, all the Days of his Life; and did many good Offices, and memorable Acts in this Parish.

ON a handsome Monument in the North Wall of the Choir :

*George Harrison*, Gentleman, lyeth here, and *Elizabeth* his Wife,

Which in this Parish many a Yeere did live a gracious Life.

And he, at her Departure, gave to the Poore of the Parishes twaine, *Saint Giles* in the Field, and this,

Annuity to remaine,

For six and forty Yeeres to come,

to give the poorest Soules,

One Yeere six and twenty Gownes,

and two good Loads of Coales;

Next Yeere as many Shirts and Smocks,

and as many Coales agen;

Till Six and forty Yeeres run out,

to Womeh and to Men.

To Prisoners, and to many more,

great Gifts she gave beside;

And in the Faith of Jesus Christ,

they both assured dy'd, 1586.

Quid superbis terra & cinis?

Huc oculos, Lector,

versa, de corpore caso

Jam cineres præter

quod superest, nihil est.

Crede mihi de quo

latis corpora, dicent,

Jam cineres præter

quod superest, nihil est.



## ON a Monument against a Pillar in the Choir :

Georgio Egeock, de Salford prioris, in agro Varvicensi, Armigero, viro omni virtutum genere instructo ; integerrimæ fidei, cum erga Deum, tum erga homines, illæsa probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, Coniuge, amicis, omnibus optime merito. Dorothea (origine S. John) relicta mæstissimi officii & desiderii conjugalis, triste argumentum, adjumentum memoriæ, Monumentum posteris, & nonnullum mæroris ac viduitatis lenamentum posuit.

Obdormivit in Domino fideliter ac feliciter Anno Salutis hum. 1601. Eliz. Reg. 43. Ætatis suæ circa 40. nexus Conjugalis 11 Mens. Martii 19. die Veneris, An. 1606.

## ON a Grave-Stone at the Chancel-Door :

Here rest the Bodies of *Francis Jenner*, some Time of *Little Walsingham*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Esq, and some Time Fellow of *Grays-Inne*, and *Margaret* his Wife, (Daughter to *William Hamon*, of *Acris*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq;) who had Issue one onely Daughter and Heire, named *Francis Jenner*, yet living. The said *Margaret* deceased in *October*, Anno 1603.

Aspice, Respice, Prospice.

## ON a Monument against a Pillar in the South Isle :

Neer to this Place lyeth buried the Body of *Elizabeth Ade*, late the Wife of *John Ade*, of *Doddington*, in the County of *Kent*. Gent. and eldest Daughter of *Thomas Waller*, of *Beckonsfield*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Esq; who in her Time was the Miroir of her Sex, replete with all the Gifts that Grace or Nature could afford. Religious toward God, and Charitable toward Men. Loving and Faithful to her Husband : Beloved of all, hated of none.

This World, not worthy of her, he was translated to a better, the 3d of *May*, 1619, and about the 32d Year of her Age. Leaving, by her Death, a most infortunate Husband, three Sons, *John*, *Edward*, and *Nicolas*, and four Daughters, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Frances*.

Whosoever thou art, that passest by,  
Learn here to live, and here to die.

## ON a Marble on the Side of the Choir :

Here lieth buried the Body of *Christopher Sherland*, Esq; Reader of *Grey's-Inn*, who dyed the 27th of *January*, An. Dom. 1631.

## UPON a Brass Plate near the North-Door :

Here lies a Maid, for Heaven  
by her pure Life  
So fit, she could not  
stay to be a Wife.  
And with her, half  
a Man lyes buried,  
That is but half himself,  
now she is dead.  
His other half lives  
but in hope to be  
Inclosed in this Urne,  
as well as She.  
In losing her, the  
LOVE'S lost a Gem,  
A *Margaret*, too rich  
indeed for them :

But not for him, to whom  
she went from hence,  
Usher'd by Faith, Hope,  
Love, and Innocence  
Then you that are her Friends,  
your Grief forget ;  
In Heaven your *Margaret*  
is richly set.

Obiit 4 die Febr. An. Dom. 1631.

Antiquo Stemmata Nobilis, avitis suis virtutibus clarus ; hic jacet *Johannes Ashburnham*, nuper de *Ashburnham*, miles. Qui obiit in festo *Sancti Petri*, 1620. Ætatis 49. Relictis Coniuge, charissimis *Johanne*, *Gulielmo*, *Elizabetha*, *Francisca*, *Anna*, & *Catherina*.

Domina Eliz. Ashburnham,

Vidua F. Thomæ Beaumont, de Staughton, in Com. Leicestr. Militis. Hoc amori & officio consulens, meritissimo viro lugubris posuit, 1621.

## MONUMENTS of later Dates.

ON the South Side of the Altar, in a black Frame, and done in black Letters upon Gold, is this Inscription :

In this Chancel Vault lyeth the Body of *Fane*, the Wife of *Gerrard Fowke*, eldest Son of *Gerrard Fowke*, of *Backacar-Hall* in *Staffordshire*, who was a third Brother of the Antient and Worshipful Family of the *Fowkes's* of *Gunston*, in the said County, and was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of King *Charles I*.

She was Daughter to Major *Nicholas Herle*, a second Brother of the Antient and Worshipful Family of the *Herle's* of *Prideux*, in *Cornwal*, who dyed in the Service of King *Charles I*. in the *Irish* Rebellion.

She was strictly virtuous, and truly pious, meek, patient, and chearfully submissive to the Will of God.

And dyed *May* the 10th, 1689, to the great Discomfort of her only loving, and truly beloved Husband, who caused this Inscription to be made in Memory of her.

Over which Inscription are these Arms :

Two Coats impaled.

1. Vert, a Flower-de-lis, Argent, with a Crescent for a Difference, and this Motto :

Arma Tuentur Pacem.

2. Gules, a Fess, Or, between three Drakes Proper, with this Motto :

In God is all.

IN the South Isle lie buried *Robert Barcroft*, Gent. Son of *Hugh Barcroft*, D. D. 1679.

*Dorothy Gryme*, late Wife of *Robert Gryme*, late Citizen of LONDON, 1681, and *Robert* their only Son, 1674.

ABOVE the Gallery is a Marble Monument, with an Inscription to this Purpose :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *David Knight*, Citizen and Brewer, who lived uprightly and justly in all his Actions ; charitable to the Poor, and, in his Life and Conversation, a true Christian, and so he died, in *March* 1679, in the 43d Year of his Age.

Manet post Funera Virtus.

Over



Over the Infcription is this Coat of Arms :

*Argent, a Fefs Gules, fretted, Or, between three Bufflers Heads erased, Sable.*

ANOTHER against the North Wall, for *Will. Horsenell*, Gent. Principal of *Thavie's-Inn*, 1656, buried in the North Church-Yard, with his Wife.

AGAINST the South Wall, for *Richard Dewe* of *Brampton*, in *Oxfordshire*, 1687. And *Edward Dewe*, 1668.

AGAINST the North Side, high, and placed out of Reading, a Monument for *Susan* and *Margaret Bourchier*, Daughter of *Walter Bourchier*, of *Barnefley*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq; *Susan* died 1690, and *Margaret* the same Year.

A Grave-Stone at the West End of the Church, upon *William Gerard*, (Son of *Philip Gerard*, of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq;) Clerk of the Petty Bag, of the antient and worthy Family of the *Gerards* in *Lancashire*; who lived a just Man, loyal Subject, loving Husband, kind Father, and faithful Friend; died *March* the 1st, *An. Dom.* 1660. aged 62.

IN the Church-Yard; *George Horsenel*, Chirurgeon, 1697. *Edmund Horsenel*, of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*; and *John Horsenel*, 1670.

*Ruth*, the Wife of *Walter Retorick*, 1630, and *Katharine*, his last Wife, 1663, and *John*, his Son, 1665, and *Walter* himself, 1667, aged 85.

*Jane Wood*, the beloved Wife of *Laurence Wood*, with several of their Children.

*Mary Carey*, Widdow of *Tho. Corney*, Gent. and Daughter of *Sir John Scudamore*, 1693-4.

*Jonathan Shaw*, of *Halbroom*, in the Parish of *Bradfield*, in *Yorkshire*, 1683.

*Will. Walker*, Esq; third Son of *Sir Will. Walker*, of *Doctors Commons*, Knt. 1679.

IN the South Church-Yard, in a Vault lieth *Tho. Coleman*, Esq; 1684-5.

*Roger Caril*, 1665, and *Roger* his Son, 1661.

*Richard Wise*, 1703, and *Richard* his Son, 1688.

#### CHARITIES.

And now as to the charitable Gifts and Bequests: The Church-Wardens of the Parish of *St. Andrew Holbourn* brought into the last Parochial-Visitacion this Account thereof.

That they had a Table and Register of all the Gifts to the Poor, and a yearly Account of the Church-Rents: And that

*Anno* 1348, *Thomas Thavie*, Esq; by Will gave to the Fabrick of *St. Andrew Holbourn*, LONDON, a Tenement and three Shops, with a Parcel of Ground belonging to the same; which had been since built into several Tenements: Parcel of which Tenements were leased out towards the Charge of Rebuilding and Repairing the said Church; and the remaining Part kept and applied to the yearly Repairs thereof.

*An.* 1609, *Richard Barton*, of *Staple's-Inn*, Gent. gave to the Rector of *St. Andrew's*, to preach a Sermon the second Sunday in *Easter Term*, 13 s. 4d.

*An.* 1651. *Alexander Stafford*, Esq; by Will, gave to the Minister, for two Sermons, one to

be preached in *Easter*, the other in *Michaelmas Term*, 2 l.

All three are preached, and paid for accordingly.

THERE is a good Parsonage-House in the Church-Yard.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, and the Tithe about 400 l. per Ann. but 'tis said to be worth 600 l. per Ann. including Surplice-Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books 18 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Barton*, L. L. D. and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Abbot*.

PRAYERS are every Day in the Week at Six, Eleven, and Three in the Summer; and at Seven, Eleven, and Three in the Winter.

THERE is an Organ, and eight Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of about 12 Persons.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
for the Liberty of  
LONDON are,

- 1 Church-Warden.
- 2 Sidesmen.
- 2 Collectors, and 2 Overseers for the Poor.

For Saffron-Hill, or  
Hatton-Garden Li-  
berty,

- 3 Overseers.
- 2 Constables.
- 2 Headboroughs.
- 3 Scavengers.

For the Liberty above  
the Bars,

- 1 Church-Warden.
- 6 Overseers, or Col-  
lectors for the Poor.
- 2 Sidesmen.
- 4 Constables.
- 4 Headboroughs.
- 8 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

#### In the Liberty of LONDON.

PART of *Fleet-ditch*; Part of *Holbourn-hill*, and therein *Shoe-lane*, in which are *West-alley*, *Isaac's-rents*, *Spectacle-alley*, *Eagle-and-child-alley*, *Brewer's-alley*, *Bangor-court*, *Robin-hood's-court*, and *Cock-pit-alley*, *St. Andrew's-court*, *Bartlet's-court*; Part of *Holbourn*, and therein *Bartlet's-buildings*, *King's-head-court*, *Fetter-lane*, in which are *Blewit's-buildings*, *Plow-yard*, *Dean-street*; Part of *Church-yard-alley*, and *Long-entry*, *Castle-yard*, in which are Part of *Duck's-alley*; Part of *Curfitor's-alley*, and Part of *White's-alley*; Part of *Fee-lane*, and therein *Broomstick-alley*, *Dyer's-court*, *Smith's-court*; Part of *Scroop's-court*; Part of *Furnival's-Inn-court*; Part of *Brook's-street*; Part of *Brook's-court*, and Part of *Wharton's-court*.

*Saffron-Hill*, or *Hatton-Garden Liberty*.

PART of *Fee-lane*, and therein *Blue-boar-alley*, *George-alley*, *George-court*; Part of *Chick-lane*, and therein *Brewer's-yard*, *Grey-hound-court*, and Part of *Black-boy-alley*, *Saffron-hill*, and therein *Lamb-alley*, *Blue-court*, *Hatton-court*, *Caroline-court*; Part of *Peter's-hill*, *Lewis's-garde*, *Strange-way*.



way-street, Lilly's-alley, Lockwood's-yard, Bell-alley, and Castle-street, Vine-street, and therein Onslow-street, in which is Round-court, Clerk's-alley, Clerk's-yard, Little-saffron-hill, and therein George-yard, and Brewer's-yard, Hatton-wall, in which are Hat-and-tun-yard, Back-hill, and Back-alley; Part of Hatton-street, and therein Cross-street, in which are Coach-and-horse-yard, Union-court; Part of Scroop's-court, and Sun-court; Part of Leather-lane, and therein Old-King's-head-yard, Strode-court, and Nag's-head-yard, and Part of Holbourn.

#### Ely Liberty.

PART of Holbourn-hill; Part of Holbourn, Ely-court; Part of Leather-lane, and therein Ely-rents.

#### The Liberty above the Bars.

Middle-row, and therein Hogstand's-yard; Part of Holbourn, Old-southampton-buildings, and therein Southampton-court, Northumberland-court, in which is Tennis-court, Chancery-lane, and therein Quality-court, and Part of Gridiron-court.

#### Part of Holbourn, and therein

PART of Leather-lane, in which is Gravel-street, and therein Brown's-alley, Beauchamp's-street, Brook's-market, in which is White-part-yard, Doddington-street, Baldwin's-garden, and therein Lepperd's-court, Baldwin's-court, Boarded-alley, and Baldwin's-square, Dove-court, Coxe's-entry, Furnival's-Inn-court; Part of Brook's-street, Brook's-court, Grey's-Inn-lane, and therein Bishop's-head-court, Magpye-alley, Three-fox-court, in which are Part of Warton's-court, and Feather's-court, Black-horse-court, Bell-court, Spread-eagle-court, Stop-alley, Pinner-court, Queen's-head-court, Tash-street, in which is Tash-court, Purple-lane, and therein Blackburn-court, Hoop-alley, Parry's-rents, Bradshaw's-rents, Half-moon-alley, Sugar-loaf-alley, Cock-alley, Crown-court, Pump-court, and Cooper's-court, Liquor-pond-street, and therein Cow-yard, Berry's-court, Horn's-alley, Leicester-street, in which is Vine-street, or Hog-Island, Bedford-street, Little-Grey's-Inn-lane, and therein Middle-row, Tattle-street, Mount-pleasant, and Flower-de-luce-yard, Elm-street, in which is Elm-court, Catstick-yard, Fulwood's-rents, and therein Paved-court, Warwick-court, Brownlow-street, Hand-alley, Featherstone's-buildings; Part of Red-lion-street, and therein Part of Eagle-street, in which are Fisher's-court, Beadle-court, and Rose-alley, Bedford-street, and therein Bedford-row, Fockey-fields, and Warwick-yard; Part of Grey's-Inn-passage, in which is Three-cup-yard, Prince's-street; Part of Theobald's-row, Rich-bell-court, Chapel-street, in which is Grange-street, and Great-James-street, and therein is James-court, King's-road, Little-Ormond-street, and therein Mildman-street, in which is Ragdal-court, Lamb's-conduit-meuse, Lamb's-conduit, Dean-street, and Dark-alley.

NUMBER of Houses about 3600.

THERE is a School adjoining to the Church of St. Andrew, which was one of those that King Henry VI. in the 24th and 25th of his Reign, erected by Act of Parliament.

THERE is, in Hatten-garden, a Charity-School for 80 Boys and 80 Girls, maintained by Subscription; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and 5 l. given with each of them when put to Trades. The Girls are taught

to Read, Work, Sew, &c. and 5 l. given also with each of them when put out.

IN this Parish are two Workhouses for the Poor; one in Shoe-lane, the other in Bell-alley, on Saffron-hill.

FROM this Church of St. Andrew up Holbourn-hill, are divers good Houses, among which, on the Left Hand, stand three Inns of Chancery, whereof the first is called Thavie's-Inn, and is opposite to Ely-house.

BEYOND Fewters, or Fetter-lane, is Barnard's-Inn, antiently called Mackworth's-Inn, which is the second Inn of Chancery, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, as says the Record of Henry VI. the 23d. of his Reign; and was founded by Inquisition in the Guildhall of LONDON, before J. Norman, Mayor, the King's Escheater. The Jury said, that it was not hurtful for the King to licence Thomas Atkins, Citizen of LONDON, and one of the Executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, to give one Messuage in Holbourn, in LONDON, with the Appurtenances, called Mackworth's-Inn, but was commonly known by the Name of Barnard's-Inn, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, to find one sufficient Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel of St. George, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, where the Body of the said John is buried; to have and to hold the said Messuage to the said Dean and Chapter, and to their Successors for ever, in Part of Satisfaction of 20 l. Lands and Rents, which Edward III. licensed the said Dean and Chapter to purchase to their own Use; either of their own Fee, or Tenure, or of any other, so the Lands were not holden of the King in Capite.

THEN is Staple's-Inn, the third Inn of Chancery, adjoining to Holbourn-bars Within, but yet it is out of the Freedom. This is a very large and handsome Inn, with a large Court-Yard, surrounded with Buildings, and a handsome Garden behind it, which has a Gate into Southampton-buildings.

ON the other Side of the Way in Holbourn is Ely-house, already mentioned, formerly called Ely's-Inn.

THIS House is, at present, a very old Building, and stands upon a large Piece of Ground; having a spacious Hall, a good Chapel, and several large Rooms, but old fashioned, with a spacious Yard, or Court, before it, and a large Ground for Gardening behind it, which, for want of a Gardener's keeping, lay in a rude Condition; and were this Ground improved by Building, it would bring in a great Revenue to the Episcopal See, besides a good House for his City Abode. The present Possessor thereof is the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Green, now Lord Bishop of Ely.

ABOVE this Ely-house and Hatton-garden, is Furnival's-Inn, seated betwixt Brook-street and Leather-lane, one of the Inns of Chancery; at present a very handsome Building. It has a large Court before it, and a handsome Garden behind.

NEXT are Brook-buildings, raised out of a large House and Garden belonging to the Lord Brook, and built into Streets, viz. Brook-street, Grevile-street, Beauchamp-street, and Doddington-street.

Brook-street is the best, being a good handsome long Street, with new built Houses, well inhabited: It comes out of Holbourn, and runs Northwards into Doddington-street. Betwixt which and Beauchamp-street, is Brook-Market, a good, large, and convenient Place, with Shambles, a Market-House, and Stalls, &c. for that Use; but is of small Resort, as to the Market, but the Shambles are well served with Meat.



ON the West Side of this Street, is a Passage into *Gray's-Inn-lane*, through *Fox-court*; as also through *Bell-court*.

*Grevile-street* comes out of *Brook-street*, and falls into *Leather-lane*; the like doth *Beauchamp-street*, and *Doddington-street*. All which said Streets are graced with good new Brick Buildings, well inhabited.

BUT now, without *Ludgate*, on the Right Hand, or North Side, from the said Gate, lieth the *Old-Bailey*. Then the High-Street, called *Ludgate-street*, down to *Fleet-lane*; in which Lane stands the *Fleet*, a Prison-House, so called of the *Fleet*, or Water, running by it, and some Time flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

*Richard I.* in the first Year of his Reign, confirmed to *Osbert* (Brother to *William Longshampe*, Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*) and to his Heirs for ever, the Custody of his House, or Palace, at *Westminster*, with the keeping of his Jail of the *Fleet*, at LONDON. Also King *John*, by his Patent, dated the 3d of his Reign, gave to *S. Archdeacon of Wells*, the Custody of the said King's House at *Westminster*, and his Jail of the *Fleet*, together with the Wardship of the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Leve-land*, &c.

ABOUT the Year 1586, the Prisoners of the *Fleet* petitioned the Lords of the Council. The Warden had let and set to Farm, the Victualling and Lodging of all the said House and Prison, to one *John Harvey*; and the other Profits of the said *Fleet* he had let to one *Thomas Newport*, then Deputy there, under the Warden; and these two, being very poor Men, having neither Land, nor any Trade, to live by, nor any certain Wages of the said Warden; so that these, being also greedy of Gain, lived by Bribing and Extortion. And they did most shamefully extort and exact from the Prisoners, and raised new Customs, Fines and Payments, for their own Advantage; and cruelly used them, shutting them up in close Prisons, when they found Fault with their wicked Dealings, not suffering them to come and go within the said Prison, as they ought to do; nor permitting their Friends to come to them that should travel in their Causes for their better Relief; which, with other their abominable Misdemeanours, without Reformation, might be the poor Prisoners utter Undoing.

AND for the doing these Wrongs with the greater Secrecy, they made away with a Book that was always ready to be shewed, containing all Orders and Constitutions of the said House; that all Men committed might see what they ought to have in the said Prison; and what every one ought to do, touching all Manner of Duties, Rights, Constitutions and Ordinances, to be observed and kept in the *Fleet*. The Customs of which *Fleet* were, that every Prisoner should have Meat, Drink, and other Necessaries and Commodities, and be well and decently used, as was meet for every Man's Degree.

ALL this the Prisoners set forth in their Petition; and therefore prayed their Lordships to appoint Commissioners to come to the *Fleet*, and examine *Newport* and *Harvey*. And to separate the one from the other, that they might have no Conference together. And so be examined severally, upon Interrogatories already prepared to be ministred to them. And that the Prisoners might be examined touching their Doings; and to take such good Order for the Redress thereof, as to their Lordships should seem convenient.

IN the said Year 1586, a Commission was granted for the Relief of the *Fleet*. And for more convenient Use, the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by Com-

N<sup>o</sup> 51. VOL. I.

mandment of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did abbreviate and explain it.

FURTHER, in the Year 1593, the Prisoners of the *Fleet* preferred a Bill to the Parliament, touching the Orders and Reformation of the *Fleet*, which *Joachim Newton*, Deputy-Warden, did all he could to hinder. They therefore petitioned the Lord Treasurer *Burghley* to forward it; and to shew what Reason they had to exhibit this Bill, they sent a Paper of Articles, in Number 28, of the Murders and other Misdemeanors of the said *Joachim*.

IN the Year 1729, great Complaints having been made of Abuses committed in this and other Prisons, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to make an Enquiry into the State of the Jails, by whom such Enormities were discovered, that the Warden of the *Fleet*, *John Huggins*, Esq; and his Deputy, *Thomas Bambridge*, were turned out of their Offices, and committed to *Newgate*; and the former tried for the Murder of one of his Prisoners, by locking him in a Dungeon, without any Provision, either of Food or Raiment, where he perished in a deplorable Manner; but the Jury, upon the Trial, bringing in a special Verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occasioned an Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Jails for the future.

NEAR the Gate of this Prison stood a Bridge over *Fleet-ditch*, but is taken down, the Ditch being at this Time filling up, for the Purposes mentioned Book I. Chap. III.

AGAINST the South End of *Shoe-lane* in ancient Time stood a Water Conduit, whereof *Will. Eastfield*, some Time Mayor was Founder. For the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, being possessed of a Conduit Head, with divers Springs of Water gathered thereinto, in the Parish of *Paddington*, and the Water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards LONDON to *Tyburn*, where it had lain for the Space of six Years, and more. The Executors of Sir *William Eastfield* obtained Licence of the Mayor and Commonalty for them in the Year 1453, with the Goods of Sir *William*, to convey the said Waters, first in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid beside the great Conduit Head at *Marybone*, which stretches from thence to a Separa, late before made against the Chapel of *Rounseval*, by *Charing-cross*, and no further: And then from thence to convey the said Water into the City, and there to make Receipt or Receipts for the same, to the Common Weal of the Commonalty, viz. the Poor to drink, the Rich to dress their Meat; which Water was by them thus brought into *Fleet-street*, to a Standard which they had made and finished, 1471, near *Shoe-lane*.

THE Inhabitants of *Fleet-street*, in the Year 1478, obtained Licence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to make (at their own Charges) two Cisterns, the one to be set at the said Standard, the other at *Fleet-bridge*, for the Receipt of the waste Water. This Cistern at the Standard they built, and on the same a fair Tower of Stone, garnished with Images of St. *Christopher* on the Top, and Angels round about lower down, with sweet sounding Bells before them; whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they, divers Hours of the Day and Night, with Hammers, chimed such an Hymn as was appointed.

THIS Conduit, or Standard, was again new built, with a larger Cistern, at the Charges of the City, in the Year 1582.

THIS Conduit in *Fleet-street*, with some others built at the City's Charge, cost 2000 l.

*Will. Carwode*, by his Will, about 1416, gave his Tenement and Garden, called St. *Andrew's-cross*



*cross on the Hoop*, in *Fleet-street*, in the Parish of *St. Dunstan's*, lying between the Tenement of the Prior and Convent of *Royston*, called, *The Key on the Hoop*, on the East, and the Tenement of the *Carmelites* on the West, &c. to *Robert Carwode* his Son.

*Robert Mauncel*, by his Will, 14 — gave his Tenement, called *St. Andrew's-cross on the Hoop*, with a Garden, situate in the Parish of *St. Dunstan's* in *Fleet-street*, between the Tenement of the Prior and Convent of *Royston*, called *The Key on the Hoop*, on the East, and the Tenement of the *Carmelite* Fryars on the West, extending itself to the Church of the said *Carmelite* Fryars to the South.

THESE Places are also named in the old Register of Wills and Testaments :

Hospitium, an Inn vocat. Popyngaye in *Fleet-street*, spectan. ad Abb. & Convent. de *Circeftree*. Now called *Poppinger-alley*.

Hospitium Abbatis de Valle Reali in *Fleet-street*, LONDON. Anno 1375.

## The PARISH of St. DUNSTAN in the West.

FROM where this Conduit stood, up to *Fewter's*, or *Fetter-lane*, and further, is the Parish of *St. Dunstan*, called *in the West*, for Difference from *St. Dunstan in the East*, in treating of which last named Church, *Book II. Chap. II.* is an Account of the Saint to whom they are both dedicated.

THE exact Time when this Church was first built, is uncertain ; but it must be less than 750 Years ago, because *St. Dunstan* has not been dead quite so long ; but that it was built above 300 Years ago, appears from *Thomas Duke's* being there buried, who built *St. Catharine's Chapel*, Anno 1421, (as *Mr. Stow* has it) and *Nicholas Conningstone* and *John Knapp* founded Chuntries here. It was a fair beautiful Church in 1632, though it had not been then repaired of 20 Years ; and it fortunately escaping the Destruction by the calamitous Fire of 1666, (which came very near this Church on that Side *Fleet-street*, and somewhat Westward of it on the South Side that Street,) it was much altered for the better, beautified and repaired in the Year 1701, the old arched Roof being taken down, and a handsome square one, more lofty built, in lieu thereof ; and the Windows, &c. added, rendering the Church more pleasant and ornamental. All which was done by an Assesment on the Parish, according to the Poor's Rate, and amounted to about the Sum of 1500 l.

THIS Church is built of Brick and Stone, covered with a handsome Finishing on the Outside the Walls ; and it is mostly now of the *Tuscan* Order of Building, though some Part is of the modern *Gothick*.

THE Ornament of this Church consists (on the Out-side) of a Nich and Pediment at the East End, and of a Clock on the South Side, near the West End ; here being two Figures of Savages, or Wild Men, well carved in Wood, and painted natural Colour, appearing as big as the Life, standing erect, with each a knotty Club in his Hand, wherewith they alternately strike the Quarriers, not only their Arms, but even their Heads moving at every Blow : They are placed so under an Arch of the Clockhouse, which is of the *Ionick* Order, as to be visible to such as pass on the South Side of the Street, whence they

are more admired by many of the Populace on *Sundays*, than the most elegant Preacher from the Pulpit within. These Figures were set up in the Year 1671.

THE Roof, or Ceiling of this Church is now square, adorned with a spacious Quadrangle of deep Mouldings, Crocket-Work, an Elipsis, Roses, &c. of Fret-Work ; and above the Pillars, which support the Roof, there is an Entablament of Painted Wainscot extending round the Church ; on the North-West and South Sides whereof, there are Galleries of the like Wainscot, and the Fronts are Bolection-Work, with an Architrave, Frise and Cornice, and the Pulpit is of the same Kind of Work, and the Church is well pewed with Oak.

THE Altar-Piece consists of two Columns of the *Ionick* Order, between which are the *Commandments*, and these placed between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, all done in Gold Letters on Black, adorned with painted Cherubims ; over which is a Cornice, and in the Middle of that is a Globe between two Bibles, erected and gilt with Gold, denoting the wonderful spreading of the pure Gospel over the World, all which Altar-Piece is fenced in with Rail and Ballister, and the Space inclosed is paved with Marble.

THE Dimensions of the Church are as follows ; Length 90 Feet, Breadth (at the West End) 60, Height 36, and the Altitude of the Tower and Turret about 100 Feet.

### MONUMENTS.

Here lie buried *T. Duke*, Skinner, in *St. Katharine's Chapel*, by him built 1421.

*Ralph Bane*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 1559.

(And *Ogletborp*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, the same Year.)

*Nicholas Conningston*, *John Knape*, and others, founded Chuntries there.

ON a fair plated Stone, under the Communion-Table :

O bone Protector animæ,  
miserere Johannis  
Horsepoole, qui Rector  
Averham fuit ejus in annis  
Cancellaria fuerat  
vivend Magister ;  
Sis sibi fons veniæ  
cujus fuit ipse Magister.  
Morte die decimo nono  
Junii ruit, anno  
M. C. quater nono  
sociato bis sibi dono.

ON another fair Stone, in the same Place :

Hic jacet Richardus Nordon, Civis & Scissor, ac quondam Vicecomes LOND. & Joanna uxor ejus. Qui quidem Richardus obiit 23 die Martii, Anno Domini 1460. Ac etiam dicta Joanna obiit 21 die Novembris, Anno 1459.

ON another :

Hic jacet Gulielmus Chapman, nuper Civis & Scissor, ac Vicecomes Civitatis LONDON. & Alicia uxor ejus. Qui Gulielmus pro uno Capellano hic perpetuo celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili sacramento ad summum Altare hujus Ecclesiæ continue ardentes necnon pro suo Anniversario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem Gulielmus obiit primo die Mensis Julii, An. Dom. 1446.

ON



ON another Stone near the last :

Hic jacet Rogerus Horton, quondam unus  
Justiciorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit  
ultimo die Aprilis, An. 1423. Cujus, &c.

ON another :

Jesu, animæ famuli tui Laurentii Bartlot,  
nuper Registrarii Episcopi Lincoln. Qui obiit  
die Octobris, Anno 1470. Dona requi-  
em, &c.

Quisquis ades vultumque vidēs,  
ita, perlege, plora,  
Judicii memor esto mei,  
tua nam venit hora  
Sum quod eris, fueramque  
quod es, tua posteriora  
Commemorans, miseris miserans,  
pro me precor ora.

ON a comely Monument at entering into the  
Vestry :

Here *Edward Cordell*, Squire, lyes ;  
Who when he Life possēst  
Had Place among the Learn'd and Wife,  
and Credit with the best.  
*Abigail Henningham*, his Wife,  
this Monument prepared,  
For Love to him, who in his Life,  
to love her well declared.  
God hath his Soule, this Earth his Earth,  
her Heart his Love still keepes ;  
The Odds 'twixt you and him, is Breath ;  
Which gone, all Flesh thus sleepes.

ON a small Monument in the East End of the  
Chancel, North :

In obitum Thomæ Valentis Lincolnienſis Hof-  
pitii Socii. Qui obiit 23 die Decemb. Anno  
1601. Ætatis 78.

Hoc Tumulo Thomæ  
requiescunt ossa Valentis,  
Et parvum corpus  
parvula terra tegit :  
Sed mens, quæ melior pars est,  
experſque sepulchri,  
Infima despiciens,  
fidera celsa colit.

ON a fair Monument in the South Wall of the  
Chancel, at the East End :

Here-under lyeth the Body of *Thomas Powle*,  
Esquire, Clerke of the Crowne, and one of the  
Sixe Clerkes of the High Court of *Chancery* ;  
Comptroller of the Hamper, Clerke of the For-  
rest of *Waltham*, and High Steward to the late  
Queen *Elizabeth*, of all her Mannors within the  
County of *Essex*. He had by his Wife *Jane*  
*Tate*, (descended from the Line of honourable  
Ancestors) five Sonnes and one Daughter ; who  
likewise is here with him buried. Both lived  
in the Feare of God, and dyed in his Fa-  
vour. Shee, in the 57th Yeere of her Age, the  
24th Day of *November*, 1577. And hee, in the  
88th Yeere of his Age, the 26th Day of *June* ;  
Anno 1601.

*Stephen Powle*, Esquire, their onely surviving  
Sonne, and Successor to his Father in the Office  
of one of the sixe Clerks of the *Chancery* ; in  
dutifull Pietie, consecrated to the lasting Me-  
mory this holy Monument.

Corpus fœtidum  
carcer, Mors libertas,  
Vita mare procellosum,  
Sepulchrum portus,  
Mundus vaga peregrinatio,  
Cælum Patria.  
Disce ergo mori,  
dedisce vivere.

*In God is onely my Trust. God is my De-  
fender.*

ON a Brazen Plate on a Pillar in the Chancel :

My Friend, whoſo this Place of mine  
thou be that shalt behold,  
With Patience pawſe, and heare a Friend  
his Mind to thee unfold :  
Seeke not with Heapes of worldly Toyes,  
to furnish thy Delight ;  
Nor let him fancy high Degree,  
that hopes to live aright.  
If thou have Wealth, supply their Want  
that languish and decay,  
And linger not thy good Intent;  
until the later Day.  
If Poverty oppresse thy Minde,  
let Patience be thy Guide ;  
Let Rigour faile to false thy Faith,  
what hap so thee betide.  
For, as from Death no Way there is,  
whereby thee to defend ;  
So, happy may no Creature be,  
before his finall End.  
Wherefore, of God his Mercy crave,  
who hath of Mercy store ;  
And unto him commend my Soule :  
(my Friend) I crave no more.

ON an antient Marble Tomb in the South Isle  
of the Choire :

Here before, lieth buried in the Vault, *Ro-  
bert Whitchcotte*, of *Lyon's-Inn*, Gentleman, the  
Sonne of *Thomas Whitchcotte*, Esquire. Who  
deceased the 9th Day of *August*, Anno Dom.  
1557.

ON another adjoining :

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Roger Cholmeley*;  
Knight for the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth:  
Which Sir *Roger* deceased the 28th Day of  
*April*, Anno Dom. 1538.

ON another in the Wall :

Ranulphus Cholmely clara  
hic cum conjuge dormit:  
Binaque Connubii  
corpora juncta fide,  
Hæc brevis urna tenet  
veros disjungere amantes  
Nec potuit mortis  
vis truculenta nimis:  
Justitia insignis  
nulli pietate secundus;  
Ranulphus clara  
stirpe creatus erat:  
Non deerant Artes  
Generoso pectore dignæ ;  
Doctus & Anglorum  
Jure peritus erat:  
Ille Recordator Londini  
Huic extitit urbi  
Et miseris semper  
mite levamen erat.  
Hujus acerba viri  
Londinum funera deflet;  
Dicens, justitiæ  
vive perennis honor.

Obiit 25 die Aprilis, Anno 1563.



At the East End of the North Isle, is a black and white Marble Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Effigies of a Woman in a kneeling Posture, and likewise three Children, all in Sable Habit, with this Inscription:

Mors mihi lucrum.

Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Elizabeth North*, Wife to *Roger North*, Esquire, and one of the Daughters and Coheires of Sir *John Gilbert*, Knight, of *Great Finborow*, in *Suffolke*. Shee had issue, two Sonnes and one Daughter; *Henry North*, *Dudley North*, and *Mary North*. On the 29th of *November*, Anno 1612, (she being about the Age of 22 Yeeres) ended this Life. Leaving behind her many of the Gravest, that may justly imitate her Vertues and godly Course of Life.

ON an antient Monument at the South End of the Choir, is engraved on Brasse the following Inscription, in old Church Text Characters:

Anno Domini 1556.

Hic jacet humatus Williel. Portman, Miles, Serviens inclitissimæ Principis H. 8. ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Justiciariorum suorum ad Placitum, coram ipso Rege tenendum, ac postea tempore illustriss. Principum, Philippi & Marie, Regis & Regina Angliæ Capitalis Justiciarius hujus Regni Angliæ. Eoque officio summa æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis sanctus & pius; in Patriam ac Principem fidus & morigerus; in omnes denique semper æqualis fuit & perseverabit. Ab hac autem luce in cœlestem Prætorum cœtum 5 die Februarii, Anno Regni præfat. Regis & Regina 3 & 4 emigravit.

ON a small antient Monument, at the East End of the South Choir:

Here lieth *Thomas Browke*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, and some Time Master of his Company, and *Alice* his Wife. Which *Thomas* deceased the first Day of *November*, Anno Dom. 1546; and the said *Alice* deceased, &c.

ON a comely Monument, at the East End of the North Choir:

Gerardi Legh, Generosi, & clari viri interioris Templi Socii, Tumulus. Civis & Hospes Interloquutores.

C. Hospes, siste pedem,  
Tumulum nec temne. Gerardus  
Legh jacet hac humili  
contumulatus humo.

H. Unde genus duxit?

C. Generoso è sanguine natum,  
Antiquæ stirpis  
en! Monumenta docent.  
Nec Generosus erat vir  
sola ex parte caduca,  
Sed virtute magis,  
mens Generosa fuit.  
Religio summa splendebat  
mentis in arce,  
Et sedes Veræ  
pectus amicitia.  
Ingenio ac raro morum  
candore refulsit,  
Mens violare fidem  
credidit esse nefas.

H. Quod studium vivo placuit?

C. Scrutare solebat  
Vivens clarorum  
magna Trophæa virum.  
Abdita Naturæ et  
rerum cognoscere vires  
Occultas, vivo  
Maxima cura fuit.

H. Talibus imbitum studiis,  
reor esse beatum,  
sed lethi causam  
tu mihi quæso refer?

C. Urbe ista passim dum  
sævitur lucida pestis  
Occidit heu! telo  
pestis acuta, tuo.

H. O durum fatum! sed  
sculptum cur stat in urna  
Numen Amicitia,  
Civis amica, refer?

C. Numen Amicitia quo magni  
hæc machina Mundi  
Constat, divina  
quæ fabricata manu,  
Hujus acerba viri  
deplorat funera, dicens,  
Vives, O veræ  
Cultor Amicitia,  
Donec summa dies  
nostras dissolverit artus,  
Corruat & summa  
mundus ab arce poli.

H. Mercurius nitidis  
cur stat caducifer alis  
Hic? luget magnus  
funera & ista Deus?

C. Nuncius ille Deum plangens  
sua pectora palma,  
Incusans Parcas  
taliter verba refert:  
Crudeles Parca  
nostrum rapuistis Alumnum,  
Artibus ornatum  
muneribusque meis  
In terris, cujus docti  
Monumenta laboris  
Extant, & nullo  
sunt peritura die.

Obiit An. 1563. 2 Aridum vitis non  
Octob. 13. 5 deferit ulmum.

ON a small Table-Monument on a Pillar in the North Isle of the Choir:

The Memoriall of *William Crowche*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, and one of the Common-Councill of this City. Who gave by his Will Ten Shillings a Yeere for a Sermon on his Funerall Day; and Forty Shillings yeerly, for a Dinner to be made on that Day, for the Common-Councill, the Church-wardens, and twelve Freemen of this Parish, at the Election of his Executors. And he also gave Ten Pounds a Yeere for ever, to be distributed yeerley, among six and thirty poor people, of honest Life, dwelling in this Parish. Hee was buried neere to this Place, the Sixteenth Day of *April*, Anno Domini 1606.

Loe, thus he dyed, for  
vaine and fraile in Flesh;

Yet



Yet lives his Soule (by Faith)  
in endlesse Blisse;  
By Faith in Christ, whose  
Grace was so enlarged,  
That by his Bloud, Man's  
Sinne he hath discharged.

ON the same Pillar :

Here lieth *George Harington*, of *Salby*, Esq;  
who dyed the ninth Day of *October*, 1556.

ON the same Pillar :

Here lieth *Laurence Dalton*, Esq; late Nor-  
roy, King at Arms, who deceased on *Saturday*  
the Thirteenth of *December*, 1561, and *Dorothy*  
his Wife, Daughter to *Richard Breame*, late of  
LONDON; Esquire.

ON the same Pillar :

*Henry Leigh*, some Time Citizen and Draper  
of LONDON; a Man borne of a good Fa-  
mily, whose Life and Conversation was pleasing  
to God and Man. Departed out of this Life the  
ninth Day of *April*, Anno Dom. 1568. And  
lieth buried in the Church-yard by his two  
Wives, *Isabel* and *Elizabeth*, both very vertu-  
ous; good to their Neighbours, and therefore  
right heartily beloved.

ON the same Pillar :

Here lieth buried *Colborne*, Esquire, late *Yorke*  
Herald of Armes. Who deceased on *Saturday*,  
the thirteenth of *September*, 1567, and was bu-  
ried on *Munday*, the 15th of the same Moneth.

ON a comely Monument in the Wall of the  
South Isle :

Memoriæ Sacrum :

Hic jacet *Cutbertus Fetherstone*, Generos. nu-  
per Optarius & Proclamator. Dom. Regis, in  
Curia ipsius Regis coram ipso Rege ubicumque  
fuerat in Anglia.

Functus est hoc munere, An. 35. Obiit  
10 Decembris, 1615. Ætatis 78.

Quem sæpe transiit casus, aliquando invenit.

A fair Table in a Glasse, upon a Pillar in the  
Middle Isle, thus written on :

The comfortable *Farewell* of a young Infant,  
fighed out in his dying Sicknes, to his mournfull  
Parents.

Let not my Father grieve,  
or Mother moane  
That I this wretched World  
have soone forgone :  
Better I dye  
before I doe amisse,  
Than live to sinne,  
and be bereft of Blisse.  
All that I can be charged with  
at the Tribunal Throne,  
Is Sinne originall,  
for actual I have none.  
And that I know  
my Saviour with his Blood  
Hath washt away,  
and made my Badness good  
And 'cause I know (though  
Knowledge I have small)

VOL. I.

That *Jesus Christ* did dye  
to save us all;  
I passe with Joy, in Heaven  
to meet my King,  
With Angels and Archangels  
there to sing.  
Then Father mourne,  
and Mother weep no more,  
I now dye rich, that might  
have liv'd but poore;  
For had I progreſt  
unto Man's Estate,  
It is not certaine  
what would be my Fate :  
Whether a Crosse or  
Blessing I should prove,  
Or merit Parents  
direful Hate, or Love.  
For oft you see, how Youths  
rebellious Prankes,  
Make Sonnes ingrate, to those  
they owe most Thanks.  
And might not I have beene  
among the Number  
Of those that doe their  
Parents States incumber ?  
Yes, yes, I might, perhaps,  
have been a Slave,  
And kill'd your Hearts with Care,  
and digg'd your Grave.  
But now my filly Dove-like  
Soule doth part  
In Peace of God  
and Love of Parents Heart.  
Sweet Innocence, my Shield,  
I bear in Hand,  
To guard me towards  
that most Holy Land.  
Where Parents both,  
and Sister I shall see,  
In God's appointed Time  
triumphantly.  
Till when,  
Adieu, sweet Parents,  
*Jehovah* calls away,  
My Name is \* *Simon*  
and I must obey.

EPITAPHIUM.

Young *Simon* up to *Sion*  
is ascended;  
His best Life is begunne,  
his worst being ended.

A fair Alabaſter Monument at the upper End  
of the South Isle, with this Inscription :

Hic requiescunt ossa *Roberti Houghton*, Mi-  
litis, unius Justiciariorum Dom. Jacobi nuper  
Regis ad placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda  
Assig. Qui natus est apud *Gunthorpe*, in Co-  
mitatu *Norfolciæ* tertio die Augusti, Anno Dom.  
1548, & ex hac vita migravit infra hanc paro-  
chiam sexto die Februarii, An. Dom. 1623. Ex  
*Maria* uxore, filia *Roberti Rychers*, de *Woort-*  
*ham*, in Comitatu *Cantiæ*, Armigeri, tres sus-  
cepit filios, totidemque filias. Ex quibus (*Ro-*  
*berto* & *Susanna* in vita ejus extinctis) *Francis-*  
*cus*, *Johannes*, *Elizabetha*, & *Maria*, tempore  
mortis suæ, dei favore fuere superstites.

A very fair Monument on the North Side of  
the Isle at the upper End, with this Inscription :

M. S. *Nicholai Hare*

Viri morum suavitatem & elegantiam, animi can-  
dorem & magnitudinem, ingenii denique Acumine  
9 K &

\* *Simon* sig-  
nifies Obedi-  
ence.



& iudicii gravitate, Incomparabilis : Disciplinarum & Linguarum, tam quæ ad Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas spectant, cognitione ornatissimi. Cujus Egregias & Raras Animi dotes, Anglia, Belgia, Gallia, ipsaque Italia jamdudum suspexere & stupuere. Qui desiderio sui apud amicos, omnesque bonos relicto, obiit, Eheu ! nondum quadragenarius, Anno M.DC.XXI.

Johannes Harvey, Amico dulcissimo & B. M. in perpetuam grati animi memoriam P. Magnificentius positurus, si ei suam ipsius pietatem magis quam amici voluntatem exequi licuisset.

Vale, anima candidissima, vale, tuorum quos dolore & luctu conficis Æternum desiderium, vale, Patriæ & seculi summum ornamentum.

A fair Monument in the South Isle, on the Wall, under the Monument of *Cuthbert Fetherstone*.

Before this Pew Doore, next to the Body of the above-named *Cuthbert Fetherstone*, lyeth his beloved his Wife, *Katharine Fetherstone*. Who as they piously lived in Wedlocke Forty odde Yeeres together, so at their Deaths they desired to be interred together ; not doubting, at the general Resurrection, through Christ's Merits, to rise together, and for ever in Heaven to live together.

*Obiit Novemb. 1622. Ætatis 85.*

And this in Part they doe attaine,  
Who by their Deaths new Lives do gaine.

Corpus moritur per pœnam, resurgit per gloriam.  
Anima moritur per culpam, resurgit per gratiam.

A Table with a fair Coat of Arms, encompassed with a *Wreath of Laurel*, upon a Pillar in the Chancel, over-against the Vestry, thus inscribed :

In this faire fragrant  
Maiden Moneth of *May*,  
When Earth her Flowre  
Embroydery doth display,  
*Jane Watson*, one of  
Vertues Flowers most faire,  
For Beauty, Wit, and Worth,  
a Primrose rare,  
Adorn'd this Earth, changing  
Earth's Marriage Bed,  
To joyne her Virgin Soule  
to Christ, her Head.

A fair Monument over the Vestry-Door, in the Chancel, with this Inscription :

In Memory of the Honourable and Vertuous *Margaret Talbot*, Widow ; who deceased the 31st of *March*, 1620.

By this small Statue (Reader)  
is but showne,  
That she was buried here ;  
but hadst thou knowne  
The Piety, and Vertues  
of her Minde,  
Thou would'st have said,  
Why was not she enshrined ?  
Both *Vere's* and *Windfor's*  
best Blood fill'd the Veines,  
She matcht with *Talbot*,  
yet their noble Straines  
Were farre below her Vertue,  
in whose Breast,  
God had infus'd his Graces  
'bove the rest.

Of all her Sex ; whose sacred  
Course of Life,  
Both in the State of Widow,  
Maid, and Wife,  
For each she had beene,  
though her latter Dayes  
Chaste Widowhood crown'd,  
to her immortall Praise,  
Was so immaculate,  
she deserves to be  
The Crystal Mirrour  
to Posterity.  
More Honour hast thou  
by her Burial here,  
*Dunstan*, than to thee  
chanc'd this many a Yeere.  
Earth from her Coffin  
heave thy ponderous Stones,  
And for thy sacredst Relique  
keep her Bones.  
Since, spite of Envy,  
it cannot be deny'd,  
Saint-like she lived,  
and like a Saint she dy'd.

A Table hanging upon a Pillar, in the Middle Row of Pews, with this Inscription :

On the Death of the Discreet and Vertuous Mistrisse *Mary Davies*, Daughter of *Thomas Croft*, of *Okley Parke*, in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, and Wife of *John Davies*, of *Hereford*. She died on *New-yeere's-day*, 1612,

Here lies her Dust,  
who in a Span of Life,  
Compass the Vertue  
of the worthiest Wife :  
If oddes there be  
(well measured) 'twill be found,  
She more acquir'd ;  
so her bright Stocke renown'd,  
And to those Wives  
that Glory most doe gaine  
She was a Mirrour  
that no Breath could staine ;  
Though she a Female were,  
her Judgment was,  
To truest Masculines,  
a truer Glasse :  
For she by Nature, Grace,  
and Wisdome too,  
Shew'd by a Woman,  
what best Men should doe  
In their best Actions :  
For she acted nought  
That came not from a grave  
and gracious Thought.  
But Nature (though familiar,  
yet most strange,  
Shewing how much  
She doth delight in Change,  
In thousand Fashions  
doth herself array)  
Permits nought heere  
to stand at constant Stay.  
And Time and Death  
with her therein conspire,  
Else had these Ashes still  
held vitall Fire.  
But these just Lines,  
in Time and Death's Despight,  
Shall leade all Times  
To do her Vertue Right.

*A good Name is better than a good Oyntment,  
and the Day of Death, than the Day that one  
is born, Eccles. vii. 3.*



*Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late  
The Prop of *Belgia*, Stay of *France*,  
*Spaine's* Foile; Faith's Shield, and Queen of State,  
of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:  
In briefe, of Women ne're was seene,  
so good a Prince, so good a Queene.

Sith Vertue Her immortal made,  
Death (envying all that cannot dye)  
Her Earthly Parts did so invade,  
As in it wrackt Self-Majesty.  
But so her Spirit inspired her Parts,  
That she still lives in Loyal Hearts.

*Many Daughters have done well, but thou  
excellest them all.*

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my  
Course, I have kept the Faith.*

*From henceforth is laid up for me a Crown of  
Righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous  
Judge, shall give me at that Day; and not me  
only, but to them also that love his appearing,*  
2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.

MONUMENTS of later Date in this Church  
of *St. Dunstan in the West*, are these:

In the Chancel. For Capt. *John Bridal*, Esq;  
and *Mary* his Wife; and their Grandchild  
*Anne Bridal*. The said *John* departed 1694.

ON a Table hung up:

M. P. S. Siste Viator; lugubre mirare mar-  
mor. quod non tegit vulgares Cineres. Obdor-  
mit in hoc funesto Repositorio Albertus Otho  
Faber Solmeius, natione Teutonensis, &c.

He was a Doctor of Law, Chirurgeon General  
to the Emperor; afterwards Physician to the  
Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; and lastly, to  
King *Charles II*, ob. 1684.

*Damaris Turner*, late Wife of *Nathaniel  
Turner*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON,  
and of this Parish, Linnen-Draper. Daughter  
to the Rev. Dr. *Worthington*, some Time Master  
of *Jesus College*, Cambridge, and Rector of  
*Fen Ditton*, in that County. She had by her  
said Husband, eight Sons and four Daughters.  
She died 1703.

South Wall. *Edward Marshall*, Esq; former-  
ly Master Mason of England. He left several  
Memorials of his Charity at his Death, 1675.

Near him, his Son *Joshua Marshall*, Esq; late  
Master Mason to King *Charles II*.

Whereas his Father, in his Life-time, did  
give 10 l. per Ann. issuing out of a House in *Fet-  
ter-lane*, during the Term of the Lease, for the  
daily reading of Divine Morning Service in this  
Church, he hath perpetuated it for ever. He  
died 1678. And *Katharine Marshall*, Widdow,  
Sept. 13, 1716. Aged 66. And *Anne*, the Wife  
of *Edw. Marshall*, Esq; died Aug. the 25th, 1673.

D. O. M. S. Quis es, unde venis, quo vadis?  
Sum Patriæ Cornubrensis, sacro fonte Matthæus,  
Gente Carew, studio J. V. Doctor. Dignitate  
Miles, Abaviæ largitione de Antony, &c.

Hic juxta situs est Gulielmus Atkinson, Armi-  
ger, generosa & antiqua familia in agro Eborac-  
ensi natus, &c. 1678. Anno Ætat. 84.

ON a neat small white Marble Monument,  
adorned with a Cherub, Cartouch Pediment,  
two weeping Boys, and these Arms:

*Sable, a Stag at Gaze, Argent, impaled with  
Azure [which is accounted false Heraldry] three  
Bucks lodged Gules, is this Inscription:*

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of  
*Henry Jones*, late of this Parish, and of the  
*Inner-Temple*, Clock-maker, Son of *William  
Jones*, heretofore Vicar of *Boulder*, in the County  
of *Southampton*.

He was industrious, honest, and charitable;  
five poor Widows having annually the Benefit  
thereof for ever. He died the 26th of *Novem-  
ber*, 1695, aged 63 Years.

Erected by *Hannah Jones*, his Widow, Daugh-  
ter of *Otwell Jolly*, of *Jolly*, of *Betley*, in the  
County of *Stafford*.

IN the Chancel lies interred:

*Anthony Low*, of the antient Family of that  
Name, at *Alderwalley* in *Derbyshire*, Gentleman-  
Pensioner to *Charles II*. and *James II*. and one  
of the four Lieutenants, 1685.

TOWARD the End of the Church, under the  
Organ Loft, *Alexander Layton*, Master of De-  
fence, 1679.

His Thrusts like Lightning flew, more skilful Death  
Parr'd them all, and quickly put him out of Breath.

BODY of the Church, *Henry Axe*, 1699.

NORTH Isle, *Giles Champion*, 1697.

ON the North Wall of the North Isle, near  
the East End, on an elliptical moulded Stone,  
much decayed, is this Inscription:

Near the Foot of this Pillar, under a Tomb-  
Stone, with these Arms, lyes the Body of *Mary  
Colclough*, the most deservedly beloved and la-  
mented Wife of *Adam Colclough*. This is only  
intended to tell you who she was; for her Ver-  
tues ought rather to be imitated every where,  
than recited here. She was Daughter to Coll.  
*Blagge*, Governor of *Yarmouth* and *Languard  
Fort*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, and  
of the Bedchamber to his Majesty that now is.  
Her Mother was Daughter of Sir *Roger North*,  
and of his Wife, mentioned in the Monument  
at the Head of this Isle.

Their Arms are: *Argent, five Eagles displayed  
in Saltier, Sable, impaled with Argent, two Bends  
engrailed, Gules.*

AT the East End of the North Isle, a spacious  
black and white Marble Monument, adorned  
with his Effigies under an Alcove Mantling, Vo-  
luta's, Festoons, &c. this Inscription:

Inter Exuvias Mortis hic requiescit in pace  
Gulielmi Morecroft, Armigeri Clerici Argenti  
protektoris, nuper Argenti Regis. Qui obiit ult.  
die Aug. Anno Dom. 1657.

Scio enim quod Redemptor meus vivit & in  
novissimo die de Terra Resurrecturus sum & in  
carne mea videbo Deum.

Here also lie buried *Anne* the Wife of *Edw.  
Marshall*, Esq; *John Dickins*, Gent. 1674.

*Job. Ross*, of the *Inner-Temple*, de Portero,  
in Comitatus Downe, in Regno Hiberniæ, Esq;  
1678.

CHANCEL.



CHANCEL. *Elizabeth Moor*, some Time Wife of *Mr. Moor*, of *Maids* and *Moorton*, of *Bucks*, 1668.

*Richard Hutton*, Kt. one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*, 1638.

NEAR the Communion-Table, on the South Side of it, is lately erected a small Marble Monument with this Inscription :

To the Memory of *James Chambers*, Esq; Citizen and Goldsmith, formerly an eminent Banker of this Parish, who died for Sheriff of LONDON,

Anno 1730.

A Man courteous to his Neighbours, hearty to his Friends, and singularly just to every Body. Very beneficent to his Relations, to whom he parted with upwards of 20,000 l. in his Life-Time.

Obiit, Sep. 27, 1733, aged 68 Years.

IN the same Vault lies also interred his Nephew *Abraham Chambers*, Senior, Citizen and Goldsmith.

A Man every Way valuable in Life, a loving Husband, a tender Father, and a sincere Friend.

Obiit May 9, 1733. Æt. 51.

To the Memory of whom, in a grateful Acknowledgment, this Monument was erected by their sole Executor

ABRAHAM CHAMBERS.

THIS Living is an Impropriation, the Impropiator is ——— *Taylor*, Esq; Value about 300 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 26 l. 3 s. 4 d.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *John Grant*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Batty*.

PRAYERS are at Eleven on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Holidays*, and at Seven in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon daily, except *Sundays*, when (besides at the usual Hours) they are at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon. Here is an Organ and eight Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Minister and 24.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Overseers.
- 2 Collectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS  
are,

- 3 Common-Council-Men.
- 7 Inquests.
- 3 Constables.

For the Precinct of *White-fryars*.

- 2 Overseers.
- 2 Constables.

- 2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In *St. Dunstan's*.

PART of *Fleet-street*; Part of *Bell-yard*, *Flying-horse-court*, *Clifford's-Inn*; Part of *Chancery-lane*, *Hen-and-chicken-court*; Part of *Fetter-lane*, and therein Part of *Bond's-stables*; Part of *Church-yard-alley*, *Nevil's-alley*, *Flower-de-luce-court*, *Two-crain-court*, *Red-lion-court*, *Johnson's-court*, *St. Dunstan's-court*, *Bolt-court*, *Three-king-court*, *Hind-court*; Part of *Gough's-square*; Part of *Water-lane*, *Boar's-head-court*, *Bolt-tun-court*, *Ram-alley*, *Mitre-court*, *Falcon-court*, *Hercules-pillars-alley*.

In the *Rolls Liberty*.

PART of *Chancery-lane*, *Crown-court*, *Weeden-street*, *Chichester-rents*, *Bishop's-court*; Part of *Curfitors-alley*, *White's-alley*; Part of *Bond's-stable*, *Rolls-buildings*, *Bream's-buildings*, *Crane-court*; Part of *Sheer-lane*; Part of *Bell-yard*, *Baily-court*; Part of *Carey-street*, and *Jenkyn's-buildings*.

In *White-fryars*.

*Lumbard-street*, *Temple-mense*, *Dogwell-court*, *Waterman's-lane*, *Crown-court*, *Pearl-court*, *Essex-street*, *Essex-court*, *Great-aspen-tree-court*, *Little-aspen-tree-court*, *Dove-court*, *Paved-alley*, *George-yard*, *Magpye-alley*, *White-fryars-dock*; Part of *Water-lane*, and *Briton's-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 853.

IN this Parish are two Charity-Schools, one for 50 Boys, who are educated in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick and Psalmody, four of whom are taught Navigation. The other is for 40 Girls, who are farther taught to Work, get up Linnen, and what else is necessary to fit them for Services; and they make all the Linnen, and knit the Gloves and Stockings for both Schools. The Boys and Girls are compleatly cloathed at *Easter*; besides which, in the Month of *October*, each Boy has a Pair of Shoes and Stockings; and the Girls Shoes, Stockings, and Pattens. They are publickly examined in the Quest-Room four times every Year before the Subscribers, and every *Sunday Evening* before their Parents and Friends, except when they attend the Evening Lecture. In this Parish is a Work-house for the Poor.

NEXT to *St. Dunstan's Church* is *Clifford's-Inn*, some Time belonging to *Robert Clifford*, by Gift of *Edward II.* in these Words.

"The King granteth to *Robert Clifford*, that Messuage, with the Appurtenances, next the Church of *St. Dunstane* in the West, in the Suburbs of LONDON. Which Messuage was some Time *Malculine's de Herley*; and came to the Hands of *Edward I.* by Reason of certain Debts, which the said *Malculine* was bound at the Time of his Death to our said Father, from the Time that he was Escheator on this Side *Trent*. Which House *John Earl of Richmond* did hold at our Pleasure, and is now in our Possession.

Patent the 3d of *Edward II.*

AFTER the Death of this *Robert Clifford*, *Isabel* his Wife let the same Messuage to Students of the Law, as by the Record following may appear:

*Isabel*, quæ fuit uxor *Roberti Clifford*, Messuagium unipartitum, quod *Robertus Clifford* habuit in Parochia *S. Dunstani*, West. in Suburbio *Londini*, &c. tenuit, & illud dimisit post mortem dict. *Roberti* Apprenticiis de Banco, pro 10 l. Annuatim, &c. Anno 18 *Edvardi tertii*, inquitis post mortem *Roberti Clifford*.

THIS House fell afterwards into the King's Hands, but returned again to the *Cliffords*; and, in *Stow's Time*, was let to the said Students for 4 l. a Year.

SOMEWHAT beyond this *Clifford's-Inn* is the South End of *Chancery-lane*, formerly called *New-street*, on the Right Hand of which is *Serjeants-Inn*, called *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

AND



AND then next was some Time the House of the converted *Jews*, founded by King *Hen. III.* in Place of a *Jew's* House to him forfeited, in the Year 1233, and the 17th of his Reign; who built there for them a fair Church, now used, and called *The Chapel for the Custody of Rolls and Records of Chancery*. It stood not far from the *Old-Temple*, but in the Mid-way between the *Old-Temple* and the *New*. In which House all such *Jews* and Infidels as were converted to the Christian Faith, were ordained and appointed (under an honest Rule of Life) sufficient Maintenance. Whereby it came to pass, that in short Time there were gathered a great Number of Converts which were baptized, instructed in the Doctrine of *Christ*, and there lived under a learned Christian appointed to govern them.

If the Letter following to King *Edward* was sent from this House, as it seems to be, it appears from thence that they were of the *Carthusian* Profession, and that they received yearly Allowance from the Crown. And that this King, as this House was founded by his Father, continued his Favour to it. In the 6th of his Reign, viz. Anno 1278, they sent one with their Letter, named *Fryar John the Convert*, to bring the King's Charity. Which Letter was penned after this submissive Manner by them, stiling themselves *Calicolæ Christi*, i. e. *Christ's* heavenly Inhabitants, but very poor.

**I**lluſtriffimo & Magnifico Dno. Regi Angliæ, &c. Pauperes Calicolæ Christi, & Conventus Dom. Cartusie ſeipſos ad pedes, & ſiquid valet oratio peccatorum, ſublimitati vere devote & humillime ſupplicamus, quatenus nob. pauperimis & indignis ſervulis vris' helimoſinam que ſingulis annis de fonte pietatis vre' nob. miſericorditer emanet, & qua per gram' vram' in altiffimi ſervicio ſuſtentamur fratri Johi. Converſo nro. exhibitori preſentium, per ſolvi diligenter faciat vra. benignitas gracioſo. Quam Rex regnum Iheſus vob. & vris. in regno collocet ſempiterno: Et optime valeat in terra Regia Celſitudo. Dat. An. Dom.

M°. cc°. Lxx. viii. In craſtino be Lucie.

SINCE which Time, viz. in the Year 1290, all the *Jews* in *England* were baniſhed out of the Realm; whereby the Number of Converts in this Place was almoſt decayed; and therefore in the Year 1377, this Houſe was annexed by Patent to *William Bruſtall*, Clerk, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery*, by *Edward III.* in the 51ſt Year of his Reign, (or rather the 50th, which was the laſt Year of his Reign;) and this firſt Maſter of the *Rolls* was ſworn in *Weſtminſter-hall*, at the Table of Marble Stone; ſince which Time that Houſe has been commonly called the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*.

IN the 15th of the ſaid King *Edward III.* his Reign, that King annexed by Letters Patents this Houſe to the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*; and there was an Act, wherein it was ſaid, "That the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, after the Voidance of the ſaid Office of keeping the *Rolls*, ſhould inſtitute, ſucceſſively, the Keeper of the *Rolls* in the ſaid Houſe of the Convents." After which Act of Parliament *John de Waltham*, Guardian, or Keeper of the *Rolls*, obtained of *Rich. II.* in the 6th of his Reign, Letters, Patents, whereby the King granted to him and his Succeſſors, Keepers of the *Rolls*, the Houſe of Converts. This *John* of *Waltham* was after Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and after Treasuſer of *England*.

NOTWITHSTANDING, ſuch of the *Jews*, or other Infidels, as have in this Realm been converted to Chriſtianity, and baptized, have been

relieved there; for it is in Record, that one *William Piers*, a *Jew*, that became a Chriſtian, was baptized in the 5th of *Richard II.* and had 2 d. a Day allowed him during his Life, by the ſaid King.

IN the Reign of *Henry IV.* there was one *Elizabeth*, Daughter of a *Rabbi* (who was intituled *The Biſhop of the Jews*) that was a Convert; to whom, beſides a Penny a Day paid her by the Keeper of this Houſe of Converts, out of a Branch of the Exchequer, appointed for that Purpoſe, the King of his Grace granted another Penny a Day for her Life, according to a Patent to this Tenour, *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem Sciatis quod de gra' noſtra ſpeciali, Conceſſimus Elizabethæ Filix Rabi Moyſes, Episcopi Judæorum, unum denarium per diem, ultra unum denarium, quem ead. Elizabetha, ut una Judæorum ad fidem Chriſtianorum converſa, per manus Cuſtodis Domus Converſorum LONDON. de ſumma pro hujusmodi Converſis, ad Scaccarium precipienda, assignata, ſingulis diebus percipit. Habendum & percipiendum dictum Denarium diurnum per nos eid. Elizab. tenore præſentium conceſſum, una cum dicto altero Denario, &c.*

THE Building is of Brick, Boulder, and ſome Free-Stone; the Doors and Windows are *Gothick*; the Roof is covered with Slate; the Ornament of the Preſſes for Rolls on the Inſide, is Columns and Pilasters of the *Ionick* and *Composite* Orders.

It is in Length 60 Feet, in Breadth 33.

IN this Chapel of the *Rolls*, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a venerable Monument for *Dr. Yong*, ſome Time Maſter of the *Rolls*. It is cut in the Figure of a well wrought Stone Coffin, on which lies along a Man moſt artificially carved in Stone, with a Cap with Corners, covering his Ears, and Scarlet Gown, his Hands lying upon his Breſt a-croſs. On the Wall, juſt above him, the Head and Shoulders of our Saviour appearing out of the Clouds, looking down upon him; and two Angels on each Side of our Saviour. Underneath this Figure is this Inſcription in Capitals, viz.

Jo. Yong, L. L. Doctori, ſacrorum ſcriniorum ac hujus Domus Cuſtodi, Decano olim Ebor. Vita deſuncto xxv Aprilis, ſui fideles Executores hoc poſuerunt M. D. XVI.

Upon the Baſe of the Coffin, *Dominus Firmamentum meum.*

ON the North Side of this Chapel is a magnificent Monument, adorned with the Effigy of an old Gentleman in a long Robe, in full Proportion, cumbant on his Right Side, his Head reſting on his Hand; this is between two Columns (with gilded Capitals) and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; and lower, on the Front, are four ſmaller Figures in a kneeling Poſture. The Inſcription is:

#### Sacræ Memorix

Domini Edwardi Bruci Baronis Brucii, Kinloſſienſis, ſacrorum ſcriniorum Magiſtri dicatum, qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610. Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis.

Brucius Edwardus; ſitus hic & Scotus & Anglus

Scotus ut Ortu Angliſ ſic Oriundus avis;

Regno in utroque decus tulit actus Honoribus amplis,

Regi a Conſiliis Regni utriuſque fuit.

Conjuge prole nuru Genero ſpe Req; beatus

Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori



His Arms : Or, a Saltier, Gules, a Chief of the 2d, on a Canton, Argent, a Lyon Rampant, Azure : These also impaled with Or, a Bend ingrailed, Azure :

Up the Chancel Steps, on the South Side of the Chapel, is a spacious Monument of the Corinthian Order, with the Figures of a Man, Woman, and three Children, in a kneeling Posture, and this Inscription :

Hospes qui fuerim quondam, si quaeris, Amice,  
Nomen ALLINGTONUS stirps Generosa fuit,  
Hac Monumenta mihi Conjux fidiſſima ſtruxit,  
Quæque mihi ſtruxit deſtinat illa ſibi.  
Charaque Conjugii tres nata pignora noſtri,  
Sunt Vultus quarum, marmora ſculpta tenent ;  
Cum matre has omnes precor ut poſt Funera ſumme  
Cælica perduca in tua Regna Deus.

Arms : a Bend between ſix Billets, &c.  
10. Coats, Quarterly ; but the Colours not diſcernable.

At the North Weſt Angle of this Chapel is a Bench, &c. where the Maſter of the Rolls hears Cauſes in Chancery.

THE Miniſter is appointed by the Maſter of the Rolls, the Honourable Sir Joſeph Jekyll.

THERE are Prayers upon Sundays and Holidays, at about Eleven and Three. The preſent Preacher is the Rev. Dr. Bolton. His Salary is about 20 l. each Term : It is reckoned a Place of great Credit.

ATTENDANCE is alſo given in this Chapel, from Ten to Twelve daily, for taking in and paying out Money, (according to Order of Court,) and for making Searches of Rolls, &c. by ſuch as come for that Purpoſe.

ON the Weſt Side of Chancery-lane was ſome Time an Houſe belonging to the Prior of Neſton Park, a Houſe of Canons in Lincolnſhire. This was commonly called Hereſſete-Inn, and was a Brewhouſe, but now built for the Six Clerks of the Chancery, and ſtands over-againſt the ſaid Houſe, called the Rolls ; and near unto the Lane which entered Ficket's-cross, or Fricket's-field, now called Carey-ſtreet.

THERE was an Act made for Assurance of a Tenement to the Six Clerks of the Chancery, called Hereſſete-Inn, in Chancery-lane, and for making them a Corporation. See Acts of Parliament enrolled 32 Hen. VIII. And in the 37th Year of the ſame King, another Act paſſed for the ſame. Under theſe Six Clerks, are 60 Clerks more for the neceſſary Diſpatch of Buſineſs. And the late Lord Chancellor Jefferies added 30 Clerks more, in all amounting to the Number of 90 ; which the other Clerks took great Offence at ; and therefore there was afterwards an Endeavour to reduce them to the old Number, by not filling up the Vacancy by Death.

THE laſt Place on the North Side of Fleet-ſtreet is Shere, or Shire-lane, which opened alſo into the Place formerly called Fricket's-field. On this Side Fleet-ſtreet, in the Year of Chriſt 1595, Stow ſays it was obſerved, that when the Labourers had broken up the Pavement from againſt Chancery-lane End, up toward St. Dunſtan's Church, and had digged four Feet deep, they found another Pavement of hard Stone, more ſufficient than the firſt, and therefore harder to be broken ; under which they found, in the made Ground, Piles of Timber, driven very thick, and almoſt cloſe together ; the ſame being as black as Pitch or Coal, and many of them rot-

ten as Earth ; which proves that the Ground there (as fundry other Places of this City) has been a Mariſh, or full of Springs.

ON the South Side of Fleet-ſtreet, from Ludgate, before the Wall of the City, are built ſeveral good Houſes to Fleet-bridge ; on which was, in antient Times, a Ciſtern for the Receipt of Spring-Water, made by the Men of Fleet-ſtreet.

NEXT is Bride-lane, and therein Bridewel, of old Time the King's Houſe ; for the Kings of this Realm have been there lodged, and their Courts of Law have been there kept of old Time. And, 'till the 9th of Henry III. the Courts were kept in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he was lodged, as may appear by antient Records.

KING Henry VIII. built there a ſtately and beautiful Houſe, new, for the Reception of the Emperor Charles V. who, in the Year 1522, was lodged himſelf at Black-fryars ; but his Nobles in this new built Bridewel, a Gallery being made over the Water, and through the Wall of the City, into the Emperor's Lodging at Black-fryars. King Henry himſelf oftentimes lodged there alſo, as namely, in the Year 1525, a Parliament being then held in Black-fryars. He created States of Nobility there, viz.

Henry Fitz-Roy, a Child, whom he had by Elizabeth Blunt, to be Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Richmond and of Somerſet.

Henry Courtney, Earl of Devonſhire, Couſin-German to the King, to be Marquis of Exeter.

Henry Brandon, a Child of two Years old, Son to the Earl of Suffolk, to be Earl of Lincoln.

Sir Thomas Manners, Lord Roſs, to be Earl of Rutland.

Sir Henry Clifford, to be Earl of Cumberland.

Sir Robert Ratcliff, to be Viſcount Fitzwater.

Sir Thomas Boloue, Treafurer of the King's Houſhold, to be Viſcount Rockford.

IN the Year 1528, Cardinal Campeius was brought into the King's Preſence, being then at Bridewel, whither he had called all his Nobility, Judges, and Counſellors, &c. And there, the 8th of November, in his great Chamber, he made to them an Oration touching his Marriage with Queen Katharine.

IN the Year 1529, the ſame King Henry and Queen Katharine were lodged there, whiſt the Queſtion of their Marriage was argued in Black-fryars, &c.

IN the Year 1553, the 7th of Edward VI. the 10th of April, Sir George Barne, being Mayor of this City, was ſent for to the Court at White-hall, and there, at that Time, the King gave to him, for the Commonalty and Citizens, to be a Workhouſe for the poor and idle Perſons of this City, his Houſe of Bridewel, and 700 Marks in Land, late of the Poſſeſſions of the Houſe of the Savoy ; and all the Bedding and other Furnitnre of the ſaid Hoſpital of the Savoy, towards the Maintenance of the ſaid Workhouſe of Bridewel, and the Hoſpital of St. Thomas in Southwark.

THIS Gift King Edward confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26th of June, next following. And in the Year 1555, in the Month of February, Sir William Gerard, Mayor, and the Aldermen, entered Bridewel, and took Poſſeſſion thereof, according to the Gift of the ſaid King Edward. The ſame was alſo confirmed by Queen Mary.

CONCERNING the forwarding of this good Work of Bridewel, and bringing it to a deſired Perfection,



Perfection, this Act of Common-Council was made the last of *February*, in the 2d and 3d Years of *Philip* and *Mary*.

“ Forasmuch as King *Edward VI.* had given  
 “ his House of *Bridewel* unto the City, partly  
 “ for the setting of idle and lewd People to  
 “ work, and partly for the lodging and har-  
 “ bouring of the Poor, Sick, Weak, and Sore  
 “ People of this City; and of poor Wayfaring  
 “ People repairing to the same: And had, for  
 “ this last Purpose, given the Bedding and Fur-  
 “ niture of the *Savoy* to that Purpose. There-  
 “ fore, in Consideration that very great Charges  
 “ would be required to the fitting of the said  
 “ House, and the buying of Tools and Bed-  
 “ ding, the Money was ordered to be gotten up  
 “ among the rich People of the Companies of  
 “ LONDON, &c.

THERE is a Chapel belonging to *Bridewel* Precinct, which was enlarged and beautified at the proper Cost and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the Year of our Lord 1620, Sir *Thomas Middleton* being then President, and Mr. *Thomas Johnson* Treasurer of this Hospital.

THE Enlargement was by taking in of a large Room, that (before the Date above-named) joined upon the Head of the Chapel. This Ground adding to the Length of it (at the full Breadth going with it) 24 Feet and better.

THIS Room thus taken in, trimmed, beautified, and consecrated, was made a handsome Chapel, it being before a Room empty, waste, rude, and unsightly, though then in the Use deserving a fair Commendation; for then the Ground that is now a Chancel to the Prisoners of the House, was a Chapel; into which, every Sabbath, through a bye or backward Passage, they were brought from their several Lodgings to hear Divine Service and Sermons.

CLOSE by the Pulpit hung the Picture of King *Edward VI.* with these Lines under it:

This *Edward* of fair Memory the Sixt,  
 In whom with Greatness, Goodness was commixt,  
 Gave this *Bridewel*, a Palace in old Times,  
 For a chastising House of vagrant Crimes.

IN this Chapel also was Queen *Elizabeth's* Monument, with the common Verses:

Here lyēs her Type, &c.

But being destroyed by the Fire in the Year 1666, it was re-edified and finished Anno 1668, in the Manner hereafter described:

It is a very pleasant Chapel, having a square Roof, and two Galleries at the North and West Sides, supported by Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; at which West End are Places for the Hospital Boys, and others for the Prisoners; the Walls are Brick; the Wainscot and Finishing very neat. The Altar-Piece consists of two Pilasters, with their Entablature and Circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; between which are the *Commandments* done in Gold on Black, and the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* in Gold on Blue, in gilt Frames, and farther enriched with gilt Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, &c. carved in *Relievo*; the Chancel was paved with Black and White Marble at the first Building; but now the whole Floor of the Chapel is paved in the same Manner, the last Part, with a handsome Pair of Iron Gates, were the Gift of Sir *William Withers*, as mentioned before in *Book I. Chap. XIV.* in which Chapter see more of *Bridewel* Hospital.

To this Chapel and Precinct belong the following Officers, the Reverend Dr. *Yalden*, Minister, chosen by the Governors; the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Penwarene*; two Chapel-Wardens, one in the House, the other in the Precinct; and one Constable living within the House, generally the Porter thereof.

HERE are Prayers *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays at Ten in the Forenoon.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Bride-lane*, *Water-street*, *King Tudor-street*, *King Edward-street*, and Part of *Crown-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses, in the Hospital 29, without 62, in the whole Precinct 91.

IN King *James* the First's Time, Store-houses were erected here for the Use of the City, to prevent any Dearth; for Anno 1608, it was considered what an unspeakable Increase there was of People, as well Strangers as Natives, in and about the City: Wherefore the careful Magistrates, for Prevention of Famine, and for Provision for the Poor, began to build here 12 new Granaries, sufficient to hold 6000 Quarters of Corn; and two Storehouses more, for Sea-Coal for the Poor, which might hold 4000 Loads of Coals. These Houses were finished Anno 1610; Alderman *Leman* took great Care and Pains in the contriving and accomplishing this useful Work. The like Care the City had at other Times before taken, for providing Food for the Inhabitants of the City, as well by Bread Corn laid up by the several Companies of LONDON, as in building and furnishing other Granaries.

OVER-against the North Side of this *Bridewel*, the Bishop of *St. David's* had his Inn, which Palace was granted in the Time of King *Edward VI.* in Fee-Farm of a Mark-Rent to Dr. *Huick*, the Physician: Under which Purchase the same was enjoyed long after.

### The PARISH of

### St. BRIDGET, or St. BRIDE's.

NEAR this is the Parish-Church of *St. Bridget*, or *St. Bride's*, as it is commonly called.

THERE were two Saints named *Bridget* (or *Bride*) of especial Note; the one a Virgin, born in *Scotland*, or (as others say) in *Ireland*; the other a Widow, born in *Sweedland*, or *Denmark*; some term her the Queen of *Sweedland*.

BUT 'tis plain, that our Church of *St. Bride*, LONDON, was first dedicated to the Virgin *Bridget*, and not to the Widow, because it appears by what follows hereafter that there was a Clerk instituted to this our Church of *St. Bride*, under the Denomination of *St. Bride*, or *St. Bridget*, Anno 1632, which was before the Widow *Bridget* was canonized for a Saint, which was not 'till the Year 1391, as *Heræus*; or 1400, as *Hospinian*: We shall therefore here only treat of the Virgin *St. Bridget*.

St. *Bridget*, or *St. Bride*, the Virgin, as most Writers affirm, was born in *Scotland*, of honourable Parents; her Father's Name, says *Possevin*, was *Daboth*, who, said *Dempster*, was Vice-Roy of *Cathnes* in *Scotland*. Of this *Bridget* writes venerable *Bede*, *Volaterian*, and many others; but *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Capgrave*, *Surius*, and some others write, that she was born in *Ireland*, whose Father's Name, say they, was *Dubtacus*,



*Dubtacus*, come from a renowned Stock in *Ireland*, and her Mother was named *Brofeca*, a young Woman of an admirable Beauty, whom *Dubtacus*, her Master, got with Child, of whom came this *Bridget*, or *Bride*, famous afterwards for her holy Life and Miracles.

WHETHER she was a *Scottish*, or *Irish* Woman by Birth, is not much material: However, it is agreed on all Sides, that she was a Holy Virgin, living and dying in the Time of *Justinus Major*, Emperor, about the Year of our Lord 518, as some write; others, 525; the *English Martyrologue*, 540; *John I.* (as some say) being Pope of *Rome*, or, as others say, *Boniface II.*

THE *English Martyrologue* relates, that this Virgin *Bridget* was born in the County of *Kildare*, in *Ireland*, in a Town called *Focart*; and that after many Miracles done in Sign of her Sanctimony and Innocency of Life, she died in the Year of our Lord 540: And that there was a fair Church erected in her Honour, in the City of *LONDON*, which 'till this Day is yet remaining, commonly called *St. Bride's*; as also many others in *England*, *Scotland*, and the *Isle of Man*, and where it is recorded, that she lived some Time, and where is an antient Town and Church of her Name, still retaining the vulgar Denomination of *St. Bride's*.

HER Body was interred in the Town of *Daune*, or *Dune*, in the Province of *Ulster*, in a Tomb, together with the Bodies of *St. Patrick* and *St. Columbe*, which was afterwards miraculously revealed to the Bishop of that Place, as he was praying one Night, late in the Church, in the Year 1176, over which there shone a great Light.

*Dunum* (now named *Down*) is very antient, a Bishop's See, and remarkable for the Tomb of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget* and *St. Columbe*, who have this chiming Distich written upon them:

Hi tres in Duno cumulo tumulantur in uno,  
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

One Tomb three Saints contain, one Vault below  
Does *Bridget*, *Patrick*, and *Columba* shew.

THIS Monument of theirs, is said to have been demolished by *Leonard Gray*, Lord-Deputy in *Henry VIII's* Time.

SHE is said to be a Disciple of *St. Patrick*, and very famous both in *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *England*; her Miracles, and the Fire which never goes out (being preserved and cherished in the inner Sanctuary, like that of *Vesta*, by the Sacred Virgins) and still burns without any Addition or Increase of Ashes, are related by some Authors.

It is said, this Holy Virgin, *St. Bridget*, came out of *Ireland* into *Britain*, to obtain some Reliques of her dear and honoured Patron, *St. Patrick*, where she passed some Years in a certain small Island, near *Glastenbury*, where there was an Oratory consecrated to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*; the Island was called *Bekery*, or *Little Ireland*; afterwards having left behind her Scrip, Chain, Bell, and other Vestments of her own Wearing (which, for the Memory of her Sanctity, are there exposed) she returned into *Ireland*, where, not long after, she rested in the Lord, and was buried in the City of *Down*.

As to the Foundation of this Church, *Mr. Stow* says, it was antiently very small, which *William Venor*, Esq; Warden of the *Fleet*, about the Year 1480, increased with a large Body; and the Side Isles from the Choir, (which of old Time was the whole Church) down to the West End. All through the Church built of

this Charges, was wrought in the Stone-Work, round about, both within and without, the Figure, or Likeness of a Vine, (a *Rebus* on his Name, as if it had been *Viner*;) with Clusters of Grapes amongst the Leaves, &c.

THE Partition betwixt the old Work and the new, some Time prepared as a Screene, to be set up in the Hall of the Duke of *Somerset's* House in the *Strand*, was bought for 160 *l.* and set up in the Year 1557. One willful Body began to spoil and break the same in the Year 1596; but was (by the High Commissioners) forced to make it up again.

THIS Church was Repaired at the Cost of the Parishioners, *Anno Domini* 1630, likewise in 1631, and 1632. The Battlements were then new built, so was the Middle Roof, and a handsome Gallery on the North Side; but being unhappily demolished by the Fire of *LONDON*, was Rebuilt very solidly of Stone, and finished in the Year 1680, it was Beautified in the Years 1698 and 1699, and in the Year 1732.

It has a cambered Roof, beautifully adorned with Arches of Fret-Work, between each of which is a Panel of Crocket-Work, and Fret-Work, and a Porthole Window.

It is a strong, pleasant, well built Church, and very regular, all the Apertures, &c. on the one Side answering exactly to those on the other. And the Roof is elevated on Pillars and Arches with Entablament of the *Tuscan* Order; the Groynings of which Arches are neatly carved, having a Rose between two large moulded Patens; on the Key-Stone of each Arch, a Seraph, and in the Middle between them a Shield, with Compartments and Imposts finely done, and gilt.

It is wainscotted round with Oak, about eight Feet high, having spacious Galleries on the North, South, and West Sides, with curious Fronts of deep Bolection-Works, as is the Pulpit, being carved and finned; which are also right Wainscot.

THE inner Door-Cases are five, two on the North, and two on the South Sides, of the *Composite* Order; and a very spacious one toward the West, having folding Doors, and adorned with Pilasters, Entablature, and Parabolically arched Pediment of the *Ionick* Order, all of Wainscot. And at the same West End of the Church is likewise a large strong outer Door-Case of the *Ionick* Order (as the other outer Door-Cases are) over which are these Words under a Seraph, *Domus Dei*: And the Church is well pewed.

THE Altar-Piece is beautiful and magnificent; the lower Part consists of six carved Columns (painted Flake-Stone Colour) with Entablature and Circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, embellished with Lamps, Cherubims, &c. all gilt with Gold. Above a Circular Pediment are the King's Arms finely carved, gilt and painted, with the Supporters: Under the Pediment the Words in 1 *Cor.* x. 16. The Intercolumns are the *Commandments*; and here is also the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*. Over the former, the Words of *Matth.* vi. 8. and over the latter, the 2d Epistle of *Timothy* i. 13. all well done in Black, upon Gold. The upper Part is painted, and consists of six Columns, three on each Side, of a handsome arched five Light Window, with the Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice, finely done (white and veined) in strong Perspective: In the Front of which are the Portraits of *Moses*, with the two Tables in his Hands, and *Aaron* in his Priest's Habit; over the Window 'tis painted nebulous, and above the Clouds appears (from within a large Crimson-Velvet Festoon painted Curtain) a Celestial Choir, or a Representation of the Church Triumphant, in the Vision and Presence of a *Glory* in the Shape of a Dove, all



finely painted, the Enrichments are gilt with Gold, and the whole is inclosed or fenced in with Rail and Ballister, and the Floor within that paved with Black and White Marble. Here are also three fine Branches.

THE Length of this Church is 111 Feet, Breadth 57, Height 41; and the Altitude of the Steeple is 234, which is above 30 more than that of the Monument. Sir *Christopher Wren* was the Architect, it consists of a Tower and lofty new Spire of Stone, adorned with Pilasters and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, arched Pediments, Lamps, &c. Here is a fine Ring of 12 Bells.

#### MONUMENTS.

*John Ulsthorp*, *William Evesham*, *John Wigan*, and others, founded Chuntries there.

*John Ulsthorp*, Citizen and Taylor (*Scissor*) LONDON, by his Will bearing Date Jan. the 25th, 1432, 11 *Henry VI.* gave to the Rector and Keepers of the Goods of the Church of *St. Bridget's*, three Tenements in *Fleet-street*: "One called the *Tabard*, situate between the "Tenement called the *Castle*, on the East, and "the Tenement called the *George* at *Scho-lane* "End, &c. the Tenement called the *Rabyn*; "and also his Tenement adjoining to it, situate, &c. and the Land of the Abbess of *Godstow*, &c. to have them for ever, on Condition that they find a Chaplain to celebrate, &c. at the Altar of *St. Anne*, in the Church of *St. Bryget*, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Parents, and *Alice* his Wife, &c. "And that the said Chaplain so intending *pro posse* to do Divine Services there, without having any other Service; and that he have his Chamber, and reside in the said Parish. "And willed, that the said Chaplain should have in his keeping, in the *Almshouse* (*Almariolo*) under the Altar aforesaid, one Missal, one Chalice with the Paten, one *Casula de rubro* *velvet cum apparatis*, for the principle Feasts, &c. And he willed, that the Rector and Keepers, pay yearly to the Chaplain for his Stipend, 10 Marks, at the four Terms of the Year. And moreover, to the Honour of God, he bequeathed to the said Rectors and Keepers of *St. Bryget*, those Shops, with Solars and Gardens adjoining, situate, &c. for the mending of the Church of *St. Bryget*, and for the bettering and repairing of the Goods and Ornaments thereof, for ever.

*John Hill*, of the Parish of *St. Bridget*, gave, by his Will, dated 1439, three Tenements in the said Parish, lying between *Bride-lane* on the West, and the Inn of the Abbot and Convent of *Winchcomb*, on the South, and *Fleet-street* on the North, to the Rector and Guardians of *St. Bridget*, to celebrate his Anniversary for ever. Dated 7 Oct. 1437.

One *Anne Cokerer* was here buried, by her Will, dated October the 8th, 1549. The Strain of whose Will, ran quite different from the Wills formerly made, viz. "Be it known unto "all Men, that this my Will, *Anne Cokerer*, being in good Health at that Time, That I do confess myself unto God in the seven deadly Synnes I have offended my Lord. I ask thee Mercy. My fyve Wytts I have much mispended. The Ten Commandments I have not fulfilled in all the Articles that belongeth thereto. Grievously I have offended my Lord. I ask thee Mercy, most merciful *Ihesu*, in that I have offended thee in Word, Will, Dede, or Thought. I ask thee Mercy,

VOL. I.

"most merciful *Ihesu*. I bequeath my Soul "into thy Mercy, and my Body to be buried "in *St. Bryde's Church*, before my Pew; and "40 s. to be gyvenne in Groats, to the Parish, "whereas most nede is, at the Discretion of "*John Purcel*, whom I make myne Executor, &c. I beseeche you, for the Love of "God, see me buried with the same Psalmes "that Mr. *Starnell* was buried with. The same Psalmes, as it seems, that were appointed to be used at Burials, in King *Edward's Book* of *Common-Prayer*.

ON a handsome Monument, in the South Wall of the Choir, was this Inscription:

Here lieth *Edward Trussel*, Citizen and Cloth-worker of LONDON, Son of *Avery Trussel*, of *Bilseley*, in the County of *Warwicke*, Esq; with *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *James Philpot*. Which *Anne* departed this Life Anno Dom. 1586. And hee having lived 38 Yeeres in this Parish, departed in the Lord the Nineteenth Day of June, Anno Dom. 1613. *Ætatis* 67.

He left behind three Sons by the said *Anne*, and one Daughter by *Elizabeth* his second Wife. *Jacobus, filius natu maximus Pietatis ergo posuit.*

ON a fair Monument in the same Choir, in the East Corner of the Wall:

Here lieth *James Kinnon*, a Gentleman of *Lentilo* in *Monmouthshire*, a Citizen and Cannoniere, and a Souldier: He dyed aged 67 Yeeres, over-heating his Bloud in preparing of forty Chambers, at the Entertainment of the Prince in the *Artillery-Garden*. To the which Society he gave forty Chambers, and five Markes in Mony. To the Poore of the Parish hee gave 10 l. per Annum for one and twenty Yeeres; and to the Poore of *Lentilo* the like Summe, and five Pound present. He had one Wife, and one Sonne. *Obiit* 19 Decemb. Anno Dom. 1615.

It ever was his Wish  
to dye in Field  
Or else at Sea. Fates  
halfe his Wish did yeeld.  
A Prince and Army  
stood about him round:  
Yet Age (o're wearied)  
tooke the mortall Wound.  
Arts Mathematicke  
he both lov'd and knew;  
In which his Skill increast,  
as his Yeeres grew.  
*Wales* gave him Breath,  
faire was his Birth and Name,  
And though Death stole  
his Life, he left his Fame.

A very fair Monument standing in the South Isle, in the Chancel, with this Inscription:

In this Chancel lyeth buried *Frances Trevor*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knight, Solicitor Generall to the Prince, at the Time of her Death; and now one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*. Shee was Daughter and Heire of *Daniel Blenerhasset* of *Norfolke*, Esquire. Shee died the 6th of January, 1624. In whose Memory her said Husband, *hæc pie posuit.*

They had a Daughter buried near unto her.

In this Chancel also was buried, the 6th of January, 1614, *Prudenco Trevor*, Daughter of  
9 M Henry



Henry Butler, and former Wife to the said Sir Thomas; who bare him a Sonne named Thomas, now living. Also John Trevor, of Trewallyn, in Comitatu Denbighe, Esquire, Father to the said Sir Thomas, died the 15th of July, 1589, and lieth buried here.

Randulp Trevor, Brother to the said Sir Thomas, died the 21st of July, 1590, and is buried here.

Margarite, Neece to the said Sir Thomas, and Daughter of Sir Richard Trevor, of Trewallyn, Knight, was married to John Griffith, of Lyn, in Comitatu Carnarvon, Esquire, and left many Children; and was buried here the 19th of March, 1624.

IN the same Isle, at the Upper End of this Church, on a fair Monument, is this Inscription:

Here resteth the Body of Sir George Curzon, of Croxall, in the County of Derby, Knight, descended from antient Gentry, and of long Continuance in that Place; who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright Life, religious, and hospitable. Hee tooke to Wife Mary, the Daughter of Sir Richard Levison, of Lellebull, in the County of Salop, Knight. By whom hee had Walter, who died young, and Mary, then his onely Daughter and Heire. Who was married to Edward Sackville, Earle of Dorset, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady caused this Monument to bee here infixed, to the sacred Memory of her deare Father. He departed this Life the 17th of November, 1622.

#### MONUMENTS of later Date.

AGAINST a Pillar on the South Side of the Altar, a small Monument, with this Inscription, in Gold Letters, on Black Marble:

Near the Foot of this Pillar lyeth the Body of Thomasin, late Wife of Henry Dove, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of this Parish, Ob. Jan. 10, 1678. *Ætat.* 23.

Also two of their Children, Henry and Thomasin.

So 'tis, she's gone! farewell to all  
Vain Mortals do Perfection call;  
'To Beauty, Goodness, Modesty,  
Sweet Temper, and true Piety;  
'The rest an Angel's Pen must tell,  
Long, long beloved Dust, farewell.  
'The Blessings which we highest Prize  
Are soonest ravished from our Eyes.

Over which is a black Urn, and these Arms: Sable, a Fess Dauncette, Ermin between three Doves, Argent, impaled with Sable, a Bend cottised between two Garbs, Or.

NEAR the South East Corner of the Church, on a pretty White Marble Monument, this Inscription:

In meditullio hujus Templi jacet mortale Depositu[m], Jasperi Nedham, M. D.

Qui scientia, Pietate, Beneficientia, Clarus, suis Charus, principibus ac præstitibus Gratus, amicis atque egenis desideratissimis, ob. 31. Octob. 1679. *Ætat.* 57.

Arms: Argent, a Bend ingrailed, Azure between two Bucks Heads cabosed, Sable, adorned with Cartouches, Cherubs, and Mantling.

AT the North East Corner of the Church, a handsome White Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of James Molins, Master of Surgery, and Doctor in Physick, Servant to their Majesties King Charles II. and King James II. A Man of strong Judgment and ready Wit, skilful, compassionate, and honest in his Profession; whose Family, for many Generations, has produced Men very eminent in the Art of Surgery.

He died Feb. 8, 1686, aged 57.

His Arms: Two Coats impaled, Ermin, a Fer-de-moline, Azure, quartered with Or, on a Fess between two Cornish Choughs respectant, Sable, a Garb inter, two Cross Crosets filched, of the first. Or, on a Bend cottised between three Martlets, Sable, as many Wings, Argent; and for the Crest, a Mill-Wheel, Or.

A little Westward of that above, is a white polished Marble Monument, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, &c. for the virtuous Mrs. Anne Blount, late Wife of Charles Blount, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; who deceased in the Year 1686.

Here are these Arms: Baron and Femme, 1st, Barry nebule of eight Pieces, Or, and Sable. 2dly, Or, three Crescents, Azure.

ON a Black Marble Grave-Stone, near the Altar, this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Flatman, eldest Son of Thomas Flatman, and Hannah his Wife, who resigned his beloved Soul the 28th of December 1682,

Who e're thou art, that look'st upon,  
And read'st what lyes beneath this Stone;  
What Beauty, Goodness, Innocence,  
In a sad Hour was snatch'd from hence.  
What Reason canst thou have to prize  
The dearest Object of thine Eyes?  
Believe this, Mortal, what thou valuest most,  
And set'st thy Soul upon, is soonest lost.

The aforesaid Thomas Flatman, Senior, was a noted Poet, and judicious in Painting, and dying after his Son, was likewise here buried.

On the Stone are these Arms: A Chevron between Garbs, quartered with a Paly of Six, a Chevron. No Colours.

John Wynck, 1675, and Robert Wynck, his Son, 1676.

John Alsop, 1661, and Frances his Wife, 1687.

Sacred to the dear Memory of William Astley, Esq; Servant unto his Majesty when Prince, &c. Serjeant of his Majesty's Pastry, 1676.

Henrietta Francia Pool, Wife of Benjamin Pool, Esq; 1694.

Anne Coode, the beloved Wife of William Coode, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; 1688.

IN the Middle Isle.

Thomas Higham, Armiger, M. D. 1672.

A Vault in the North Isle, belonging to Frederick Hern, Esq;

Dr.



Dr. *Jasper Needham*, in his Life-time an eminent Physician, lies buried under a Stone in the Chancel, Middle-Isle, with a short Inscription, *ob.* 31 Oct. 1679. *Ætat.* 57. And also his Wife *Penelope*, buried here, according to her Desire, Oct. 31, 1706. Aged 74.

A Monument on a Pillar on the North Side of the Church for *John Cale*, *ob.* 29 Feb. 1715. Aged 80. And *Judith Cale* his Wife, February the 17th, 1716. Aged 70.

IN one of the Passages into the Church, on the North Side, is a Stone in the Wall with this Inscription :

*Dormit non mortua est.*

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. *Rebekah Robinson*, Wife of Mr. *Brudenell Robinson*, who departed this Life in Exchange for a better February the 9th, 1727, aged 58 Years.

O Passer by,  
Thou, thou must dye  
as well as I.  
My Soul's at rest,  
But thine's oppress'd,  
My State is best.  
Then let thy Care and Pleasure be,  
To serve thy God, and rest with me.

Also here lies the Body of the above-mention'd *Brudenell Robinson*, who departed this Life on the 2d Day of February, 1729, in the 56th Year of his Age.

IN the same Passage, very near the last named, is another less Stone in the Wall, with the following Inscription, wrote by the late ingenious Mr. *Beckingham*, upon his Friend

ZADOCK SHERMENDINE.

Obiit 24 July 1729. *Ætatis* 67.

*Flandria* the  
Author wrote  
it.

For Feats in \* *Flanders* Plains renown'd,  
Here lies a *British* Blade;  
Age gave at last the fatal Wound  
Which Foes in vain essay'd :  
Yet boasts the Grave but half its Prey,  
Whilst Friends his Name adore.  
His Deeds still consecrate his Clay,  
And what do *MARLBRO*'s more?

BENEFACTORS.

HERE are several Tables in this Church; in one, on the South Side of the West Door, are the following Names.

Given annually for ever.

DONORS.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Joan Sandbach</i>	22	00	00
Mr. <i>Crawthorn</i> , Cutler,	10	00	00
<i>Henry Flick</i> , Girdler,	04	00	00
<i>Joseph Parrat</i> ,	06	00	00
<i>James Trussel</i> ,	03	05	00
<i>George Davinso</i> n, Girdler,	01	10	00
<i>John Hyde</i> , Merchant-Taylor,	01	10	00
The Company of Brewers,	01	10	00
<i>Tho. White</i> ,	07	00	00
Mr. <i>Scudamore</i> , Vintner,	01	00	00
Mr. <i>Acham</i> ,	03	00	00
<i>Edward Thatcher</i> ,	05	00	00
<i>Henry Jordan</i> , Fishmonger,	00	06	08
<i>Anne Raymond</i> gave her House for eight Widows.			
<i>Barbara Sharp</i> , gave five Chal- dron of Coals.			

Given at once in Money.

	l.	s.	d.
Sir <i>Thomas Trevor</i> , Bart.	100	00	00
His Lady	100	00	00
Mrs. <i>Parthenia Lowman</i>	160	00	00
<i>Tho. Arnold</i> , Esq;	50	00	00
<i>Richard Billingsly</i> , Vintner	50	00	00
<i>John Alsop</i>	20	00	00

Divers less Sums.

Lady <i>Mary Trevor</i>	20	00	00
Mr. <i>William Wheatly</i>	200	00	00
Sir <i>Hugh Parker</i> , Bart. and his Lady, and Sir <i>Henry Parker</i> , Bart. have given and paid to the Poor, and to put forth Appren- tices,	168	00	00

Under which, in a small Table, is the following Names :

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. <i>Woodman</i> gave to the Poor	5	00	00
Mr. <i>Walter Drury</i> , Apothecary,	10	00	00
gave			
Mr. <i>Edw. Ampson</i> gave in Bread	5	00	00
Mr. <i>John Vickeridge</i> gave	5	00	00

NEAR these is another Table with the following Names :

	l.	s.	d.
Dr. <i>Walter Mills</i> gave to the Poor	20	00	00
Mr. <i>Tho. Nichols</i> gave to ditto	10	00	00
<i>Daniel Craine</i> , Esq; gave in Coals	5	00	00
Mrs. <i>Mary Crofts</i> to the Poor	10	00	00
Mr. <i>Thomas Cooke</i> , Printer, born in this Parish, died January 9, 1726, in the 68th Year of his Age, left by Will to the Poor and Blind old Men and Women of this Parish	10	00	00

ON the North Side of the West Door, are the following Names, inscribed on another Table :

	l.	s.	d.
Sir <i>Fer. Whichcote</i> , Bart. gave in Velvet and Gold Fringe, for the Communion-Table, Pulpit and Pall	110	00	00
Sir <i>John Thorewood</i> of Ken- sington	100	00	00
Sir <i>John King</i> , Kt.	50	00	00
Sir <i>John Trevor</i> , Bart.	50	00	00
Dr. <i>Needham</i> , M. D. in Plate, Books, and Forms	46	00	00
Sir <i>Tho. Fitch</i> , Kt. for three Brass Branches, and hanging them	61	16	00
Sir <i>Edward Lutwiche</i> gave the Crimson Velvet Altar-Cloth	31	05	00
<i>Paul Boston</i> , Vicar of this Pa- rish, gave in Plate, Value	61	00	00
<i>John Turner</i> , Serjeant at Law, in Plate, and in Poor's Boxes	58	10	00
<i>Henry Hotherfal</i> , the Marble Font, &c.	30	00	00
<i>Paul Bowes</i> , Esq; gave the King's Arms	27	00	00

Less Sums given by several, as,

Sir *Hugh Windham*, one of the Barons, &c.  
and Sir *Edward Rich*, each of them Ten Pounds.

UNDER this Table is the following Inscription  
in a Frame :

The College Youths, and London Scholars, gave  
Two Trebles, which made the Peel 12 Bells.

AGAINST



AGAINST the Organ-Gallery are the two following Inscriptions; on the first,

*Nicholas Pit, Esq;*

By his Will gave 500 *l.* to this Parish, to be laid out in a real Estate to purchase Bread for their Poor, who come daily to Prayers here, by 10 *s.* per Week, on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* for ever; which 500 *l.* with 100 *l.* Interest thereof, was laid out to purchase Ground-Rents in *Fofsan-street*, *Spittle-fields*, Anno 1717.

ON the other:

Anno 1716, *Judith Cale*, Widow, gave 100 *l.* to be laid out in an Estate, and the Produce to be given annually to six poor Widows of this Parish.

The Trustees of *Henry Hoare*, Esq; deceased, gave toward the Charge of erecting a Workhouse in this Parish, 100 *l.*

BEFORE the great Fire, there was a Parsonage-House in *Bride's-lane*, long since leased out by the Church of *Westminster*. It is now divided into several Tenements, and is now called *Parson's-court*.

HERE was a Fraternity in this Parish founded Anno 1375, of *St. Bridget*, for the Light to be set up in the said Church before the Image of the Virgin *St. Bridget*, in the Feast of the Translation and Nativity of the said Virgin, and to pay 4 *d.* at the four Quarters of the Year yearly. Afterwards they procured a Chaplain to say Mass before the said Image in the said Church.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, Value 120 *l.* per Annum; rated in the King's Books 16 *l.*

THE Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Bundy*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Dr. *Middleton*.

HERE are Prayers at Eleven in the Morning, and Eight in the Evening daily; here is also a fine Organ.

THE Gift Sermons are, one on *Christmas-day*; the Minister has 10 *s.* for preaching it, to the Clerk is given 3 *s.* 6 *d.* A Sermon on the first Sunday in *June*; to the Minister for preaching 20 *s.* to the Clerk 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and a Preparation-Sermon.

Mr. *Strype* mentions *John Hill*, who left 10 *s.* for a Sermon every *New-year's-day*.

HERE likewise are preached the Spital Sermons on *Easter Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	3 Common - Council-Men.
4 Overseers.	9 Inquests.
4 Sidesmen.	3 Constables.
3 Collectors.	3 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Shoe-lane*, *Brown's-court*, *New-street*, *New-street-square*, *Boxwood-court*, *New-court*, *Gunpowder-alley*, *Three-leg-alley*, *Winche's-rents*, *King's-head-court*, *Globe-court*, *East-harding-lane*; Part of *West-harding-lane*; Part of *Fleet-street*, *Peterborough-court*, *St. Bride's-court*, *Falcon-court*, *Wine-office-court*, *Gough's-square*; Part of *Water-lane*, *Hanging-sword-court*, *Hanging-sword-alley*, *White-lion-court*, *Salisbury-court*, *George-yard*, *Crowd-alley*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Dorset-court*, *Half-paved-court*, *Blue-ball-court*, *Dorset-Garden*; Part of *Bride-lane*,

*Parsons-court*, or *Rents*, *Bear-alley*; Part of *Fleet-ditch-side*, *Green's-Rents*, now call'd *Bride-court*, or *Bridewell-court*; Part of *Ludgate-bill*, *Goat-court*, *Dolphin-court*; Part of *Naked-boy-court*, *Bell-savage-yard*, *Black-horse-alley*, *Break-neck-court*, *Poppin's-alley*, *Cockpit-court*, *Racket-court*, *Fountain-court*, *Angel-Court*, *Harp-alley*, *Milk-yard*, *Church-yard-alley*, *Vine-court*, *Carriers-alley*, *Stone-cutters-street*, *Rose-and-crown-court*, *George-alley*, and *Queen's-office-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses about 1400.

IN the Parish of *St. Bridget*, was a Messuage or Inn, call'd, *The Falcon*, in the Tenure of the famous Printer, in the latter Part of *Henry VII's* Time; and Beginning of *Henry VIII*, named *Wynkyn de Worde*.

THE next is *Salisbury-court*, a Place so called, for that it belonged to the Bishops of *Salisbury*, and was their Inn, or LONDON-House, at such Time as they were summoned to come to the Parliament, or came for other Business. It was afterwards the Dwelling, first of Sir *Richard Sackville*, and after of Sir *Thomas Sackville*, his Son, Baron of *Buckhurst*, one of Queen *Elizabeth's* Privy Council, afterwards Lord Treasurer; who very greatly enlarged it with stately Buildings.

THENCE it was some Time called *Sackville-House*. And being in long Lease made by Bishop *Capon*, Bishop there in the Times of King *Henry VIII*, *Edward VI*, and Queen *Mary*, was exchanged in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the greatly learned *Jewel*, Bishop of that See, for Recompence of good Value, in Lands lying in his Diocese, or elsewhere in the West.

## The WHITE FRYARS;

O R,

### The Fryars of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

BEFORE we treat of the House called *White Fryars* in LONDON, it will be requisite to say something of the Order of *White Fryars*, or *Carmelites*, the Title of which Fraternity, is this, *Fratres B. Mariæ de Monte Carmele*, or *Carmelite Fryars*.

THIS Order had its Original in Mount Carmel, in Syria, where *Elias*, and *Eliseus*, the Prophets, inhabited; there, in Process of Time, many *Anchorites* first settled themselves, who afterwards, by means of *Almeric*, Bishop of *Antioch*, the Pope's Legate, were brought together, and having been there a long Time dispers'd one from another, they were reduced to live together under one Government.

THERE was on that Mount, near to *Elias's* Fountain, a Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, where they laid the first Foundation of their Convent; there this *Almeric* built their first Monastery, Anno 1121, for, before, they lived in Caves and Dens. Afterwards, this Order was brought into Europe, by *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, Legate to Pope *Innocent III*, about the Year 1216, who gave them a certain Rule to follow, taken much from the Rule of *St. Basil*.

THESE Hermits of Mount Carmel, first professed begging in Europe, after the *Dominicans* and *Minorites*; and then they were permitted to preach and hear Confessions. Their Order was confirm'd first by Pope *Honorius III*, or, as others say, *Honorius IV*, Pope *Gregory IX*, *Innocent IV*, and other Popes.

THESE *Carmelites* procured a Licence from the Pope to creep out of the Wilderness into the Cities,



contrary to their first Institution; against which Course, *Nicholas Gallus* wrote bitterly, deploring their State with pious Tears.

POPE *Honorius* (says *Bale*) granted to the *Carmelites* this Privilege, that they should be free from the Jurisdiction of all Princes and Bishops.

*Trithemius Abbas*, says, that the Colour of the Habit of this Order, at first, was *White*, whereby the inward Purity of the Brethren was signified, with such a Cloak, they say, as *Elias* was clad; and that *Eliseus* and the Children of the Prophets went in such a Habit. After many Years, when the *Holy Land* came into the Hands of the Infidels, the Brethren were forced to change their Habit, the *Saracens* compelling them thereunto, who held it lawful only for the Nobility to wear a white Garment; so by Necessity changing their old Habit, they took to themselves Hoods streaked with two Colours, White and Black.

AFTER many Years the Brethren were compelled, by the Malice of the Infidels, to depart out of the *Holy Land*, and then coming into *Europe*, that they might not seem ridiculous in a strange Habit, they resumed their old Habit, which is White, and which to this Day they use, and which was confirmed by the Popes.

BUT some may desire to know why these Fryars are called *Brethren of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel*; the Cause thereof is this, not long after the Passion of our Lord, the Brethren of Mount Carmel built a Chapel on the Side of that Mount, to the Honour of the Mother of God, and chose her for the Advocate and Patron of their Order, and thereupon afterwards, they were called *her Brethren*; as therefore they are called *Carmelites*, from Mount Carmel, so from the Chapel, which they built, they are, to this Day, called *Brethren of the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God*. Thus *Trithemius*.

HOWEVER, this is the more general and approved Opinion of the original Cause of this Title assumed by the *Carmelites*; yet some there have been that affirm, that the Blessed Virgin *Mary* appeared to one of their Order, and presented to him a Scapulary, saying, *Receive, my Beloved, this Scapulary, which I give unto this Order, in Sign of my Fellowship*; whereupon they usurp the Title of *Fratres Ordinis beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Monte Carmelo*. But the former Opinion is most current.

Now for that, Mr. *Weaver* omits the Name of him, to whom the Blessed Virgin is said to appear, and bestow this Scapulary (which is a narrow Piece of Cloth, which the Monks wear over their Habit, hanging down before and behind) his Name, Mr. *Newcourt* says, he finds to be *Simon Stock*, of whom, says Mr. *Fuller*, in his *Church History*, the *Carmelites* boast very much; who, as he says, was a *Kentish* Man born, and being a Boy of 12 Years of Age, fed on Roots, and wild Fruit in the Woods, and lived in the Trunk of an hollow Tree, from whence he had his Name *Stock*, who was afterwards Master-General of the Order of *Carmelites*, and is said to have been famous for Miracles; which, for Brevity sake, we omit, and only tell you what *Bale* (*inter alia*) says of him.

THAT this *Simon Stock*, hearing that the *Carmelites* were come into *England*, took a cheerful Journey to them, being then near 80 Years of Age; and, for the Fame of his Life and Doctrine, was entertained by them as one sent from Heaven; and in their next General Synod, which was held at *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, *An. Dom.* 1245, was made the universal President of their Order, throughout *Europe*. *Alen Amoric*, who was their fifth President, resigning it to him,

N<sup>o</sup> 52. VOL. I.

which, as General, he ruled about 20 Years, he went over into *France*, and in the 100th Year of his Age died there, in *Gascoigne*, and was buried at *Bordeaux*, *Anno* 1265; or, as some say, 1266. After his Death, for his great Devotion and Holiness of Life, he was canonized a Saint, whose Festival is celebrated yearly, May 6.

*Bale* (who was a *Carmelite* Fryar himself) says, that the *Carmelites* first began to be famous in *Europe*, *Anno* 1220. After that, *Angelus Hierosolomit* (a Jew by Birth) an Hermit of that Order, had preached at *Rome*, that the Commonwealth of the Church should shortly be afflicted.

MOREOVER, *Ralph Fresburne*, a *Carmelite* Fryar, says *Bale*, laid the first Foundation of the Society of the *Carmelites* in *England*, *Ann.* 1224, as Poet *Mantuan*, a *Carmelite*, writes, *Lib.* 8. and in his own Lordships founded the Priors near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and in *Aylesford*, in *Kent*, in 1240, which were the first Houses for these *Carmelites* in *England*. These Fryars (says *Bale*) were not then shaven or anointed, nor did they observe single Life, nor Poverty, in *England*, for 14 Years together after they had first built themselves Priors, or Convents, during which Time the said *Ralph Fresburne* was their Governor.

*Fuller* says, that *Ralph Freeborn* (so he names him) in the Reign of *Richard I.* brought over into *England* these *Carmelite* Fryars, and placed them at *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, in a Wilderness. *Fuller*, very probably, mistakes *Rich. I.* for *Richard Duke of Cornwall*, youngest Son of *King John*, under whom he had served as a Soldier against the *Saracens*.

THE first Entrance of the *Carmelites* into *England*, says *Lambard*, was about the Middle of *King Henry III.* when they made their Nest at *Newenden*, in *Kent*; a woody and solitary Place.

WHEN *Milverton*, the Provincial of the *Carmelites* in *England*, says *Bale*, was first imprisoned by Pope *Paul II.* about the Year 1460, both the School-Learning, and therewithal, the Estimation of the *Carmelites* in *England*, which 'till then they upheld, above all other Mendicants, fell to Decay.

THIS Order was Vertical, and in the highest Exaltation thereof, in the Reign of *King Edward IV.* Under *Nicholas Kenton*, their 25th Provincial, they reckoned no fewer than 1500 of their Order; but when *John Milverton*, his Successor, began in Favour of Fryars, furiously to engage against Bishops, and the Secular Clergy, the *Carmelites* good Masters and Dames began to forsake them, and they never recovered their Credit 'till they were utterly dissolved. They were very careful in keeping the Records of their Order, preserving the successive Series of their Provincials, from their Original here in *England*, 'till their Dissolution; a Catalogue whereof, made by *John Bale*, may be seen in *Fuller's Ecclesiastical History*, B. VI. p. 272.

## The P R I O R Y.

THIS House of the *Carmelites*, or *White-fryars*, stood on the South Side of *Fleet-street*, between the *New-Temple* and *Salisbury-court*.

The Priory, or Church, was founded by *Rich. Gray*, Knt. Ancestor to the Lord *Gray of Codnor*, in the County of *Derby*, in the Year 1241. *King Edward I.* gave to the Prior and Brethren of this House a Plat of Ground in *Fleet-street*, whereupon to build this House, which was afterwards



wards re-edified by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, about the Year 1350, being the 24th of *Edward III.*

THE Curriers seemed formerly to live hereabouts. It is certain they had a Guild in this Church, founded *Anno 1367*, of which they brought in this Account into *Chancery*, about the 12th of *Richard II.* as did other Guilds in LONDON at this Time.

ON litel Companie of a Light of on Taper in the Queer of the *White-friers* in *Flete-street*, of the Yomanrie of Curriers, whereof ben Maistres *Geffrey Tolyngdon* and *Robert Stor*. It was begon 41 F. 3. and now [about the Year 1389] the foresaid Brethered ys almost a falle. So that ther be no more at thys Tyme that payeth there-to, but x or xii Persones. And they han in Cattel at thys Tyme xxiii Shyllings ii d. ob. And there be of Dettes the Summ of iiiii l. the whych the Maistres ne mold nought gete.

#### INTERMENTS.

*John Lufken*, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City of LONDON, granted a Lane, called *Crocker's-lane*, reaching from *Fleet-street* to the *Thames*, to build the West End of that Church. Sir *Robert Knolles*, Knt. (Ancestor to the Earls of *Banbury*) was a great Builder here also, in the Reign of *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* who, though born of mean Parentage (in the County of *Chester*) was by his valiant Behaviour, advanced from a common Soldier, in the *French Wars*, under *Edw. III.* to a great Commander. He built the goodly, fair Bridge of *Rocheſter*, over the River *Medway*, and founded a College of Secular Priests at *Pontefract*, and dying full of Years, at his Manor of *Stone Thorp*, in *Norfolk*, *Ann. 1407*, was brought to LONDON, and honourably buried by the Lady *Constance*, his Wife, in the Body of this Church of *White-fryars*, which he had newly built.

HERE, some Time, lay intombed, in a goodly Monument of Alabaſter, the Body of *Robert Myſcall*, Bishop of *Hereford*, a Man for his great Learning and good Life, admired and beloved of all Men. He was often employed by *Hen. IV.* (to whom he was Confessor) upon Embassies to Foreign Princes, and was sent, with two other Bishops, to the Council of *Constance*. He built the Choir, Presbytery and Steeple of this Church, and gave many rich Ornaments to this Religious House, wherein he died, *Dec. 21, 1416.*

*Stephen Patrington*, Bishop of *St. David's*, who died *Sept. 22, 1417*, and *Nic. Kenton*, who died *Sept. 4, 1468*, and *John Milverton*, who died *Jan. 30, 1486*, all Provincials of the Order of *Carmelites*, and Men of great Eminency and Worth, for their Parts and Learning, were buried in this Church.

THERE lay buried also in the Middle of the new Choir, Sir *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, 1398.

By him lay Sir *Edward Courtney*.

IN the South Wall lieth Sir *Hugh Montgomery*, and Sir *John*, his Brother.

*John Wolle*, Son to Sir *John Wolle*.

*Thomas Baybolt*, Esq;

*Elizabeth*, Countess of *Athole*.

Dame *Johan*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Say*, of *Alden*. Sir *Pence Cistle*, Baron.

*John Lord Gray*, Son to *Reginald*, Lord *Gray of Wilton*, 1418.

Sir *John Ludlow*, Kt.

Sir *Richard Derois*, Kt.

*Richard Gray*, Kt.

*John Asbley*, Kt.

*Robert Bristow*, Esq;

*Thomas Perry*, Esq;

*Robert Tempest*, Esq;

*William Call*, Esq;

*William Neddow*.

IN the old Choir, below the Altar, lie Dame *Margaret*, &c.

This Dame *Margaret*, unknown, seems to be the Lady *Margaret*, Countess of *Kent*, who by Will, 1540, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Church of the late *White-fryars* in *Fleet-street*, under the Tomb where *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, her late Husband lay, if it might be suffered.

*Elianor Gristles*.

Under the Lamp, Sir *John Browne*, Kt. and *John*, his Son and Heir.

By him, Sir *Simon de Berford*, Kt.

IN the Walk between the Choir and the Church :

*Peter Wygus*, Esq;

*Robert Matthew*, Esq;

Sir *John Shargell*, Kt.

Sir *John Norice*, Kt.

Sir *Geffrey Roose*, Kt.

*Matthew Hadocke*, Esq;

*William Clarell*, Esq;

*John Aprichard*, Esq;

*William Wentworth*, Esq;

*Thomas Wickam*, Esq;

Sir ——— *Terwit*, Kt.

Sir *Steven Popham*, Kt.

—— *Bastard de Scales*.

*Henry Blunt*, Esq;

Dame *Elizabeth Blunt*.

*Jo. Swan*, Esq;

*Alice Foster*, one of the Heirs of Sir *Stephen Popham*.

Also in the said *Fryars* lie these that follow :

Sir *Robert Brocket*, Kt.

*John Drayton*, Esq;

*John*, Son to *Rob. Chanlowes*, and his Daughter *Katharine* by him.

*John Salvin*, *William Hampton*, *John Bampton*, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldhall*, *Will. Appleyard*, *Thomas Dabby*, Esquires.

Sir



Sir Hugh Courtney, Kt.

John Drury, Son to Robert Drury.

Elizabeth Gernersey, Gentlewoman.

IN the East Part of the Church :

Sir Thomas Townsend, Kt.

Sir Richard Greene, Kt.

William Scot, Esq;

Thomas Federingbey.

J. Fulforde, Esq;

Edward Elsemere, Gent.

William Hart, Gent.

IN the South Part of the Church :

Dame Mary Senclare, Daughter to Sir Thomas Talbot, Kt.

— Aucher, Esq;

Sir Will. Moris, Kt. and at his Foot Dame Christian, his Wife.

Sir Peter de Mota, Kt.

Richard Hewton, Esq;

Sir John Heron, Kt.

Richard Eaton, Esq;

Hugh Stapleton, Gent.

William Copley, Gent.

Sir Ralph Saint Owen, Kt.

Sir Hugh Bromflete, Kt.

Lord Vessey, principal Founder of that Order, the 6th of Edward IV, &c.

This Lord was Sir Henry Bromfield, who by his last Will (made May 21, 6 Edward IV. and proved 1468.) bequeathed his Body to be laid in the Church of the *White-fryars*, LONDON.

And though William, Marquis of Berkley, was buried in the Church of *Fryars Augustines*; yet he bore such Good-Will to these *White-Fryars*, that he appointed two Fryars to sing perpetually in this Church for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors.

And besides these, John Wollafel, Gent.

Elizabeth, Wife of Rob. Tawfeld.

— Ynglow, Esq;

IN the Chapter-House; Henry Bedil.

IN the Cloister; Ry. Beyton, Sir Rafe St. Owen.

Sir Richard Grene, by his Will, made *die Dominica prox' post Festum S. Mich. Arch. A. D. 1386*, bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of Carmelite Fryars, LONDON, *pro Mortuario & sepultura ibm. habend. 20 Marks.* Item, Towards the new Work of their Church, 10 Marks.

HERE John Denham, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, ordained, by his last Will (dated April the 5th, 1532.) to be buried, *viz.* "With-  
" in the Conventual Church of *White-fryars* in  
" Fleet-street, before the Awltar of St. Anne. I  
" bequeth to the same Freors, for an Ornament

" to be used and occupied at the same Awltar of  
" St. Anne, and not elsewhere, at every high  
" Fest in the said Church, a Vestment of Crym-  
" son Velvet, powdered with a goodly Or-  
" pheme, and my Armes and Picture thereupon,  
" lifting up my Hands, of six Pounds Sterling.  
" Item, I wil, that there be said or song, a  
" Trental of Masses, in the Parish Church of St.  
" Dunstane's in the West, of LONDON,  
" where I am now a Parishioner: For the which  
" Trental I bequethe 10 s. and for Brede,  
" Wine, and Wax, 8 d. &c. Also I wil, that  
" my Executors buy and provide for me a Stone  
" of the Value of five Marks, to ly upon my  
" Grave, with a Image of my self; and over  
" the Hedde of the said Image, a Picture of  
" the Assumption of our blessyd Lady; and at  
" the two Corners, two Scotcheons, the one  
" with my Armes, and the other with the  
" Drapers Arms; and at the other Corners in  
" like Manner.

This House was valued at 26 l. 7 s. 3 d. and was surrendered the 10th of November, the 30th of Henry VIII.

IN Place of this Fryars Church were built many Houses, Lodgings for Noblemen, and others. Among the rest, here lived Sir John Cheeke, Knt. in King Edward VI. his Time, his Tutor, and afterward his Secretary of State.

Anno 1608, the Inhabitants within the Compass of these *White-fryars*, as also those of the *Black-fryars*, within *Ludgate*, obtained divers Liberties, Privileges, and Exemptions; by a Charter of King James I.

IN the Year 1662; a Legacy was given by one Mr. Brown, to this Precinct, which will appear by what follows:

A Copy of so much of the last Will and Testament of Mr. John Brown, as relates to the Precinct of *White-fryars*, LONDON.

" IN the Name of God, Amen. I John  
" Brown, of the County of Middlesex, Gent. &c.

" Item, I give and bequeath unto the Poor  
" of *White-fryars*, where is most Need, accord-  
" ing to the Discretion of my Executors, with  
" the Advice of Mr. Fenshaw, five Pounds.

" Item, I give and devise to the Maior, Com-  
" munalty, and Citizens of the City of LON-  
" DON, Governours of the Possessions, Reve-  
" nues, and Goods, of the Hospitals of Edward  
" King of England, the Sixth, of Christ, Bride-  
" wel, and St. Thomas the Apostle, the Sum of  
" 400 l. of lawful Money of England; to be  
" by them yearly imployed and disposed of, for  
" the Education and bringing up of poor Chil-  
" dren in Christ's Hospital aforesaid. Upon  
" Trust and Confidence that the Governours  
" aforesaid, and their Successors, shall maintain  
" three Children from Time to Time, until  
" their respective Age of fifteen Years. And  
" as any of them die, or attain the same Age, to  
" take in others in the Rooms or Places of  
" such of them as shall so die, or attain the said  
" Age, or Ages of fifteen Years. One of the  
" Children to be out of the Precinct of *White-*  
" *fryars*, LONDON, and one out of the Pa-  
" rish of St. Dunstane's in the West, LON-  
" DON, and one out of the Lordship or *Fins-*  
" *bury*, in the Parish of St. Giles without *Crip-*  
" *plegate*, in the County of Middlesex. The  
" Parishioners of the said respective Parishes  
" and Places, giving Caution to the Gover-  
" nours aforesaid; and their Successors, at their  
" respective Admittances into the said Hospital,  
" to take them out at the said Age of fifteen  
" Years; if they be then living, and not other-  
" wise disposed of.

" Item,



" Item, I give and devise all the Messuage  
 " and Land, with the Appurtenances there-  
 " unto belonging, or therewith used, in *Ifling-*  
 " *ton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, commonly  
 " called or known by the Name, or Sign of the  
 " *Nag's-head*, now in Lease to *John Gregory*,  
 " at the yearly Rent of sixty Pounds, to the  
 " Governours aforesaid, and to their Successors  
 " for ever; upon Trust and Confidence, that  
 " they and their Successors shall for ever here-  
 " after, pay towards the Maintenance of six  
 " Scholars, to be taken out of the Children ad-  
 " mitted into *Christ's Hospital*, aforesaid, into  
 " the University of *Cambridge*, three in *Christ's*  
 " College, and three in *Emmanuel College*. And  
 " my Will is, that none of the six Scholars shall  
 " continue any longer than seven Years. And  
 " my Will and Desire is, that the Children of  
 " the several Parishes and Places aforesaid, to  
 " be taken into the said Hospital, shall be from  
 " Time to Time preferred before any other, if  
 " capable, to go to the University, and to the  
 " Allowance before-mentioned.

IN Witness &c. the 20th day of *October*, the  
 14th of *Car. II. Annoq; Dom. 1662.*

IN Pursuance of this, *Richard Charm*, Or-  
 phan of *Humphrey Charm*, was first admitted in-  
 to the said Hospital, the 29th of *July*, 1664,  
 from *White-fryars Precinct*.

THE Precinct of *White-fryars* is extraparo-  
 chial, and the Inhabitants are at Liberty to  
 bury and marry where they please; nor do they  
 pay any Tithes, as appeared upon Trial about  
 the Year 1700.

THEN is the *Serjeants-Inn*, so called, for that  
 divers Judges and Serjeants at Law kept a  
 Commons, and were lodged there in Term  
 Times.

THIS *Serjeants-Inn* seems to have been some  
 Time a Garden belonging to the *New-Temple*,  
 and granted by King *Henry III.* to a Bishop of  
*Chichester*; for such a Patent is found *R. Chi-*  
*chester Epo. nov. Templ. Gardinum in vico ante*  
*novum Templum, LONDON.*

THIS, or some other Messuage of *Serjeants-*  
*Inn*, was in the Crown in *Edward VI.* his Reign,  
 who, in his 3d Year, sold all the Messuage,  
 Lordship, and Hereditament thereof, to Sir *Ed-*  
*ward Montagu*, and *John Campanet*.

THE Judges and Serjeants are now removed,  
 and the Inn lies empty.

## The T E M P L E.

NEXT is the *New-Temple*, so called, be-  
 cause the *Templers*, before building of this  
 House, had their Temple in *Oldbourn*. This  
 House was founded by the *Knights Templers* in  
*England*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* And the  
 same was dedicated to God, and our Blessed La-  
 dy, by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Church called  
 the *Holy Resurrection* in *Jerusalem*, in the Year  
 of *Christ*, 1185.

IT contained all that Space of Ground from  
*White-fryars* Eastward, to *Essex-house* without  
*Temple-bar*, and a Part of that too; as appears  
 by the first Grant thereof to Sir *Will. Paget*,  
 Knt. Secretary of State to King *Henry VIII.*  
 Pat. 2. *Edw. VI.*

The Original  
 of the Knights  
 Templers.

THESE *Knights Templers* took their Beginning  
 about the Year 1118, in Manner following: Cer-  
 tain Noblemen, Horsemen, religiously bent,  
 bound by Vow themselves in the Hands of the  
 Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, to serve *Christ* after the  
 Manner of Regular Canons, in Chastity and Obe-  
 dience, and to renounce their own proper Wills  
 for ever. The first of which Order were *Hugh*  
*Paganus*, [i. e. *Pain*] and *Jeffrey de S. Audo-*

*mare*. And whereas at first they had no certain  
 Habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, grant-  
 ed to them a Dwelling-Place in his Palace, by  
 the *Temple*; and the Canons of the same *Temple*,  
 gave them the Street, thereby to build therein  
 their Houses of Office. And the Patriarch, the  
 King, the Nobles, and Prelates, gave them cer-  
 tain Revenues out of their Lordships.

THEIR first Profession was for Safeguard of the  
 Pilgrims, coming to visit the Sepulchre, and to  
 keep the Highways against the lying in wait of  
 Thieves, &c. About 10 Years after they had a  
 Rule appointed to them, and a white Habit,  
 by *Honorius II.* then Pope. And whereas they  
 had but nine in Number, they began to increase  
 daily. Afterward, in Pope *Eugenius's* Time,  
 they bore Crosses of red Cloth on their upper-  
 most Garments, to be known from others. And  
 in short Time, because they had their first Man-  
 sion hard by the *Temple* of our Lord in *Jerusa-*  
*lem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

MANY Noblemen, in all Parts of *Christendom*,  
 became Brethren of this Order; and built them-  
 selves Temples in every City, or great Town.  
 In *England* this was their chief House, which  
 they built after the Form of the *Temple* near to  
 the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Jerusalem*. They  
 had also other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Bristol*,  
*Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Warwick*, and divers other  
 Places. This *Temple* in *LONDON* was of-  
 ten made a Storehouse of Mens Treasure, such  
 as feared the Spoil thereof in other Places.

*Matthew Paris* notes, that in the Year 1232,  
*Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, being Prisoner  
 in the *Tower* of *LONDON*, the King was in-  
 formed, that he had much Treasure laid up in  
 this *New-Temple*, under the Custody of the *Tem-*  
*plers*: Whereupon he sent for the Master of the  
*Temple*, and examined him strictly, who con-  
 fessed, that Money being delivered to him and  
 his Brethren to be kept, he knew not how much  
 there was of it. The King demanded to have  
 the same delivered; but it was answered, That  
 the Money being committed to their Trust, could  
 not be delivered, without the Licence of him  
 that committed it to Ecclesiastical Protection.  
 Whereupon the King sent his Treasurer and Justi-  
 ciar of the *Exchequer*, to *Hubert*, to require him  
 to resign the Money wholly into his Hands;  
 who answered, That he would gladly submit him-  
 self, and all his, to the King's Pleasure. And  
 thereupon desired the *Knights of the Temple* (in  
 his Behalf) to present all the Keys to the King,  
 to do his Pleasure with the Goods which he had  
 committed to them. Then the King commanded  
 the Money to be faithfully told, and laid up in  
 his Treasure, by Inventory; wherein was found,  
 (besides ready Money) Vessels of Gold and Sil-  
 ver, unpraisable, and many precious Stones, which  
 would make all Men wonder, if they knew the  
 Worth of them.

THIS *Temple* was again dedicated 1240, as  
 also newly re-edified then.

IN the Year 1245, Pope *Innocent's* Nuncio re-  
 sided in the *New-Temple*. And the said Pope  
 commanded the Bishops of *England* to bring his  
 Nuncio there, 6000 Marks, to be raised from  
 the *English* Bishopricks. Which King *Henry*  
 forbade.

THESE *Templers*, at this Time, were in so  
 great Glory, that they entertained the Nobility,  
 Foreign Ambassadors, and the Prince himself ve-  
 ry often. Insomuch that *Matthew Paris* cried  
 out on them for their Pride; who being at first  
 so Poor, as they had but one Horse to serve two  
 of them; in Token whereof they gave in their  
 Seal two Men riding on one Horse; yet suddenly  
 they waxed so insolent, that they disdained other  
 Orders, and sorted themselves with Noblemen.



King Edward I. in the Year 1283, taking with him Robert Waleran, and others, came to the Temple, where calling for the Keeper of the Treasure House, as if he meant to see his Mother's Jewels, that were laid up there to be safely kept, he entered the House, breaking the Coffers of certain Persons that had likewise brought their Money thither; and he took away from thence to the Value of 1000 l.

MANY Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Histories.

IN the Year 1308, all the *Templers* in England, as also in other Parts of Christendom, were apprehended, and committed to divers Prisons.

IN 1310, a Provincial Council was holden at LONDON, against the *Templers* in England, upon Heresy, and other Articles whereof they were accused; but denied all except one or two of them. Notwithstanding, they all did confess, that they could not purge themselves fully, as faultless; and so they were condemned to perpetual Penance in several Monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly.

Philip, King of France, procured their Overthrow throughout the whole World, and caused them to be condemned by a General Council to his Advantage, as he thought; for he believed to have had all their Lands in France, and therefore seizing the same in his Hands, caused the *Templers*, to the Number of 54, or, after Fabian, 60, to be burned at Paris.

Edward II. in the Year 1313, gave to Aimer de la Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the whole Place and House, called the *New-Temple*, at LONDON, with the Ground called *Figuets-croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the Appurtenances that belonged to the *Templers*, in the City of LONDON, and Suburbs thereof; (also the Land called *Flete-croft*, Part of the Possessions of the said *New-Temple*.)

AFTER Aimer de Valence (say some) Hugh Spencer (usurping the same) held it during his Life; by whose Death [he being attainted the 1st of Edward III.] it came again to the Hands of Edward III, but in the mean Time, viz. 1324, by a Council holden at Vienna, all the Lands of the *Templers* (lest the same should be put to prophane Uses) were given to the *Knights Hospitalers*, of the Order of St. John Baptist, called St. John of Jerusalem; which Knights had put the *Turks* out of the Isle of Rhodes, and also won upon the said *Turks* daily, for a long Time.

THE said Edward III. therefore granted the same to the said Knights, who possessed it. And in the 18th Year of the said King's Reign, were forced to repair the Bridge of the said Temple. These Knights had their chief House for England by West-Smithfield. And they, in the Reign of the same Edward III. granted (for a certain Rent of 10 l. by the Year) the said Temple, with the Appurtenances thereto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Laws of England. In their Possession the same has ever since remained, and is now divided into two Houses of several Students, by the Name of Inns of Court, viz. the *Inner-Temple*, and the *Middle-Temple*, who keep two several Halls; but they resort all to the said Temple Church:

IN the Round Walk whereof, (which is the West Part, without the Choir) there remain Monuments of Noblemen there buried, to the Number of 11, eight of them are Images of armed Knights; five lying cross-legged, as Men vowed to the Holy Land, against the Infidels and unbelieving Jews; the other three strait-legged: The rest are coaped Stones, all of grey Marble. The first of the cross-legged, was William Marshall, the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, who died

VOL. I.

1219. William Marshall, his Son, Earl of Pembroke, was the second; he died 1231. And Gilbert Marshall, his Brother, Earl of Pembroke, slain in a Turnament at Hertford, near Ware, 20 Miles from LONDON. He died in the Year 1241.

AFTER this, Robert Rose, otherwise called *Fur-san*, being made a *Templer* in the Year 1245, died, and was buried there.

IN the Year 1381, the Rebels of Essex and of Kent, destroyed and pulled down the Houses and Lodgings of this Temple, took out of the Church the Books and Records that were there in Hutches, of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into the Streets, and there burnt them. The House they spoiled and burnt, for Malice they bore Sir Robert Hales, Lord Prior of St. John's in Smithfield. But it was since again, at divers Times, repaired, namely, the Gate-House of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Amias Paulet, Knt. The great Hall of the *Middle-Temple* was newly built in the Year 1572, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

THE Hall is said to be built in Edward the Third's Reign: The Wall between the Thames and Garden, about the Year 1550; the Hall ceiled in 1554. About that Time Mr. Packington, Treasurer, built *Tanfield-court*, so called from the Chambers of Sir Laurence Tanfield, Chief Baron, being there, till which Time it was called *Packington's-court*.

Anno 1553, the Kitchen was built; Anno 1559, the Buildings near the Alienation-Office was erected; in 1573, the great carved Screen in the Hall was set up; Anno 1595, *Cæsar's-buildings*, between the Church and the Hall, were erected, and so called, for that Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, gave 300 l. towards the Charge; Anno 1607, the *Paper-buildings* were erected, and being consumed by Fire, were rebuilt a noble Pile of spacious pleasant Chambers, at the North End whereof are finely painted, appearing like so many Statues, the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues, &c. and was finished Anno 1685, Sir Robert Sawyer, Treasurer; Anno 1609, the *Inner-Temple-gate* was built; about 1616, Part of the *Inner-Temple-lane*, *Fig-tree-court*, (the East Side in 1607) and Buildings near *Ram-alley*, and the *King's-Bench* Office, were erected; Part of the Lane also in 1657; Chambers against the West End of the Church, built in 1679, and Anno 1681.

IN the Year 1684, was built the *Middle-Temple-gate*, next *Fleet-street*, which is a fine Structure, in the Style of Inigo Jones; it has a graceful Front of Brick-Work, with four large Stone Pilasters of the *Ionian* Order; and a handsome Pediment, with a Round in the Middle of it, having these Words inscribed in large Capitals: *Surrexit impensis Societat. Med. Templi, MDCLXXXIV.* Lower, just over the Arch, the Figure of an Holy Lamb, 1684.

OVER the Colonnade, at the End of *Pump-court*, is an Inscription in Memory of a Fire that happened there some Years ago, viz.

Vetustissima Templariorum Porticu igne consumpta Anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa Anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, Armig. Thesaurario.

THE Temple Church having narrowly escaped the Flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious Wainscot Screen set up, An. Dom. 1682, when Sir Thomas Robinson was Treasurer of the *Inner Temple*, and Sir Francis Withens, Treasurer of the *Middle-House*. The

9 O

South



South West Part was, in the Year 1695, new built with Stone, whereon appeareth this Inscription :

Verustate Consumptum, Impensis utriusque Societatis Restitutum, 1695.

Nichol. Courtney, } Armig. Thesaur.  
Roger Gillingham, }

By the Workmen, at this Time, was broke down an Inscription over the little Door next the Cloister. It was in old *Saxon* Capital Letters, within a Semi-Circle, and was as follows :

Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXV, dedicata hæc Ecclesia in honorem beatæ Mariæ a Domino Eraclio, Dei gratia sanctæ Resurrectionis Ecclesiæ Patriarcha, II. Idus Februarii. Qui eam annatim petentibus de injuncta sibi penitentia LX. dies indulgit.

In the Year 1706, the Church was wholly new White-washed, gilt, and painted within, and the Pillars of the Round-Tower Wainscotted, with a new Battlement and Buttresses on the South Side, and other Parts of the Outside were well repaired ; also the Figures of the *Knights Templers* were cleaned and painted, and the Iron-Work inclosing them, painted, and gilt with Gold.

It is an antient *Gothick* Building, the Walls Stone, covered with Finishing, and strengthened with Buttresses ; has a Treble Roof covered with Lead, and supported with neat Pillars of *Suffex* Marble, and the Floor of the Whole is paved with Black and White Marble ; that of the Chancel two Steps higher than the Middle, and one higher the Side Isles ; the Isles are five in Number, viz. three (as usual) running East and West, and one Cross-Isle near the Entrance into the Chancel, and another parallel with the last, between the West End of the Ranges of Pews and the Screen.

THIS Church is not only antique in its Order, neat in its Workmanship, and rich in its Materials, but very beautiful in its Finishing ; Properties that seldom are found in one Structure. The Pillars and Floors are not only Marble, but the Windows are adorned with pretty small Columns of the same Species of Stone. It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right Wainscot above eight Feet high ; the Altar-Piece is of the same Species of Timber, but much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four Pilasters, and between them two Columns with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order ; also Enrichments of Cherubims, a Shield, Festoon, Fruit, and Leaves, enclosed with handsome Rail and Baluster. The Pulpit is also finely carved and finiered, placed near the East End of the Middle-Isle ; the Sound-Board is pendant from the Roof of the Church ; it is enriched with several carved Arches, a Crown, Festoons, Cherubims, Vases, &c.

THE Round-Tower at the West End of the Church, is supported with six Pillars, wainscotted with Oak six Feet high ; and is also adorned all round (except the East Part) with an upper and lower Range of small Arches, and blank Apertures.

THE Screen at the West End of the Isles, is as the Altar-Piece, &c. of right Wainscot, adorned with 10 Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, also three Portals and Pediments ; and the Organ Gallery over the middle Aperture, is supported with two neat fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Entablature and Compass Pediment, and also the King's Arms finely carved ; the Intercolumns are large Pannels in carved Frames ; and near the Pediment on the

South Side, is an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the carved Figure of a *Pegasus*, the Badge of the Society of the *Inner-Temple* ; and on and near the Pediment on the North Side, an Enrichment of Cherubims, and the Figure of a *Holy Lamb*, the Badge of the Society of the *Middle-Temple*, for though these two Houses have but one Church, yet they seldom sit promiscuously there, but the *Inner-Temple* on the South, and the Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* Northward from the Middle-Isle.

LENGTH of the Church, from the Altar to the Screen, 83 Feet ; Breadth 60, Altitude 34, and that of the Round-Tower at the West End 48 Feet ; its Diameter, at the Floor 51 Feet ; Circumference 160 Feet.

MONUMENTS in this Church were and are, for

Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Master of the Rolls, who was buried there in the Year 1557.

Here lieth the Body of *Anne Littleton*, Wife of *Edward Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Son and Heire of Sir *Edward Littleton*, of *Henly*, in the County of *Salop*, Kt. Daughter of *John Littleton*, of *Frankly*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esquire, by *Meriel*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Kt. Lord Chancellor of England. She dyed the 6th Day of February, 1623.

On whom was made this Epitaph :

Here she lies, whose spotless Fame  
Invites a Stone to learn her Name.  
The rigid *Spartan* that deny'd  
An Epitaph to all that dy'd,  
Unless for War, or Chastity,  
Would here vouchsafe an Elegy.  
She dy'd a Wife, but yet her Mind,  
(beyond Virginity refin'd)  
From lawless Fire remain'd as free,  
As now from Heat her Ashes be.  
Her Husband (yet without a Sin)  
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin :  
That her chaste Love might seem none other  
Unto a Husband, than a Brother.  
Keep well this Pawn, thou Marble Chest,  
Till it be call'd for, let it rest.  
For while this Jewel here is set,  
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

Memoria Sacrum.

Here resteth the Body of *Clement Coke*, of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*, Esquire, youngest Sonne of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knight, late Chief Justice of England ; and of *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter and Coheire of *John Paston*, of *Paston*, in the County of *Norfolke*, Esquire. This *Clement* married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheire of *Alexander Rediche*, of *Rediche*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esquire ; and of *Katharine* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heire of *Humphrey Dethick*, of *Newal*, in the County of *Derby*, Esquire ; and had Issue by the said *Sarah*, living at his Death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*, and *Avise*. Hee in the *Inner-Temple*, being a Fellow of the same, Christianly and Comfortably, in his flourishing Age, yielded up his Soule to the Almighty, the three and twentieth of May, Anno Dom. 1629.

Sir *Will. Dugdale*, in his Book, intituled, *Origines Juridiciales*, hath taken Notice of most of the Monuments, and set down their respective Inscriptions, viz. those of *John Portman*, *Richard Wye*, *Tulsington*, *Blackmore*, *Selden*, *Roger Bishop*, *John Den*, *Quatreman Turner*, of *Parington*, *John White*, Bishop *Browning*, [some Time Preacher here, who was buried ascending towards the



the Altar; but his Grave-Stone is now removed, and placed at the going into the Church: As also was the Stone for *White* removed to this round Chapel, where it now is] *Plowden*, *Roop*, *Cole*, *Newcourt*, *Heyhoe*, *Richard Lemster*, Chaplain, *Tho. Mayhull*, Chaplain, *Edmund Berford*, *Dirland*, *Tho. English*, Chaplain, *Robert Thorne*, *Willielmus Langham*, some Time *Custos* of this Temple, 1437. For the Epitaphs and Inscriptions of all these, the Reader is referred to *Dugdale's* Book before-mentioned.

*The MONUMENTS and Grave-Stones more lately placed and laid in this Church, are for the Remembrance of these Persons following:*

**SOUTH ISLE:** *Johannes Witham*, Baronettus, qui profapia in agro Eboracensi ortus incluta & antiqua, &c. Nobilissimæ in Barbados insulæ Colonia Præpositus, summa magistratu maxima cum laude functus est, &c. 1689.

Depositum *Thomæ Robinson*, Barti. Templi interioris Socii & Thesaurarii, & in Curia communium Placitorum Protonotarii, &c. 1683.

*Thomas Williams*, Gent. 1645.

Hic subtus jacet corpus *Willielmi Morton*, Militis, unius Justiciariorum ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda, &c. Collonellus equorum atque pedum *Caroli* beatæ memoriæ primi, &c. 1672.

*Lady Anne Morton*, late Wife of *Sir William Morton*, Kt. 1698.

*John Morton*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir William Morton*, Kt. and *Anne* his Wife, of the Inner-Temple, and Captain of a Regiment of Foot in Ireland, and Governour of *Kilkeniny*, 1668.

*Sir John Williams*, of *Minster*, in the County of *Kent*, Kt. 1668.

*Sir John Vaughan*, Kt. Justice of the Common-Pleas, 1674.

*Edward Vaughan*, J. C.

Depositum *Thomæ Nash*, Generosi: Of a good Family in *Worcestershire*, Author of many Books, which either he wrote, translated, or set forth, 1679.

*Sir Timothy Littleton*, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1679.

Hic situs est *Gulielmus Wylde*, Miles & Baronettus primo Justiciarius de Banco, deinde ad Placita coram Rege tenenda, &c. 1679.

*Edward Littleton*, eldest Son of *Sir Thomas*, Grandson of *Edward*, Baron *Littleton de Mounslow*, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1664.

**WEST WALL:** Hic situs est *Johannes Vaughanus*, Eques auratus, Capitalis Justiciarius de communi Banco, &c. 1674.

**IN the Middle Isle:** *Mary Gaudy*, only Daughter of *Sir William Gaudy*, of *West-Herling*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. 1671.

*Bassingborn Gaudy*, and *William Gaudy*, both in the Year 1660, Sons of *Sir William*.

*Framlingham Gaudy*, second Son of *Sir Charles Gaudy*, of *Crowes Hall*, in *Debenham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. 1660. All these four last died of the *Small-Pox*, fatal to the Family.

**NORTH Side**, next the East Wall, a very goodly Figure of *Plowden*, the great Lawyer, lying along, with his Hands together, in his Coif and Gown, a little Ruff about his Neck, repaired and beautified 1683.

*Huttonius Byerly*, Armiger, ex agro *Dunelmensis* oriundus, &c. 1695.

*Æternæ M. S. Dni. Georgii Treby*, Eq. aurati, J. Cm. Qui agro *Devon*. oriundus, genus antiquum suis Virtutibus mirifice illustravit, &c. Electus (quod dicitur) Recordator magnæ urbis sub *Caroli II.* Rege, immunitatum Civicarum & Chartarum (etiã tum formidabili lite intentata) Assertor strenuus, Custos tenacissimus. *Guilielmo III.* rerum potenti dictus Attornatus Generalis, ita partes regias tutatus est, ut subditorum jura facta testata Conservaret. Exin, summis meritis apud eundem Regem Capitalis Justiciarius de coi' Banco constitutus, &c. Excessit 1702. Ætat. suæ 56.

This Epitaph is much longer, and largely expressive of this worthy Lawyer's Abilities and Virtues.

— *Martin*, some Time Recorder of LONDON.

*Thomas Agar*, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 1673.

*Jacobus Howel*, Cambrobritannus, Regius Historiographus, in Anglia Primus, 1666.

**AT the West End of the Church:**

Depositum *Thomæ Agar*.

Hic situs *Thomæ Keck*, J. C. 1671.

Hic jacet corpus *Francisci Jermy*, Armigeri, 1668.

*Edward Stephens*, Esq; 1674.

Hic jacet *Thomas Bentley*, Generosus, filius *Caroli Bentley*, de Comit. *Warwicensi*, Armigeri secundus, 1673.

*William Dyke*, younger Son of *Sir Thomas Dyke*, of *Horeham* in *Suffex*, Kt. 1675.

*Robert Hunt*, Esq; second Son of *Rob. Hunt*, of *Speckington*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; 1676.

**IN the Round of the Temple Church, South:**

Hic juxta jacet *Johannes King*, &c. 1677.

*Rowland Jewks*, 1665.

D. O. M. *Rogério Bishopo*.

*Joan Seldenus*, 1654.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet *Joannes Sympson*, Miles, &c. *Carolo 2do.* cum primis serviens ad legem, 1681.

*Henricus Wynn*, 1671.

M. S. *Georgii Wylde*, Armig. 1679.

M. S. Fratres lectissimi hoc vicino pulvere conduntur, *Thomas* & *Gulielmus Jollyffe*, *Vigorniensium* Colonia orti. *Thomas* ob. 1671. *Gulielmus* 1680.

*S. J. Edwardus Eaton*, *Byromi Eaton*, Theol. Professoris, Archidiaconi *Leicestren.* & *Saræ Uxoris* filius, 1687.

Peter



*Peter Honeywood*, Esq; 1685, who died at the full Age of 96 Years.

*Abel Gower*, eldest Son of *Abel Gower*, of *Boulton*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esquire, 1667.

M. S. *Johannis Fitz-James*, Hæredis & Filii unici *Johannis Fitz-James*, de *Leweston*, in Comitatu Dorset. militis, 1669.

H. S. E. *Hoptonus Shuter*, Armig. 1677.

*Henry Wynn*, Esq; Son of Sir *John Wynn*, of *Guider*, in the County of *Carnarvon*, Bar. 1671.

*John Ellis*, 1686.

*Charles Crompton*, 1676.

*Thomas Hanmer*, Miles, &c. Augustissimo Carolo II. ac jam regnanti Jacobo II. Confiliarius. Alterius e Curiis Vice-Comitalibus in Civitate Londinensi Justiciarius, &c. 1687-8.

M. S. Hic juxta jacet *Samuel Baldwyn*, Miles, de *Stokecastle*, in agro *Salop.* &c. Carolo II. cum primis serviens ad Legem, 1683.

*John Ellys*, second Son of Sir *Thomas Ellys*, of *Wyham*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Bar. 1686.

*John Thackham*, 1864.

ON this South Wall of this Round, a decent Monument for *William Petyt*, Esq; late Keeper of the *Tower Records*, and a most learned Antiquarian, with this Inscription:

Hic juxta sitæ sunt Reliquiæ *Wilhelmi Petyt*, Armig. Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit, nuper Interioris Templi Socius, & Thesaurarius, Rotulorum ac Archivorum, in Turri Londinensi remanentium, Custos fidelissimus, quamplurimis tam Genere quam Doctrina viris insignibus benotus, & in magna æstimatione habitus. Omnia sua cum amicis habuit communia. Neque sane cuiquam Literarum veterum Studioso, vel operam suam vel consilium unquam negabat; quod in pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.

Municipalia Patriæ jura, Historica & Antiquitates, Monumenta Atque Parliamentaria optime callebat: Antiquæ Constitutionis, Legum ac Libertatum Angliæ strenuissimus Assertor erat. Et ne operam & oleum perderet, & evanescerent Labores, mundo valedicturus omnia sua MSS. (quæ varia implent Volumina) una cum libris impressis, Juridicis, Historicis, atque Antiquitarum & Processuum Parliamentorum Monumentis (quæ magno labore, studio & sumptibus sibi comparavit) amicis quibusdam melioris Notæ, in fidei Commissio ad servanda integra & illibata, ultimo suo Testamento publicæ Utilitatis gratia, legavit. Quapropter locum certum, qui illis visus fuerit maxime accommodatus, eos eligere voluit: Et centum & quinquaginta libras Bibliothecæ ædificandæ destinavit.

IN *Storithes* prope *Abbatiam de Bolton*, non ita longe a vico de *Skipton* in *Craven* in Comitatu *Eborum*, natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud *Chelseam*, in Agro *Middlesex.* 3<sup>o</sup> die Octobris, Anno Domini MDCCVII. Ætat. suæ LXXII.

Neque dum vixit ipse *Chelseæ* immemor fuit, sed erigebat ibi Ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit: In se completens (quod dicitur) Vestiarium, in usum Parochianorum, Gymnasium ad pueros erudiendos, & Cameras Præceptoris fatis commodas.

Monumentum hoc *Sylvester Petyt*, de *Hospitio Bernardensi*, Gen. & ejusdem olim Principalis ad memoriam charissimi sui Fratris, posuit.

On the Grave-Stone upon him, are these Words:

The Body of *W. P.* Esq; buried here the 9th Day of October, 1707.

NORTH Side: *Edward Barnard*, 1660.

*Daniel Lisle*, youngest Son of Sir *Will. Lisle*, of the *Isle of Wight*, 1663.

Hic requiescunt mortales Reliquiæ *Johannis Hoghton*, Armigeri, 1698-9.

*Franciscus Wood*, de *Ripon Eboracensis*, Generosus, &c. Attorn. de communi Banco, 1684.

*Samuel Corbet*, Gent. 1701.

*William Tallieure*, alias *Danwel*, Esq; &c. Steward of the Honourable Castle of *Windsor*, 1690.

*Tho. Web*, Gent. 1681.

*Herbertus Perrot*, Armig. filius unicus *Herberti Perrot*, in agro *Pembrokien.* militis.

M. S. *Gulielmi Freman*, Armig. &c. Patrem habuit *Radulphum de Aspeden*, in *Agra Hartfordien.* Armigerum, &c. Cromwelliana Tempestate Regiarum fuit partium vindex acerrimus, & varia militiæ munia arduis illis temporibus inconcussa fide strenuus obiit.

*William Dickenson*, Esq; 1675.

*William Ceely*, of *Huntham*, in the Parish of *North Curry*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; 1662.

*Pope North*, Son of Sir *Francis North*, Kt. the King's Attorney-General, 1674.

THERE are several Stones with Inscriptions, in this Round Walk, which being preserved in the *Origines Juridiciales*, are here omitted.

A Monument on the Wall, more modern:

M. S. *Johannis Churchil*, Armigeri, interioris Templi quondam Socii, *Gulielmi Churchil*, de *Mussen*, in Agro *Dorset.* Filii & in Parlamento Britannico Tempore mortis suæ Socii. Obiit 24 die Aprilis, 1709. Ætat. 51.

UPON a Grave-Stone near the same Monument:

Hic jacet *Johannes Churchil*, de quo versus parietem magis legere licet.

A Monument near the North Corner of the Middle East Window:

M. S. Neer this Place lye interred the Remains of *Tho. Lake*, Esq; Utter Barrister of the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*; Nephew and Heire of Sir *Edw. Lake*, late of *Bishops Norton*, in the County of *Lincoln*; who for his Loyalty and Valour signalized at *Edgehill* Fight, was created Baronet by King *Charles I.* He dyed May 22, in the 54th Year of his Age, An. Dom. MDCCXI.

ON a Monument raised against the East Wall, at the South Side of the Rails:

Subtus jacent Reliquiæ *Samuelis Dod*, Militis; Imperante *Georgio*, Capitalis Baronis *Scaccarii*.



carii. Honeſta Familia in Com. Ceſtr. oriundi, & interioris Templi olim Socii. Vale. Sin plura, Leſtor, rogites; Deſideras virum apud Coævus celeberrimum, & apud Poſteros imitandum: Si- quid imitandi habent ſingularis modeſtia ſingu- lari merito, ſumma Induſtria ſummæ Eruditioni, conjuncta. Legum Municipium Angliæ Scien- tia, in ſuo ſeculo floruit. Et in maximis cauſis, cum privatis, tum publicis, ſummo cum plauſu verſatus eſt. Multiplici Experientia, acri judi- cio, temperata ac ſuavi Orationis Copia, Or- natiffimus. Religionis interim veræ, ac liberta- tis Britannicæ fidus Cuſtos, ac rigidus Satelles. His artibus eniſus, ſummos prope quos Toga no- vit Honores attigit. Et a Sereniſſimo Principe Georgio Regnum auſpicante (Cujus Præſentis, Abſentis partes penitus dilectus habuerat) ad Officium Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii evocatus, in eodem ampliffimo munere obeundo, extinctus eſt.

Viduam reliquit Iſabellam, Filiam & Cohæ- redem Rob. Croke, nuper de Chequees, in Com. Bucks, Militis (Nomen omnibus Anglis ſatis notum, inter Jurifconſultos autem notiſſimum & nobiliſſimum) prolem. Ex hac ſuſcepit duos fi- lios, Crokium & Johannem. E quibus Crokium jam adultum, & multa ac pulchra pollicentem, quinetiam Officio examinitoris in Cauſa Cancel- laria fungentem, immaturo funere extulit, & hoc ſub marmore, cum Lachrymis compoſuit.

Johannem ſuperſtitem & Hæredem ex aſſe re- liquit. Obiit 14 April. An. Dom. 1716. Æta- tis ſuæ 64. Uxor optimo omnium marito, Filius optimo omnium Parenti H. M. P. P.

Debemus Morti nos noſtraq;

ALMOST fronting the Door of the Choir, and in the Round Walk, is a very ſtately Monu- ment, with his Effigies, and the following In- ſcription, for

Johannes Hiccocks  
Magiſter in Cancellario  
Vir  
Integer Vitæ in Forenſi Negotio.  
Inter ſeveriores Jurisprudentiæ Litteras  
Urbanitate Morum conſpicuus.  
In rerum Civilium Viciffitudine  
Civis Bonus, & Inconcuſſus  
In labefaſta Valetudine, & acutis doloribus  
Sui potens, & Comes in amicos.  
Curiam ſuam penitus inſpectam  
Et exagitatæ acerrime fraudum Latebras  
Lucro apponebat:  
Virtutis enim Intemeratæ ſuæ  
Famam ſtabilivit  
Temeratæ Suſpicio  
Obijt v. Apr. MDCCXXVI.  
Ætat. LVIII.

Arms: Baron and Femme, with an Eſcutcheon of Pretence of the Coat Femme. 1ſt. Quarterly, Or, and Vert, on the 1ſt and 3d, two Wheat- ſheaves of the 1ſt. 2d. Sable, three Talbot Heads erazed and linguant, Argent, two and one. Creſt, a Sun, Or, out of a Mural Crown.

ON the Left Side of the Communion-Table is a neat white Marble Monument, with this In- ſcription:

Under here lyeth  
HENRY LOVIBOND  
of the Middle-Temple, Eſq;  
who dyed the 9th of Auguſt, 1727.  
One of the Maſters of the  
High Court of Chancery,  
Aged 51.

SINCE the Diſſolution of the Hoſpitals, in the Time of Henry VIII. there has been a Divine,  
VOL. I.

by the Name of a Maſter or *Cuſtos*, belonging to this Church; who is conſtituted by the King or Queen's Letters Patents, without Inſtitution or Induction.

BESIDES the Maſter, there is a Reader, who reads Divine Service twice a Day, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon. Formerly they had alſo a fixed Lecturer for *Sun- days* in the Afternoon; who had the Allowance of 80 l. per Ann. paid from each Houſe, and convenient Lodging, and his Diet at the Benchers Table; but of late, the Lecture is carried on by various Preachers, appointed and paid by the Treasuſers of the two Houſes.

A CATALOGUE of the Maſters of the Temple, from an old Manuſcript:

Hugh de Litchfield.

William Langham.

William Ermeſtead, A. D. 1560

Richard Alvey, B. D. 1560

Dr. Hooker. 1585

Dr. Bayley 1591

Thomas Maſter, B. D.

Dr. Paul Micklethwait.

Dr. John Littleton. 1638

Mr. Tombes 1645

Mr. Richard Johnson. 1647

Dr. Brownrick, Biſhop of Exeter. 1658

Dr. Gauden, afterwards Biſhop of Exeter. 1659

Dr. Ball. 1660

Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's. 1684

The preſent Maſter,

The Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Biſhop of Bangor.

IN the great Temple Hall, on the South Win- dow, long before the great Fire, were many Coats of Arms belonging to theſe Perſons fol- lowing; moſt of them Judges, or other great Lawyers, in King Henry VIII. and Queen Eliza- beth's Times.

William Periam, Knt. Chief Baron of the Ex- chequer.

Tho. Mead, Juſtice of the Common-Bench.

Edward Montagu, Chief Juſtice of the Com- mon-Pleas, to be held before King Henry VIII. 1540.

William Fleetwood, Recorder of LONDON. His Coat was Parte per pale Nebule, Azure and Or, ſix Martlets in deux Pales, Counter-changed of the Field.

Edmund Plowden, Azure, two Chevrons con- nexes. In Chief two Flowers de lis, Or.

Henry Montagu, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the Com- mon-Pleas before King James I. 1616, Son of Edward Montagu.

Edmund Mezoine, Juſtice.

Rob. Brook, Chief Juſtice of the Common- Pleas.



*John Walske*, Justice.

*John Southcote*, Justice.

*Richard Weston*, Justice.

*Humphrey Brown*, Kt. Justice.

*Anthony Brown*, Kt. Justice, bore the same Coat with *Humphrey* only, in a Chief Argent, a Spread Eagle, Sable.

*Reginold Corbet*, Justice.

*Edward Saunders*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

*Robert Catlyn*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

*James Dyer*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

*Thomas C.* (*Carey*, *ut opinor*) Justice.

*Rob. Bel. Tho. Fermor*.

*John Popham*, Kt. Chief Justice of England.

*George Fettiplace*, *Peter Vavasor*, *William Wheatly*, *Miles Saunders*, *Matthew Smith*, *Tho. Andrews*, *Peter Roos*, *Edward Meredith*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Humphrey Mosely*, *William Rede*, *Edward Fenner*, Kt. and Justice, *Richard Ingepin*, *Feronymus Corbet*, *Thomas Morgan*, *Richard Lewknor*, *Rob. Snagg*, *Tho. Bowyer*, *George Gascoin*, *John Savyle*, *Reginald Bray*, *Tho. de la Pine*, *Tho. Hannam*, *Walter Holdriche*, *John Ashfield*, *Richard Hackluit*, *John Agmondesham*, *Christopher George*, *Rich. Pound*, and *John Shurley*.

ON the North Window were these :

*Augustin Nicolls*, *William Weston*, Knt. *Rob. Napper*, Knt. *Edward Hobie*, Knt. who bore twelve Shields. *John Throgmorton* bore seven Shields. *Rob. Denny*, nine Shields. *Maurice Berkley*, Knt. *William Salisbury*, *Christopher Broom*, Knt. *Jo. Clifton*, Knt. *Edward Horsely*, Captain of the Isle of Wight. *Thomas Denton*, *John Peter*, he bore Gules, a Bend, Or, between two Scallop, Argent. *Radulph Sheldon*, *Thomas Tresham*, Knt. he bore sixteen Shields; the first parted per Saltier, Sable and Argent. Six Trefoils of the second; three in Chief, and as many in Base. *Robert Fermin*, Kt. nine Shields. *Thomas Powle*, *Tho. Fanshawe*, he bore, Or, two Chevrons, Ermin between three Flowers de lis, Sable. *John Spencer*, *George Trenchard*, *Tho. Smith* of LONDON, he bore, Azure, a Chevron engrailed between three Lions passant guardant, Or. *George Siddenham*, *Henry Ferrers*, *George Caroe*, *Tristram Mitchel*, *John Edgcomb*, *Tho. Fortescue*, *Henry Somaster*, *Edward Martin*, of Berkshire, *Thomas Hatton*, *Edmund Buckenham*, *Edw. Herte*, *Edw. Hodic*, *John Hyde*, *Rich. Ferrers*, *Nic. Haccard*, and *Martin Colthurst*.

IN the other Temple Hall, in the South Window, these :

*Nic. Hare*, Kt. Master of the Rolls, he bore two Bars, and a Chief indented, Or.

*Edward Coke*, Knt. Chief Justice of England, bore eight Shields. *Julius Caesar*, Knt. Master of the Rolls. *Laurence Tanfeld*, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. *Thomas Littleton*, Justice. *John Crook*, Knt. Justice. *Edward Bromley*, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, bore eight Shields. *Edward Drue*, Serjeant at Law. *John*

*Cowper*, Serjeant at Law. *John Heath*, Serjeant at Law. *John Carrel*, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ON the North Window :

*Edmund Anderson*, Kt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas. *Roger Manwood*, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. *Thomas Gawdy*, Knt. Justice. *Thomas Forster*, Knt. *Tho. Coventree*, Knt. *Fran. Beaumont*, Knt. he bore twelve Shields.

IN the Little-Temple :

*William Dane*, Ironmonger, and Alderman of LONDON.

*John Allot*, Knt. Alderman of LONDON.

*Michael Fox*, of LONDON, Grocer, Anno 1500.

TOWARDS the latter End of King Charles II. his Reign, a terrible Fire happened in the Temple, whereby the Office of Chirographer of Fines of the Court of Common-Pleas, there kept, was so burnt, that several Records of Fines engrossed, of Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, were either consumed, or lost; whereby an Act passed 31 Car. II. for the re-ingrossing of those Records; and that Office is now built in an open wide Court of the Temple, near the Water Side, not adjacent to any other Edifices, for the better Security of those Records for all Time hereafter.

WE come next to the present State of this Ward.

To begin at the South Parts, viz. Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street, taking Notice, as we pass along, of all the Lanes and Alleys through which there lie Passages, in and out of the said Streets; as on the North Side, beginning at Temple-bar, there is Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, Fetter-lane, Shoe-lane, the Town-ditch. Then on the South Side of the Street, White-fryars, Water-lane, Salisbury-court, Bridewel Precinct. Then the Street beginning near Ludgate; and passing from South to North, called Old-bailey, which opens into the North Part of this Ward, as Snow-hill, down to Holbourn-bridge; then more North is Cow-lane, Hosier-lane, Cock-lane, Chick-lane, West-smithfield, Long-lane, St. Bartholomew-Close and Hospital, Pye-corner, &c. with all the smaller Courts and Alleys contained in each of these: And lastly, publick Buildings, and Things worthy Remark.

Ludgate-hill comes down from Ludgate, and runs Westward to Fleet-street; from which it is severed by a handsome large Stone Bridge, the Breadth of the Street, which gives a Passage over the new Canal where Fleet-ditch was; which since the Fire of LONDON was made so deep and wide, cut from Holbourn-bridge to the Mouth of the River Thames, that it received the Tides, and used to bring up Barges and Lighters to Holbourn-bridge; but one Part of this, viz. from Fleet-bridge to Holbourn-bridge, is now filling, as is before said.

THIS Street, as also Fleet-street (into which it falls) and so to Temple-bar, is a great Thorowfare for Coaches, Carts, Horse and Foot Passengers; being the great Way from LONDON to Westminster, and the adjacent Parts. Both these Streets are therefore very spacious, graced with good Buildings of the first Rate, and well inhabited by Shop-keepers of the best Trades; as Woollen-Drapers, Linnen-Drapers, Grocers, Sadlers, Upholsters, Bookfellers, who drive a



very considerable Trade : A great Part whereof comes from the Inns of Court and *Chancery*, which are planted hereabouts. And for the Accommodation of this great Resort of People, here are divers noted Coffee-Houses and Taverns : Of which last these are the most noted ; the *Devil*, the *Golden-Lion*, the *King's-Arms*, the *Bull-Head*, *Pontack's*, the *Mitre*, the *Sun*, the *Horn*, the *Leg*, the *Globe*, and the *Castle*.

To proceed to the Alleys, Courts, and Passages in *Fleet-street*. And first, on the North Side is *Shear-lane*, or *Shire-lane*. This Lane gives Passage into *Little Lincolns-Inn-fields*, formerly called *Fickquits-field* ; but this Lane being without the Freedom, is spoken of under *St. Clement's* Parish. The like is *Bell-yard*, near adjoining, except some small Part on the East Side, against *Crown-court*, in *Chancery-lane*, which may be rather termed a Street, for its Fairness and good Buildings : But there being but a little within the City-Liberty, we shall not speak of it here, but in the *Rolls* Liberty, in which is the greatest Part. *Flying-horse-court*, but small, with a Free-Stone Pavement ; here is kept the *Marshalsea* Office, for the making out Writs, &c. *Clifford's-Inn-lane* has on the West Side Houses, and on the East Side *St. Dunstan's* Church ; it leads into *Clifford's-Inn*, one of the Inns of *Chancery* ; which Place, of late Years, is much enlarged in new Buildings, in the Garden, which is an airy Place, and neatly kept ; the Garden being severed in from the other Part or Passage, with a Pallisado Pail, with Rows of Lime-Trees set round the Grass-Plats, and Gravel Walks. It has the Conveniency of two Doors, the one into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*, and the other into *Fetter-lane*. The Hall yet wants new Building.

ADJOINING to *Clifford's-Inn-lane*, and fronting *Fleet-street*, is *St. Dunstan's* Church in the West, so called to distinguish it from *St. Dunstan's* in the East. It is a good handsome Free-Stone Building, with a fair Dial hanging over into the Street.

THE Inside of the Church is neatly kept, and has an Organ used in Divine Service on *Sundays* ; but not at the Prayers, which are every Day.

THIS Church received some Damage by the great Fire, but was soon repaired at the Charges of the said Parish.

ADJOINING to *St. Dunstan's* Church, Eastward, is a small Place of several Houses, which bears the Name of *Hen-and-chicken-court* ; and near to this Court, *Fetter-lane* falls into *Fleet-street*, *Flower-de-lis-court*, or rather *Alley*, being long, narrow and ordinary, with a Free-Stone Pavement ; has three Outlets, two into *Fetter-lane*, and another into *West-harding-street*. This Court is of small Reputation, being but meanly inhabited ; the Buildings are on the East Side, the West being the Back-yards to the Houses in *Fetter-lane*.

*Two-crane-court*, a very handsome open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Persons of Reputation, the front House being larger than the rest, and ascended up by large Stone-Steps, is in the Occupation of the Royal Society ; in this House is kept their *Museum*, and here is the Meetings of the Fellows.

*Red-lion-court*, good and large, with a Free-Stone Pavement ; has a Passage into *West-harding-street*, in *Goldsmith's-rents*. *Johnson's-court* has but a narrow Entrance, but opens into a square Court, with a Free-Stone Pavement and good Houses, well inhabited. Out of this Court is another, which bears the same Name, but smaller, with one Row of Houses, with pretty

Gardens behind them, and this runs into *Gough-square*, a Place lately built with very handsome Houses, and well inhabited by Persons of Fashion. *St. Dunstan's-court*, has a narrow Entrance, but towards the Upper End opens into two Parts, and both indifferent, as to Houses and Inhabitants. *Bolt-court*, very good and open, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has good Houses, well inhabited. *Three-king-court*, but small, having two or three Houses. *Hind-court*, large, and broad at the Upper End, where the Houses are much better built and inhabited ; and to the Whole is a very good Free-Stone Pavement, cleanly kept. *Wine-office-court*, long, with a Free-Stone Pavement, has good Houses on the West Side, the East Side having a Dead Wall, where there is a Passage into *White-horse-court* ; and at the Upper End has another Passage into *Gough-square* on one Side, and *King's-head-court*, on the other, which leads into *Shoe-lane* on the Back-side of *Gunpowder-alley*. *Three Faulcon-court*. *White-horse-Inn*, large, and of good Resort for Coaches and Horses, and has some private Houses in it. *White's-court*, but small. *Peterborough-court*, indifferent broad at the Upper End, with a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Racket-court*, seated betwixt *Shoe-lane* and the *Ditch-side*, a very spacious and handsome Place, with good Houses, well inhabited ; the front House takes up the Breadth of the Court. *Poppingey-alley*, has an open Passage, but is ordinarily inhabited by Victuallers, Hatters, &c. Out of this Place is a Passage into *Harp-alley*, which leads to *Fleet-ditch*. *Black-horse-alley*, ordinary. Out of this Alley is a Passage to *Fleet-ditch*.

BEYOND *Fleet-bridge*, on the North Side, and on *Ludgate-hill*, is *Bell-savage-Inn*, very large, and fit to entertain a great many Coaches and Horses, and has a very good Trade, especially for Stage-Coaches. The first Yard is an open Square, with several private Houses in it ; the Inner Yard, which is much larger, being taken up in Stabling.

*Flower-de-lis-court*, long and ordinary, having at the Upper End a Passage into this Inn. *Sword-and-buckler-court*, also but ordinary, has a Passage into *Flower-de-lis-court*. Adjoining to *Ludgate* is *Half-moon-court*, large, but none of the best ; at the Entrance is a Coffee-house of a good Trade.

ON the South Side of *Ludgate-hill* is *Oxen-den-corner* ; over-against the *Old-bailey*, well built and inhabited. *Dolphin-court*, but small, having but one House, which is an Alehouse, and has the Sign of the *Dolphin*. *Goat-alley*, indifferent good, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *White-lion-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary, with a dark Entrance. *Hanging-sword-alley*, so called from a House of that Name, which is but ordinary, and leads into a Court so called, which has two Passages into *Water-lane*, near adjoining. *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*, of great Resort for Coaches and Horses, especially in Term-Time : This Inn has a Back-Gate into *Water-lane* ; in the Passage to it are several Dwelling-Houses. *Boars-head-court*, but ordinary, has a Passage into *Bolt-and-tun-Inn*. *Ram-alley*, taken up by Publick Houses, being a kind of privileged Place for Debtors, before the late Act of Parliament for taking them away : It has a Passage into the *Temple*, and into *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-street*. *Mitre-court*, an open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, down into the *Temple*, by Steps ; a Place much taken up by Publick-Houses : And this Place did pretend the like Privileges as *Ram-alley*, before the said Act. *Faulcon-court*, a good open Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement, in which are about four or five Houses. *Her-*  
tules-



*cules-pillars-alley*, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by such as keep Publick-Houses for Entertainment, for which it is of Note.

ON the South West Side of *Fleet-street* are the two *Temples*, called, the *Inner* and *Middle*; although the Buildings before the Fire were, for the greatest Part of Timber, yet they wholly escaped the general Desolation: But since that Time have felt two great Fires, and both beginning within the Confines of the Houses, which destroyed almost all the Offices and Lodgings in the several Courts; but the Church, and both the Halls, escaped. Since which Fires, the Property of some of the Courts, and most of the Buildings, have been altered, as to their former Position; but again rebuilt in a most beautiful uniform Manner, very lofty, and more substantial and convenient than before, and all of Brick. These two *Temples* take up a large Tract of Ground backwards, having no visible Front to the Street, only the two Gates at the Entrance into the *Middle-Temple-lane*, and that leading to the *Inner-Temple*; in both which are Chambers for the Students in the Law; and backwards they are furnished with divers large and fair Courts, garnished with lofty Buildings, all of Brick, and uniform, viz. *Exchequer-court*, *Tanfield-court*, *Cloysters-court*, *Hare-court*, *Vine-court*, *Figtree-court*, *Elm-court*, *Pump-court*, *Middle-Temple-hall-court*, *Brick-court*, and *Essex-court*. And in these Courts are kept divers Offices belonging to the Crown, with others belonging to the Law: As the *Exchequer* Office, the Crown Office, the First-Fruits Office, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals Office, two of the Prothonotaries Office, the *King's-Bench* Office, &c.

BOTH Inns have a distinct Government, but for Divine Service they make Use of one Place, viz. the *Temple Church*; and each Society have their Side in the Church, and the Charges of the Church are defrayed betwixt them, as well for the Maintenance of the Master, Reader, and Clerk, as for the Reparations of the Church, in which there is a most stately Organ.

THE *Inner-Temple* is within this Ward, but the *Middle-Temple* is without it. Each of these *Temples* have their Halls, of which the *Middle* is the largest and most stately. And both Houses have their Gardens fronting the River *Thames*, which are very well kept, with delightful Walks; the *Inner-Temple* Garden being the largest, the best, and most resorted to. The Buildings in both Houses that front the *Thames*, as lying open and airy, and enjoying a delighting Prospect into *Surrey*, are of the most Esteem.

THE Place called the *King's-Bench Walks*, is now made all level, neatly gravelled, and kept in good Order; and very commodious for the Attorneys, and others concerned in the Law, who meet every Afternoon in Term-Time, about their Law-Concerns, for their Clients.

AND at the lower End of this Walk, next the *Thames*, is built a large Office, called the *King's-Bench* Office, for keeping the Records of the Court, in case of Fire: This Office standing apart, and no Buildings for Lodgings over it, but a Platform leaded.

AT the lower End of *Middle-Temple-lane* is a large and handsome Pair of Stairs of Free-Stone, for taking Water at, much resorted to.

THESE *Temples* have a Passage into *White-fryars* by a Gate; into *Fleet-street* through *Mitre-court*, *Ram-alley*, and *Serjeants-Inn*; into *Essex-street*, and into the *Strand*, through *Palsgraves-head-court*, besides the two large Gates in the two *Temple-lanes*.

THE ingenious Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings in and about LONDON*, &c. says, "The Property of this Place is so divided and subdivided, that 'tis next to

"impossible that any Agreement should ever be made in Favour of Harmony and Decoration in the Buildings here. 'Tis certain that nothing can be finer situated than the *Temple*, along the Side of the River; and if we consider the Elevation of the Ground, and how far it extends, the most barren Invention can't fail of conceiving the Uses it might be put to, and the Beauties of it would admit of; at present there is but one Thing which is worth observing, and that is the old Church, and even the Outside of this is covered from the View. The Inside, indeed, is yet visible, and may justly be esteemed one of the best Remains of *Gothick* Architecture in the City.

### TEMPLE-BAR.



THE *Temple-Bar* is the Place where the Freedom of the City of LONDON, and the Liberty of the City of Westminster part; which Separation was antiently only Posts, Rails, and a Chain, such as now are at *Holbourn*, *Smithfield*, and *Whitechapel-bars*. Afterwards there was a House of Timber erected cross the Street, with a narrow Gate-way, and an Entry on the South Side of it, under the House. But since the great Fire, there is erected a stately Gate, with two Posterns, on each Side, for the Convenience of Foot Passengers, with strong Gates to shut up in the Nights, and always good Store of Watchmen, the better to prevent Danger.

THIS Gate is built all of *Portland Stone*, of Rustick Work below, and of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Gate-way, on the East Side, fronting the City of LONDON, in two Niches, are the Effigies, in Stone, of Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. very curiously carved, and the King's Arms over the Key-Stone of the Gate, the Supporters being at a Distance over the Rustick Work.

AND on the West Side, fronting the City of Westminster, in two Niches, are the like Figures of King Charles I. and King Charles II. in Roman Habits. Through this Gate are two Passages for Foot Passengers: One on the South, over which is engraven, *Erected, Sir Samuel Starling being Maior*. And another on the North, over which is engraven, *Continued, Sir Richard Ford, Maior*. *Finished, Sir George Watterman, Maior*.

UPON the Dissolution of the Priory of *White-fryars*, the Church and Buildings in Process of Time became ruinous, and were pulled down. Afterwards converted into Buildings, and now contains several Courts, Lanes, and Alleys; as

Dogwel-



*Dogwel-court, Essex-court, Aspen-tree-court. Davis's-yard*, which was lately purchased by Captain Seale, and converted into a Glass-House, for making Flint Glasses, for which Art this Gentleman is very famous. *Waterman's-lane*, as leading to the River *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at; all Places of ordinary Account; besides the long Turning Passage out of *Fleet-street*, into the Lower End of *Water-lane*, which runs by the Back-side of the Temple Buildings, where there is a Gate into the Temple.

THIS Place was formerly, since its building into Houses, inhabited by Gentry; but some of the Inhabitants taking upon them to protect Persons from Arrests, upon a pretended Privilege belonging to the Place, the Gentry left it, and it became a Sanctuary to the Inhabitants, which they kept up by Force, against Law and Justice; so that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of Lodgers, and had the Nick-name of *Alsatia*. But however, upon a great Concern of Debt, the Sheriff, with the *Posse Comitatus*, forced his Way in, to make a Search, and yet to little Purpose; for the Time of the Sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having Notice thereof, took Flight, either to the *Mint* in *Southwark*, another such Place, or some other private Place, till the Disturbance was over, and then they returned.

IN the latter End of King *William* the Third's Reign, the Parliament taking this great Abuse into Consideration, an Act was made to put down this, the *Savoy*, and many other pretended Privileged Places.

THE Inhabitants of *White-fryars* maintain their own Poor, collect their Taxes, and choose their own Officers among themselves.

*Water-lane* severeth *White-fryars* from *Salisbury-court*; it is a good, broad, and strait Street, which comes out of *Fleet-street*, and runs down to the *Thames*, where there is one of the City Lay-stalls, for the Soil of the Streets; which is taken from thence by Barges and Dung-Boats, and made Use of by Gardeners and Farmers, for the manuring their Grounds. This Lane is better built than inhabited, by reason of its being so pestered with Carts to the Lay-stall and Wharfs, for Wood, Coals, &c. lying by the Water-Side, at the Bottom of this Lane; as also to *White-fryars*, into which it has an open Passage; as likewise another into *Salisbury-court*. In this Lane is *Black-lion-Inn*, of good Resort, which has a Passage by Sufferance into *Dogwel-court*, in the *Fryars*. On the West Side of this Lane is *Briton's-alley*, as also *Dove-court*, both ordinary Places, and has a Passage into the *Fryars*.

*Dorset-court*, commonly called *Salisbury-court*, was a large House inhabited by the Earls of *Dorset*, which was, many Years ago, pulled down and converted into Buildings; as was the Garden and Wilderness; there being a handsome well built Street, which comes out of *Fleet-street*, called *Dorset-street*, and runs Southward to the River *Thames*, where there are Stairs of Free-Stone, for taking Water at, where many Watermen ply.

NEAR to which Place lately stood the Theatre, or Play-House; a neat Building, having a curious Front next the *Thames*, with an open Place for the Reception of Coaches: On the other Side is a large Wood-Yard Wharf belonging to the Company of Carpenters.

THIS Street, on the West Side passing down to the *Thames*, is a handsome, airy, open Square, all taken up with good Buildings, the best inhabited of any in the Court; for that Part towards the *Thames*, as also the Wilderness, with

the small Courts, are not to be much boasted of. In this Place are these Courts and Places of Note, viz. *Blue-ball-court*, an indifferent good Place, with a Free-Stone Pavement. *Half-paved-court*, but ordinary. *Dorset-court*, a small Place, handsomely built, and indifferently well inhabited, in which is the Charity-School for St. *Bride's* Parish, for Fifty Boys and Fifty Girls. *Sugar-loaf-court*, very small and ordinary. The *Wilderness*, so called, as being built in that Part of the Garden where the Wilderness was. *Fisher's-alley*, also ordinary, has a Passage into *Water-lane*. Near this Alley is *George-yard*, but mean; and *Crown-alley*, inconsiderable, has a Passage into *Tuder-street*, and so to the *Ditch-side*.

THIS *Dorset*, or *Salisbury-court*, claimed a peculiar Liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the City Government, and the Inhabitants would not admit of the City Officers to make any Arrest there. How far these Privileges reach, is uncertain, but many resorted hither, who fled from their Creditors, till the Act was made to suppress pretended Privileged Places. Out of *Dorset-court* is a paved Free-Stone Passage into St. *Bridget's*, the Parish-Church.

*Bride-lane* comes out of *Fleet-street* by St. *Bridget's* Church-Yard, which, with a turning Passage by *Bridewell* and the *Ditch-side*, falls down to Woodmongers Wharfs, by the *Thames*. This Lane is of Note for many Hatters there inhabiting; it took its Name from St. *Bridget's* Church, to which there is a Passage up Stone Steps.

THIS Church of St. *Bridget*, or St. *Bride's*, is large, and well built, since the great Fire, when it was wholly destroyed. It was rebuilt out of the Money raised by the Imposition on Coals, as to the outward Structure; but the Pews, Galleries, and Inside Work, was performed at the Charges of the Parishioners and Benefactors.

*Bridewel*, seated on the West Side of *Fleet-ditch*, a large Building of Brick, already mentioned.

*King Tuder*, *King-Edward*, and *Water-streets*, are on the Back-side of *Bridewel*, and have a Passage into *Salisbury-court*, through *Crown-alley*; all Places inhabited by private People, and none of the meanest Rank; one Row, which fronts the Wood-Yard, and regards the *Thames*, consists of good Buildings. *Green's-rents* falls into St. *Bride's-lane*, and is but mean, as is *Bear-alley*.

THE *Ditch-side*, called *Fleet-ditch*, is a spacious Place, with good Buildings on both Sides of the Canal, so made since the Fire of L O N D O N, and has on both Sides a broad Passage for Carts to the Wharfs next the *Thames*; this Canal is railed in, for fear of Danger of People's falling into it. The Part of this Canal, on the South Side, next the *Thames*, has the East Side in the Ward of *Farringdon within*; but all the rest, down to *Holbourn-bridge*, on both Sides, is in this Ward. The West Side of the Part next to *Holbourn*, is the best inhabited; and of late, much taken up by Upholsters, and others that sell Second-hand Goods, for which it is of Note. The East Side of that Part from *Fleet-bridge* to the *Thames*, has the best Houses, and best inhabited. On the West Side, from *Fleet-bridge* to *Holbourn-bridge*, are several small Alleys which lead up to *Shoe-lane*, where they shall be spoken of. On the East Side is the *Fleet-Prison*.

IN antient Times there was a Brook, called *Turnmill-brook*, which ran under *Holbourn* and *Fleet-bridges* into the *Thames*, as is before-mentioned.

Anno *vicefimo secundo* Car. II. in the Act for Rebuilding of the City, it was enacted:



“ THAT the Channel of *Bridewell-dock*, from  
 “ the Channel of the River *Thames* to *Holbourn-*  
 “ *bridge*, shall be sunk to a sufficient Level,  
 “ whereby to make it navigable; and that the  
 “ Ground to be set out for the Breadth of the  
 “ said Channel, and of the Wharfs on each Side  
 “ thereof, shall not be in less Breadth than one  
 “ hundred Feet; nor shall exceed one hundred  
 “ and twenty Feet. And that all the Wharf-  
 “ Ground on each Side of the said River, shall  
 “ lie open and at large, (Crains and Stairs only  
 “ excepted) without any Division or Separation;  
 “ and each Person's Propriety therein, to be  
 “ distinguished only by Denter-stones in the  
 “ Pavement thereof. — And that all Buildings  
 “ that shall hereafter immediately border upon  
 “ each Side of the said Wharfs, shall front and  
 “ be placed in the Line that shall be set out for  
 “ the Bounds of the Wharfs from the Channel.  
 “ — And that the said Buildings shall be of  
 “ the Second Rate of Buildings, mention'd in  
 “ the Act for Rebuilding of the City. —  
 “ And that no Lighter, Boat, or Vessel, shall  
 “ lie before any of the said Wharfs or Keys,  
 “ longer than shall be necessary for the Lading  
 “ or Unlading of Goods, without the Consent or  
 “ Permission of the Wharfingers or Proprietors  
 “ thereof. — And that it shall and may be  
 “ lawful for any Person or Persons to land any  
 “ Goods and Merchandizes at any of the said  
 “ Wharfs or Keys, within this new Channel or  
 “ River. For Wharfage or Crainage whereof,  
 “ every Proprietor, Wharfinger, or other Per-  
 “ son concerned, shall demand and receive such  
 “ Rates (and no other) for the same, as shall  
 “ from Time to Time be set and appointed by  
 “ his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy  
 “ Council. And that certain reasonable Rates  
 “ for Tolls, and other Profits arising by the Na-  
 “ vigation of the said Channel, shall be set and  
 “ appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of  
 “ Aldermen (with Approbation of two of the  
 “ Barons of the Exchequer.) And the same  
 “ Tolls and Profits, vested in the Mayor, Com-  
 “ monalty, and Citizens of the City of LON-  
 “ DON, for Preservation of the said Naviga-  
 “ tion-Sluices, and other accidental Charges  
 “ thereof.

“ AND for the carrying on of this Work, it  
 “ was enacted and declared, That the sinking  
 “ and making the said Channel of *Bridewell-*  
 “ *dock* and *Fleet-ditch*, from the *Thames* to  
 “ *Holbourn-bridge*, and the Sluices for the better  
 “ Navigation thereof, and the Raising and Sink-  
 “ ing other Wharfs or Keys, on each Side of the  
 “ said *Bridewell-dock* and *Fleet-ditch*, (whereby  
 “ to bring the same to a Level) shall be born  
 “ and first defrayed, by the Mayor and Com-  
 “ monalty, and Citizens of LONDON, out  
 “ of the fourth Part of the Imposition to be rai-  
 “ sed on Coals, by Virtue of this Act. And  
 “ in the next Place, after the Charge before-  
 “ mentioned shall be born out of the said Fourth  
 “ Part, Satisfaction shall be made out of the  
 “ said Fourth Part, to the Proprietors whose  
 “ Ground shall be laid open, or from whom any  
 “ Ground hath been, or shall be taken, for the  
 “ said Publick Use.

By Virtue of this Act of Parliament, the  
 Work of making this Channel navigable, began  
 in the Year 1668, and was finished in November  
 1673. It contained in Length, from South at  
 the *Thames*, to North at *Holborn-bridge*, two  
 thousand and one hundred Feet. It is in Breadth  
 forty Feet; so that two Lighters might meet, and  
 pass each other in any Part of it. It is wharfed  
 on both Sides with Stone and Brick, laid with  
 Tarras. It had a strong Campshot all along on

both Sides, over the Brick Wharfing, with Land-  
 Ties in several Places. It had Rails of Oak,  
 Breast high, above the Campshot, to prevent  
 Dangers that might happen in the Night Season.  
 It had five Feet Water at the Head thereof, at  
*Holbourn-bridge*; and that at a Five-o'-Clock  
 Tide, (which is the slackest of all high Tides)  
 but at Spring, and other Nepe Tides, it hath  
 much more Water. The Wharfs on each Side  
 of this Channel, are thirty-five Feet broad, with  
 fair Buildings.

THE whole Charge of Sinking, Clearing, and  
 Levelling, Wharfing, Planking, and Piling, Pa-  
 ving, Polling, and Railing, amounted in all to  
 Twenty Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred, and  
 Seventy Seven Pounds; besides what was paid to  
 the several Proprietors whose Grounds were tak-  
 en, or may be, for the Enlargement of the  
 Wharfs and Key.

OVER this Canal there were four Bridges, all  
 of solid *Portland Stone*; two of them, viz. *Fleet*  
 and *Holbourn-bridges*, were of Stone before the  
 Fire of LONDON; but afterwards much en-  
 larged and beautified. The other two, viz. one  
 against *Bridewell*, and the other against *Fleet-*  
*lane*, were, before the Fire, only of Timber;  
 but, since that, were handsomely built with Arches  
 and Steps, of *Purbeck* and *Portland Stone*. The  
 latter is now took down, and the Ditch filling  
 up for divers Uses.

THE *Fleet Prison* is seated on the East Side of  
 the Canal, being large, and reckon'd the best  
 Prison of any in this City, for good Rooms, and  
 other Conveniencies, the Benefit of an open Yard  
 and Garden, inclosed with a very high Wall and  
 Fence. The Prison-Keeper is called, *The War-*  
*den of the Fleet*. It belongs to the Court of  
 Common-Pleas. To this Prison, Persons are com-  
 mitted for Contempt of Orders, &c. in the High  
 Court of Chancery, or upon Debt, when they, by  
 a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, remove themselves  
 thither, from another Prison. And, as a further  
 Perquisite to the Warden, besides his Fees from  
 the Prisoners for turning the Key, Chamber-  
 Rent, &c. which is very considerable, he hath  
 the Rents and Profits of the Shops in *Westmin-*  
*ster-hall*.

To this Prison there have been, some Years  
 since, granted Rules, which are all the North  
 Side of *Ludgate-hill*, the West Side of the *Old*  
*Bailey*, to *Fleet-lane*, and down the same on  
 the South Side; and so the East Side of the Row  
 of Houses next the *Fleet*, taking in all the Courts  
 and Alleys within the said Limits.

THIS *Fleet Prison* was consumed in the Fire of  
 LONDON; and, during the Time of the  
 Rebuilding, the Prisoners that were therein at  
 that Time, were removed to *Ceroon-house* in *South*  
*Lambeth*, which was made into a Prison; and,  
 upon the finishing of this Place, the Prisoners  
 were brought back; and ever since it hath con-  
 tinued as a Prison.

ON the East Side of *Fleet-ditch*, from this  
 Prison to *Holbourn-bridge*, are these Places:  
*Fleet-lane*, which comes down from the *Old Bai-*  
*ley*, over-against the Sessions-House, and falls in-  
 to the *Ditch-side*, a Place of no great Account  
 for Buildings or Inhabitants. In this Lane are  
 several small Courts, as *Cheshire-rents*, *Well-yard*,  
*Harrow-court*, and *Cock-alley*, all Places but of  
 mean Account.

ON the North Side is *Seacoal-lane*. This  
 Lane is very ordinary, both as to Houses and  
 Inhabitants. Out of this Lane is a Passage to  
*Snow-hill*, and another into *Green-arbour*, and  
 a Third into *Bishop's-court*; the two last ascend-  
 ed up by a great many Steps, or a Pair of Stairs,  
 made through *London-wall*; but having their  
 chief Entrance out of the *Little Old Bailey*, is  
 there



there taken Notice of. On the West Side of this Lane, are these Alleys, which fall into the *Ditch-side*, viz. *George-alley*, or *Yard*; *Bear-alley*, on the South Side of which is another small Alley called *Little Bear-alley*, *Goose-alley*, against which is a small Place call'd *Ford's-rents*.

*Newcastle-street* comes out of *Seacoal-lane*, and falls into the *Ditch-side*, an open Place, and pretty well built.

*Turn-again-lane* hath a Passage out of *Town-ditch* into *Snow-hill*, a Place tolerably well built. At the End, next to *Snow-hill*, on the North Side, is a *Timber-Yard*; *Crown-court*, very small, and on the South Side is *Queen's-head-court*, indifferently built.

THE *Old Bailey*, of which there are two, the *Great* and the *Little*. The *Great Old Bailey* is an open Street, with good built Houses, and well inhabited by Tradesmen, and others. In this Place is *Justice-Hall*, commonly call'd the *Sessions-House*, as well for the City and Liberty thereof, as for the County of *Middlesex*. This is a Building commodious enough for the Use it is designed, having two large Galleries on the Sides or Ends, for Auditors and Spectators. The Court-Room is advanced by Stone-Steps from the Ground, with Rails and Ballisters, inclosed from the Ground before it. The Bail-Dock, which fronts the Court, where the Prisoners are kept till their Trials, is also inclosed. Over the Court-Room is a stately Dining-Room, sustained by ten Stone Pillars, and over that a Platform leaded, with Rails and Ballisters. On each Side the Court are Lodging-Rooms and other Conveniences: It stands backwards, so that it hath no Front towards the Street, only the Gateway, leading into the Yard before the House, which is spacious, and cost above 6000 *l.* building. And here the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, the Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, sit and keep his Majesty's Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for the Trial of Malefactors, for Treason, Murder, Felonies, Burglaries, and other Riots and Offences committed within the City of LONDON, and County of *Middlesex*.

THIS Court or Sessions is held, most commonly, some Days before and after the four Terms; also once in the Time of *Lent*, and once in the long Vacation, about *Bartholomew-tide*.

At the Time when the Sessions are held, which commonly last three Days, every Morning before the Court sits, the Prisoners to be tried are brought hither from *Newgate*, the Jail for such Offenders; and here are two Places provided for them to be kept in till they are called to their Trials, one for the Men, the other for the Women; and at Night, when the Court breaks up, or adjourns to another Day, the Prisoners are returned to *Newgate*, under the Conduct of the Serjeants and their Yeomen, who are the Sheriffs Officers, and take their Turns to attend the Court for that Purpose.

THE Lord-Mayor is Chief Judge of this Court, but is assisted by the Recorder of the City, and oftentimes by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and some other of the Judges. Of this more will be said hereafter in what relates to the Government of the City.

THE East Side of the *Old Bailey* runs down by the City Wall, upon the Ditch called *Hound-ditch*, from *Ludgate* to *Newgate*. About the Middle of the great Street, on this Side, is *Ball's-court*, which is but small; also *Red-cross-court*, which is indifferent. On the West of this Street, from the Corner of *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-lane*, are these Places, viz. *Skip-court*, but small; *Prideaux-court*, large, with good Houses on the West Side, having an Entrance into it, fit for Coach or Cart; *Black-and-white-court*, a large open Place, with handsome Buildings; at the

upper End of which is *Chequer-yard*; out of which is a Passage into *Fleet-lane*.

IN the *Little Old Bailey* are these Places, viz. *Dean's-court*, long and narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement; *Brown's-court*, long, narrow, and ordinary; *Ellis-court*, well built and inhabited; *Bishop's-court*, indifferently well inhabited; and hath a Passage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*; *Green-arbour-court*, at the upper End is a very good Square, with tolerable good Houses, and Inhabitants answerable. Out of this Court is also a Passage down Steps into *Seacoal-lane*. And out of this Court is another Passage into *Angel-court*, seated on *Snow-hill*, against the *Saracen's-head-Inn*, being a very handsome Place, having at the upper End a very good large House, with a Garden before it, once made use of for the Farthing-Office; *St. Dunstan's-court*, seated betwixt *Bishop's-court* and *Ellis-court*.

Now back to the West Part of *Fleet-street*, on the North Side, is *Chancery-lane*, a Street of a very great Resort, and well inhabited by Tradesmen, in the Part next *Fleet-street*, and in that Part next to *Holbourn*, (into which it falls) by Lawyers, and those depending on them: And the rather, for that in this Lane is *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Serjeants-Inn*, the Rolls, the Examiners Office within the Rolls Yard; the Six Clerks Office; (to which belong Twelve Masters in Chancery, and Six Clerks); *Symond's-Inn*, where the Register's Office for the Court of Chancery is kept; the Curitors Office; the Office for the Masters in Chancery, &c. All which Places are out of the City-Liberty, except *Serjeants-Inn*, which is an antient Building. Opposite to this Inn, is *Crown-court*, a square Place, but the Building old. The City-Liberty goes not much farther.

NEXT, on the North Side, is *Fetter-lane*. For the Generality, the Houses here are good, and well inhabited. It runs Northwards from *Fleet-street* into *Holbourn*. Of this Lane, the Middle Part is the best. In this Lane are these Places: *Bond's-Stables*, a large Yard, with some Houses in it, besides the Inn; the Part next *Fetter-lane* is new built with handsome Houses for Gentlemen, and is call'd the *Rolls Buildings*. *Red-bart-Inn*, new built, and very large and handsome. Over-against the *Rolls Buildings* is *Stone-court*, a small Place; *Three-leg-alley*, on the Back of *East-harding-street*, and falls into *West-harding-street*; also hath a Passage into *Fleet-street*, through *Red-lion-court*; *East-harding-street*, indifferent good, falls into *Goldsmiths-rents*; *Nevil's-alley*, very handsome, and well inhabited; *Churchyard-alley*, very narrow, which after two Turnings falls into *Curfitor's-alley*; *Magpye-yard*, handsomely rebuilt, and hath a Passage into *Castle-street*; *Dean-street*, well built and inhabited, falls into *Goldsmiths-rents*; *Plough-yard*, an open Place, well inhabited; over-against which is a Dissenting Meeting-house, lately built, the Pastor the Reverend Mr. *Rawlings*; *Bewit's-court*, a very handsome and large new built Court, with a Free-stone Pavement, and very well inhabited. Not far from this Court, is a Passage into *Bartlet's-buildings* in *Holbourn*, where it shall be noted: This Passage hath a few neat and well built Houses on the South Side, with pretty Gardens before them, neatly kept; *Horse-shoe-alley*, small and ordinary. Over-against this Court is the *White-horse-Inn*, which is but small: Adjoining to which is the Back-door of *Barnard's-Inn*; *King's-head-court*, formerly call'd *White-horse-alley*, a handsome new built Court, well inhabited, having a Free-stone Turning Passage into *Holbourn*; *Goldsmiths-rents*, a large Place, containing several Streets and Places of Name, and all well built and inhabited, especially *East-harding-street*, which is more open. This Street falls into *West-harding-*



*harding-street*, as also into *Three-leg-alley*, which is but ordinary.

IN this Street are *New-court* and *Goldsmith's-court*, both but small. *Dean-street* falls into *Fetter-lane* out of *East-harding-street*, as afore-said. *New-street*, a handsome open Place, with indifferent good Buildings; of which there are four Streets, and all bearing that Name, one falling into *Shoe-lane*, another, which turns Northwards, receives the other two, which comes out of *East-harding-street*; *Gun-powder-alley*, long and narrow, falls into *Shoe-lane*, crossing *Little New-street*, which is but ordinary.

THE next Lane in *Fleet-street* is *Shoe-lane*, very long, runs North from *Fleet-street*, over-against *Salisbury-court*, into *Holbourn*, by *St. Andrew's Church*, a Lane of no great Note, either for Buildings or Inhabitants; in it are a great many Alleys and Courts, though of little Account: the first is *Plumtree-court*, large and well built; it hath a Passage into another Court, so called, which falls into *Holbourn*, that Part towards *Shoe-lane* being broad. *Well-alley*, very mean and ordinary; *Molin's-rents*, indifferent good, but hath a narrow Passage into it. *Isaac's-rents*, very ordinary. Near this is *Spectacle's-rents*, small and mean. *Eagle-and-child-alley*, narrow, hath a Passage into *Fleet-ditch*, down Steps. *Brewers-yard*, so called from a Brew-house at the lower End: This hath a Passage into *Fleet-ditch*. *Queens-arms-alley*, but narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement, which leads to the *Ditch-side*, down Steps. *George-alley*, but narrow, hath also a Passage down to the *Ditch-side*. *Rose-and-crown-court*, but indifferent, hath a Passage into *George-alley*; *Stone-cutters-street*, good and open: This leads down to the *Ditch-side*. *Curriers-alley*, very ordinary, runs also to the *Ditch-side*. *Harp-alley*, but narrow, runs down to the *Ditch-side*, a Place of great Trade for old Household Goods, for which it is of Note; but the Buildings very mean. *Angel-court*, small and ordinary; *Fountain-court*, but ordinary.

PLACES on the West Side of this Lane: *Robin-hood-court*, broad and large, mean Houses, and hath a Passage up Steps into *Goldsmiths-rents*. *Cockpit-court*, handsome, with Brick Building at the upper End, and hath a Free-stone Pavement. *Brown's-court*, but small and mean. *Faulcon-court*, but ordinary, near the Corner of *New-street*. *King's-head-court*, a narrow Place, which comes out of *Wine-office-court*, mention'd in *Fleet-street*, and leads into this Lane. *Globe-court*, but small. And thus much for *Fleet-street*.

NOW more on the North is *Holbourn-hill*, a very broad and spacious Street, a Place of good Trade, and a great Thoroughfare, being very much frequented by Waggon, Coaches, and Horses, from several Parts of *England*, chiefly Westwards and Northwards. And for their Accommodation, this Street, as also *Snow-hill*, hath several considerable Inns, as the *Greyhound*, the *Crown*, the *Chequer*, the *Bell*, the *Black Bull*, the *Black Swan*, the *George*, the *Saracen's Head*, the *King's Arms*, the *Swan*, and the *Rose*. The Part of this Street in this Ward, begins at the Bars, by *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, and runs down to *Holbourn-bridge*, where *Snow-hill* begins; and so with a turning Passage to *St. Sepulchre's Church*, and thence to *Newgate*.

THE first Place, beginning at the Bars, is *Staple's-Inn*, one of the Inns of Chancery. There is a Tradition, that this Inn was so called, being formerly a Hall where Wooll-Merchants used to meet, Wooll being one of the four Staple Commodities according to the Statutes.

THIS Inn is governed by one Principal, and Eleven Antients. Those of this House are one

Week in Commons every Term, but there are usually 50 for a Fortnight. Here are no Mootings; the Chambers are commonly fold for one Life.

THEIR Armonial Ensigns are, *Vert*, a *Wool-pack*, *Argent*.

*Castle-street*, or *Castle-yard*, as it is commonly called, is a good handsome Place, well built and inhabited, which has these Inlets and Outlets, viz. It comes out of *Holbourn*, and leads into *Curfitors-alley*, with an open Passage. On the East Side it has a Passage into *Fetter-lane*, through *Magpie-yard*. And on the West Side *Tuckers*, or *Duck-court*, a large and well built Place, much inhabited by Lawyers, as seated amongst the Inns of Court and Chancery, and this has an open Passage into *Curfitors-alley*; besides, here is a narrow Passage on the South East Corner, through *Church-yard-alley* into *Fetter-lane*.

*Curfitors-alley* leads into *Chancery-lane*, over-against *Lincoln's-Inn*, and this Place took its Name from the Curfitors Office, adjoining thereto: It is a Place well built and inhabited, and stands well for Lodging, for those that come up to the Terms. The West End of this Alley, from or near the *Rose Tavern*, to *Chancery-lane*, is in the *Rolls Liberty*. Betwixt this Street and *Bernard's-Inn* is *White's-alley*, an indifferent Place, with old Timber Houses. *Bernard's-Inn*; the Buildings of this Inn are very old, and much want Rebuilding; the Back-Court has a Passage into *Fetter-lane*. *King's-head-court*, already spoken of. *Bartlet's-buildings*, a very handsome spacious Place, graced with good Buildings of Brick, with Gardens behind the Houses, and is a Place well inhabited by Gentlemen. Out of this Court, through a long Alley, wherein are some very good Houses, is a Passage into *Fetter-lane*. Adjoining to *Bartlet's-buildings* is a Court so called, which is but small. *Thavie's-Inn*, another of the Inns of Chancery, which is but small, and chiefly taken up by the *Welsh Attornies*. *St. Andrew's-court*, indifferent, and the Houses old.

*St. Andrew's Church*, seated in a very spacious Church-Yard, inclosed with a Wall; and since the new building of the Church, it is made very ornamental, both without and within, as to the Pews, Galleries, Pulpit, and Communion-Table, &c. It stands gracefully fronting *Holbourn*, and has on the East *Shoe-lane*.

NOW to go back to *Holbourn-hill*, North Side, beginning at the Bars, in which Side there are some Parts out of the Freedom, as *Brook-street*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Hatton-garden*, *Ely-House*, &c.

THE Places of Note are, *Warton-court*, very long, with a Passage into *Brook-street*; the Court is new built with good Brick Houses, has a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited. *Furnival's-Inn*, another of the Inns of Chancery; this Society is governed by one Principal and 12 Antients: Those of this House are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, or pay 2 s. per Week, if absent.

THEY have a Hall and Garden: They sell their Chambers for Life only, and have had no Mooting by Utter Barristers of *Lincoln's-Inn* of late.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are, *Argent*, a Bend between six Martlets, *Gules*, within a Bordure of the 2d.

*Ely-court*, very handsome, and large, with new Brick Houses, and a Free-Stone Pavement, and well inhabited: This Court lies betwixt *Leather-lane* and *Hatton-garden*, which being out of the Freedom, but in that Part of the Parish that lies in the County, it is there spoken of; as likewise *Ely-house*, *Scroop's-court*, formerly



ly *Scroop's-lun*, and belonged to *John Lord Scroop*; after whose Death it was let out to some Serjeants at Law, and then called *Serjeants-lun*, in *Holbourn*; and, upon their Removal, it was converted into Tenements, with Gardens to them; since which, being old, and the Houses very much decayed, it is, of late, rebuilt with very good Houses, and the Place very much enlarged by the additional Buildings, and divides itself into two Parts; that towards the West Side being long like an Alley. Out of this Court is a Passage into *Field-lane*. *Dyer's-court*, opposite to *Shoe-lane*, indifferent good. *Sutton-court*, over-against *St. Andrew's Church*, large and good. *Plough-yard*, ordinary, has a Passage into *Field-lane*.

*Field-lane*, very narrow, but mean Houses, and the Place nastily kept, being inhabited by Butchers and Tripe-Dressers on the East Side, by reason of the Benefit of the Ditch that runs on the Back-side of their Yards and Slaughter-Houses, to carry away their Filth: This Lane runs up to *Saffron-hill*, and receives *Chick-lane*; but the Part of this Lane in the Freedom goes but little beyond the Passage into *Plough-yard*.

*Holbourn-bridge* and *Snow-hill*; this Part of *Holbourn* goes to *Lamb's-conduit*, and there begins *Snow-hill*, which, in a Winding-Passage, runs up to *St. Sepulchre's Church*; and both these Places are graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Tradesmen, and is a Place of great Resort. The South Side, by the Bridge, lies open to the Canal, already treated of. Here are these Places; *Horn-alley*, near the Bridge, but indifferent. *Bee-hive-alley*, long, narrow, and ordinary. *Katharine-wheel-alley*, indifferent good. *King's-arms-Inn*, very considerable and large, having at the Upper End of the Yard a Passage into *Chick-lane*. Betwixt this Inn and *Swan-Inn* is *Hand-and-crown-alley*, very small. *George-Inn*, very large, and of a considerable Trade; the Passage to the Yard is through *Cow-lane*; and the Entrance to it in *Holbourn*, is through a paved Court, with indifferent good Houses on both Sides. *Bell-alley*, but ordinary. *Cock-court*, seated almost against the Conduit, by the Corner of *Cow-lane*, indifferent good, and has a Passage into *Bell-alley*. *Lamb's-conduit*, or *Holbourn-conduit*, built in the Middle of the Street, fronting *Holbourn-bridge*, *Snow-hill*, and *Cow-lane*, repaired and beautified; as yet it remains.

*St. Sepulchre's Church*, or *St. Sepulchre's-in-the-bailey*, seated on the Top of *Snow-hill*; a very large and spacious Church, with a lofty towered Steeple, Spires at each Corner, and Weather-cocks on the Tops. To this Church there is a large Church-Yard both before and behind it, although not so large as of old Time, good Part being taken away, and converted into Building, so that now it is not enough for the Burial of their Dead; and the Inhabitants are forced to make Use of another large Piece of Ground in *Chick-lane*.

NEXT to this Church is *Saracen's-head-Inn*, very large, and of a considerable Trade for Wagons, Coaches and Horses.

*Church-lane*, adjoining to this Church Eastward, which leads into *Pye-corner*, noted chiefly for Cooks Shops, and Pigs drest there during *Bartholomew Fair*.

*Nag's-head-court*, long and ordinary; and opposite to this is *Green-dragon-court*, which is but small.

*Giltspur-street*: In this Street are these Places; *Ball-court*, long, but ordinary. *Horsehoe-alley*, long, narrow, and but indifferent. *Rosemary-lane*, large, but ordinary, and has a Passage into the *Long-walk*, betwixt the two Hospitals.

N<sup>o</sup> 53. VOL. I.

*Church-alley*, so called, as fronting *St. Sepulchre's Church*, and has a good Row of Buildings on the East Side, the West Side lying open, and only severed from the Church-Yard by a Wall.

*Cock-lane*, an ordinary Place, it comes out of *Snow-hill*, and falls into *Pye-corner*.

*Cow-lane*, a great Thorough-fare for Carts, &c. out of *Snow-hill* into *Smithfield*: In this Lane are several Coach-makers, for which it is of chief Note: In this Lane is a Passage to *Hosier-lane*, which falls into *Smithfield*; and here are these Places; *Fox's-court*, but ordinary, has a Passage into *George-lan*. Nigh to this Court is *White-lion-court*, but small. *Green-dragon-court*, a large and open Place, but ordinarily built. *Bull-head-court*, very mean. *St. John's-court*, a large Place, indifferently inhabited, with old Buildings, and has a Passage into *Chick-lane*. *Pheasantcourt*, near *Smithfield-sheep-pens* on the South Side, which is but ordinary; and on the other Side is *Red-cross-court*, but small.

*Hosier-lane* comes out of *Cow-lane*, and runs into *Smithfield*: A Place not over well built or inhabited, having chiefly Timber Houses. This Place is of great Resort during the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*. In this Lane is *Bell-alley*, as also *Three-diamond-court*, both small and ordinary Places.

*Chick-lane*, an ordinary Place, both for Buildings and Inhabitants; it comes out of *Smithfield* by the *Sheep-pens*, and runs down to *Field-lane*. In this Lane are several Courts and Alleys; as *Newcastle-street*, or *Durham-yard*, open to receive Carts and Coaches, having at the Lower End a Yard for Stabling; and at the Upper End is a Passage into *Katharine-wheel-yard*, which is none of the best. *Blue-boar-court*, is ordinary, and ascended up by Steps. *Church-yard-alley*, but narrow and ordinary: At the Upper End is a Church-Yard which belongs to *St. Sepulchre's Parish*. *Hide's-rents*, a small open Court, very ordinary. Over-against this Place is *Cross-key-court*, also small and mean. *St. Martin's-court*, an open Place, but ordinarily inhabited. *White-horse-alley*, narrow and ordinary: Out of this is a Passage into *Sharp's-alley*, which leads to *Cow-cross*. *Sun-alley*, over-against *St. John's-court*, very small. *Thatch'd-alley*, narrow, small, and mean. *Sharp's-alley*, but indifferent, having turning Passages, and falls into the lower End of *Cow-cross*, as aforesaid. Opposite to this Place, is *Old-brewers-yard*, but indifferent, and has a Passage into *Holbourn*, through the *King's-arms-Inn*.

*Smithfield-pens*, so called from the Sheep-pens placed in that Part for the Sale of Sheep every Market-Day in *Smithfield*. The North, West, and South Sides having Rows of Buildings, most inhabited by Innholders, and such as keep Publick Houses: Of which the North Side is the best, and has these two Inns of good Trade, viz. the *Rose* and the *Ram*; near the *Ram* is *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, which is but ordinary, and has a Passage to *Smithfield-bars*, through the *Boar's-head Tavern*.

*Smithfield-bars*, so called from the Bars there set up, for the severing of the City Liberty from that of the County. This Place is generally inhabited by Butchers, who are great Dealers, as well by Retail as Wholesale, for Sheep and Lambs, to other Butchers. In this Place is *Nag's-head-alley*, both small and ordinary.

*Long-lane*, may properly be so called for its Length, coming out of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Barbican*, and running into *Smithfield*. The Lane, or rather Street, is good; the Houses good for Timber Buildings, and is very well inhabited by Shopkeepers who deal in Apparel, Linnen, and Upholsters Goods, both new



and old; and for this Trade it is of very good Account.

THIS Lane goes in this Ward from *Smithfield* to the *Red-lion-Inn*, the other Part being in *Aldersgate* Ward, but something further on the South Side, even to *Golden-dragon-court*. The Places in this Lane are *Three-fox-court*, but ordinary. *Charter-house-street*, a neat new built Place, with an open Passage into the *Charter-house-yard*, with neat and genteel Houses, well inhabited: This Place, before its new Building, was called *Carpenter's-yard*. *Three Horsehoe-court*, but ordinary. *Cat-alley*, has a narrow Entrance, but good; and on the Back-side of this, is another Court so called. *Red-lion-Inn*, has a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, and has a Passage into *Charter-house-yard*, and another into *Goswel-street*. *Golden-dragon-yard*, also for Stabling.

*Great St. Bartholomew's-close*; this Close is open and large, with several good Houses, which generally are all well inhabited, as being a creditable Place to live in. Out of this Close are several Passages into *Duck-lane*, *Little-britain*, and two into *Aldersgate-street*, of which one is through *Northumberland-alley*, and the other through *Half-moon-alley*, another Passage into *Cloth-fair*, and another into *Long-lane*.

PLACES of Note in this Close, and near it, are *Westmoreland-court*, a square Place, formerly a large House, now converted into Tenements. Out of this Court is *Westmoreland-alley*, by some called *Paved-alley*, as paved with Free-Stone, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. *Half-moon-alley*, very narrow. *Middlesex-house*, an old large Building, now severed into Dwelling-Houses, with a Court-Yard before it, inclosed within a Wall. Over-against this Place is *Parker's-yard*, indifferent good. Passing Northwards is a Gate-Way, the Bounds of this Close, where beyond there are some Streets and Buildings, as *New-street* and *Middle-street*, both indifferent, and *Back-alley*, which is but ordinary; all three falling into another Street which has a Passage into *Long-lane*.

*Cloth-fair* comes out of *Smithfield*, a Place generally inhabited by Drapers and Mercers, and is of some Note.

*Duck-lane* comes out of *Little-britain*, and falls into *Smithfield*, a Place once noted for Dealers in old Books. In this Lane is *Blue-anchor-Inn*, which is but of an indifferent Trade, being the Corner House, and Part of it in *Little-britain*, leading to the Hospital, which is in this Ward as far as *Well-close*. But the Part of *Little-britain*, from *St. Bartholomew-close*, Southward, towards the Pump, and so bending East-ward to *Aldersgate-street*, is in the Ward of *Aldersgate*. This Part also is chiefly taken up by Booksellers. *Well-close*, a very handsome open Court, with good Houses, which are well inhabited. It has another Passage into *King-street*, by *St. Bartholomew's-Hospital*; this Street is short, and goes from the said Hospital into the *Long-walk*, and so to *Christ's-Hospital*.

*St. Bartholomew's-Hospital*, commonly called the *Lame-Hospital*, because lame, wounded, and diseased People, are hither sent for Cure.

FROM *King-street*, through this Hospital, is a Passage into *Smithfield*, and adjoining to this is the Parish-Church of *Little St. Bartholomew*, which is but small and old.

THIS Ward being very large, is parted into three Divisions, viz. *St. Dunstan's*, *St. Bridget's*, and *St. Sepulchre's*.

THERE are to watch at the Gates, and several Stands, every Night, in this Ward, three Constables, the Beadle, and 130 Watchmen; and in the Precinct of *White-fryars*, eight. In all 138.

THE Jurymen returned by the Inquest in this Ward, are to serve in the several Courts held at *Guildhall*, for the Month of *June*, yearly.

THIS Ward has an Alderman and three Deputies, 16 Common-Council-Men, 15 Constables, 15 Scavengers, and 44 Inquest-Men.

It is taxed to the Fifteen in LONDON, at 35 *l.* and in the *Exchequer* at 34 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Alderman of this Ward is *Sir Francis Child*.





## C H A P. XIII.

## B R I D G E W A R D Without.

**H**AVING treated of the Wards in LONDON, on the North Side the *Thames* (in Number 25) we are now to cross over the said River, into the Borough of *Southwark*; which is also a Ward of LONDON without the Walls, on the South Side thereof, as *Portoken* is on the East, and *Faringdon extra* on the West.

It was antiently called the Village, or Town of *Southwark*; and the City of LONDON, from antient Times, endeavoured to get this Place under its own Jurisdiction, finding a great Inconvenience by the Neighbourhood of it, Malefactors in LONDON escaping thither out of the Reach of the Cognizance and Punishment of the City Magistrates: But how Matters stood in former Times between the City and *Southwark*, may, in some Measure, be seen by these Passages, some three or four hundred Years ago.

THE City of LONDON came to have a Propriety in this Borough for many Ages past, by petitioning the Parliament in the first Year of *Edward III.* shewing the great Inconvenience and Mischief accruing to the City of LONDON by Malefactors, who did many lewd Deeds there, and then fled to *Southwark*, out of the Reach of the City-Officers, and so were secure. On this Reason the King granted the City a Charter for the Place; which was to this Tenor:

*Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. i. e.* “Edward by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Acquitain*, To all to whom the present Letters shall come, Greeting. Know ye, That whereas our well beloved, the Citizens of the City of LONDON, by their Petition before us, and our Council, in our present Parliament, called together at *Westminster*, exhibited; have given us to understand, that Felons, Robbers, and divers other Malefactors, and Disturbers of the Peace, who in the said City, and elsewhere, have committed Murthers, Robberies, and divers other Felonies, departing secretly from the same City, after such Felonies committed, flee to the Village of *Southwark*, and cannot there be attacked by the Ministers of the said City, and are there publickly received; so that they are made bolder by the Defect of due Punishment, to commit such Felonies; and therefore having besought of us, for the Preservation of our Peace in the said City, and to restrain the Wickedness of those Evil-doers, that we would grant to them to have the said Village, to them their Heirs and Successors, for ever, for the Term thence due to us at our *Exchequer*, to be yearly paid; we, in Consideration of the Premises, and by the Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of our Kingdom in Parliament aforesaid assembled, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the said Citizens, the said Village of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances: To have and to hold, to them, their Heirs and Successors,

“Citizens of the said City, from us and our Heirs for ever; paying to us and our Heirs; *per Ann.* at our *Exchequer*, at the accustomed Terms, the Farm thence due and accustomed. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness our self at *Westminster*, the 6th Day of *March*, in the first Year of our Reign.

THIS is recorded in the *Memoranda* of the *Exchequer*, de Anno *Edw. III.* post *Conquestum primo finiente, incipiente secundo, int. Recorda de Termino Sti. Michaelis.*

So that *Edward III.* in the second of his Reign, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON, *Ballivam de Suthwark*, i. e. the Bailiwick of *Southwark*; which they held of the King at Fee-Farm, paying 10 *l.* a Year; and their Bailiff was *Thomas Clopham*, who seems to be put in by the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON.

THERE was another Patent of the said King's, in the 13th of his Reign, to pay no more than 10 *l.* for the said Fee-Farm.

IN the 51st of the said King *Edward III.* the Citizens pray that King to confirm to them their Liberties for punishing all Misdemeanors in *Southwark*: And that Commandment be given, that the Marshal do not intermeddle within the Parts of *Southwark*, that be *guildable*. This was not granted; the King answering, That he could not do it without doing Wrong to others.

AGAIN, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of LONDON, pray King *Richard II.* in the first Year of his Reign, that they may have the like Punishment of Evil-doers in *Southwark* as in LONDON, saved to all Lords their Rights. But that King also denied, answering, That it was prejudicial to the King, and also to the Bishops of *Canterbury* and *Winchester*.

BUT King *Henry IV.* in the 7th of his Reign, granted a Patent to the City, for Power to arrest Robbers and other Malefactors in the Borough of *Southwark*; and to bring them thence into the Prison of *Newgate*, and to exercise almost every other Kind of Jurisdiction there; and granting the Citizens all Goods and Chattels, called *Waifs* and *Strays*, and the Affize of Bread, Wine, Beer, and of all other Victuals; and to have Return of all the King's Briefs, Extracts, Precepts and Commandments. *Teste* the 23d Day of *July* in the said 7th Year of his Reign.

YET the next Year, viz. 8 *Henry IV.* the Borough of *Southwark* preferred a Petition to the said King; That being Parcel of the County of *Surrey*, and paying 10 *l.* Fee-Farm to him, they may be exempted from the Jurisdiction of LONDON, notwithstanding any Letters Patents obtained by the said City. The Answer was, The Parties should come before the King and his Council, and should be heard according to their Evidence.

AND *Edward IV.* in the 7th of his Reign, granted a Brief to the Sheriff of *Surrey*, for Allowance of Liberties and Jurisdictions within the Borough of *Southwark*.

BUT



BUT before the particular Description of this Ward, it will not be impertinent to declare when, and by what Means the Borough of *Southwark*, now called *Bridge Ward* without, was made one of the six and twenty Wards belonging to the City of LONDON, which was in this Manner :

How the Borough of Southwark first became one of the 26 Wards.

AFTER the Dissolution of Monasteries, Abbeys, Priories, and other Religious Houses, in this Realm of England ; The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of this City of LONDON, taking into their Consideration, how commodious and convenient it would be to the City, to have the Borough of *Southwark* annexed thereto, and that the same Borough was in the King's Hands wholly, they became humble Suitors to King *Henry VIII.* and to the Lords of his Highness's Privy Council, for the obtaining of the same. Which Suit not being granted to them, after the Decease of King *VIII.* they renewed their Suit to his Son and next Successor, King *Edward VI.* and to the Lords of his Privy-Council, for the obtaining the same Borough.

King Edward VI. his Grant to the City.

At length, after long Suit, and much Labour, it pleased King *Edward VI.* by his Letters-Patents, sealed with the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at *Westminster*, the 23d Day of April, in the 4th Year of his Reign, as well in Consideration of the Sum of 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. of lawful Money of England, paid to his Highness's Use, by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, as for divers other Considerations him thereunto moving ; to give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to the Citizens of LONDON, divers Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, lying in or near the said Borough of *Southwark*, in the said Letters Patents particularly expressed, which were sometimes the Lands of *Charles*, then late Duke of *Suffolk*, and of whom King *Henry VIII.* did buy and purchase the same.

THIS Purchase consisted of a Messuage situate within the Mansion of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Tenure of one *Simon Sybatson*, and divers other Messuages, Lands and Tenements in *Southwark*, and divers Liberties there. The yearly Value whereof was 35 l. 14 s. 4 d. The Patent dated in April, to commence at the Feast of *St. Michael* then last past.

BUT there was excepted out of the said Grant, and reserved to the said King *Edward VI.* his Heirs and Successors, all that his Capital Messuage, or Mansion-House, called *Southwark-place*, late of the said Duke of *Suffolk*, and all Gardens and Land to the same adjoining ; and all that his Park in *Southwark*, and all that his Messuage, and all Edifices and Ground called the *Antelope* there.

AND the said King *Edward VI.* did, by his said Letters Patents, give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, all his Lordship and Manor of *Southwark*, with all and singular the Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof, in the said County of *Surrey*, then late belonging to the late Monastery of *Bermondsey*, in the same County : And also all his Manor and Borough of *Southwark*, with all and singular the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, in the said County of *Surrey*, then late Parcel of the Possessions of the Archbishop and Archbishops of *Canterbury* ; together with divers yearly Rents, issuing out of divers Messuages or Tenements, in the said Letters Patents particularly expressed.

AND also the said King *Edward VI.* by his said Letters Patents, as well for the above-mentioned Considerations, as also for the Sum of 500 Marks, paid to his Use by the said Mayor,

Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of LONDON, did give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and to their Successors, in and through the whole Borough and Town of *Southwark* ; and in and through the whole Parish of *St. Saviour's*, *St. Olave's*, and *St. George in Southwark* ; and in and through the whole Parish, then late called *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and then called the *King's Hospital*, in *Southwark*, and elsewhere, wheresoever in the Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and in *Kentish-street*, and *Blackman-street*, in the Parish of *Newington*, all Ways, Estrays, Treasure-trove, Goods and Chattels, of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, condemned Persons, and Felons defamed, and of such as be put in Exigent of Outlawry, Felons of themselves, and Deodands, and of such as refuse the Laws of the Land, and all Goods disclaimed, found, or being within the said Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts, and all Manner of Escheats and Forfeitures.

AND that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, by themselves, or their Deputy, or Officer or Officers, should have in the Town, Borough, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, the Taste and Assize of Bread, Wine, Ale and Beer, and of all other Victuals and Things whatsoever, sold in the same Town : And whatsoever should, or might appertain to the Office of the Clerk of the Market of his Majesty's Household ; and the Correction and Punishment of all Persons there selling Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale, and other Victuals, and of others there inhabiting, or using any Arts whatsoever : And all Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments, to be forfeited to the King, or his Heirs or Successors ; and that they should have the Execution of the King's Writs, and of all other Writs, Commandments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with the Returns thereof, by such their Minister, or Deputy, as they should chuse.

AND that they should have, keep, and hold there, every Year, yearly, one Fair, to endure for three Days, viz. the 7th, 8th, and 9th Days of September ; and that during the said three Days they should hold there, by their Minister, or Deputy, from Day to Day, from Hour to Hour, and from Time to Time, all Actions, Plaints and Pleas of the Court of *Piepowder*, with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Fines, Redemptions, Commodities, and other Rights whatsoever, to the Court of *Piepowder* by any Means belonging. And also that they should have throughout the whole Precinct aforesaid, View of Frank-Pledge, with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things, which thereof to the King, his Heirs, or Successors, should appertain.

The Fair to be kept in Southwark.

AND also, that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, by themselves, or by their Officers, or Deputies, may take and arrest in the Borough, Town, Parish, and Precincts aforesaid, all Thieves, Felons, and other Malefactors, and may carry them to the Jail of *Newgate*. And that the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, should for ever have in the said Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts, all such Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Discharges and Customs, which the King, or his Heirs, should have had, if the said Borough had remained in the King's Hands.

AND also he granted to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, and to their Successors, that they should for ever hold and keep all Manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints and Personal Suits, and all Manner of Causes, Contracts, and Demands whatsoever, happening

in



in the Precincts aforesaid, before the Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and before the Sheriffs of LONDON for the Time being, or any of them, in the *Guildhall* and *Hustings* of the said City: And the like Actions, Bills, Plaints, Proceſs, Arrests, Judgments, Executions, and other Things whatsoever, and the same Days and Times, and in such like Manner, as the like Pleas happening in the said City, before the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the said Courts, or any of them, Time out of Mind, have been taken, holden, prosecuted, or executed. And that the Serjeants at Mace, and other Officers of LONDON, using to serve Proceſs, might, from thenceforth, for ever, serve and execute all Manner of Proceſs in the said Borough, Town, Parishes and Precincts, concerning such Pleas and Executions of the same, as Time out of Mind has been used in the City of LONDON.

AND that the Inhabitants of the same Borough, Parishes and Precincts, for Causes and Matters there growing, may implead, or be impleaded, in the said City, in Form aforesaid, and in the said Courts. And that if the Juries impannelled, and so moved to try such Issues, shall not appear before the said Mayor and Aldermen, or Sheriffs, in the said Courts of LONDON, they shall be amerced in like Manner, and forfeit such Issues as Juries in LONDON, making Default of Appearance, have used to forfeit. And that the Issues so forfeited shall be to the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, and their Successors for ever. And also, that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, for ever, should have the Cognizance of all Manner of Pleas, Plaints, and Personal Actions, out of all the King's Courts, before the King, or before any of his Justices, for any Thing happening in the said Borough, or Precincts, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the Courts of the said City. And that the Issues taken upon the said Suits, shall be tried in the said Courts, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, by Men of the said Borough, as Issues in LONDON are tried.

AND that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, should for ever choose every Year, or as often as they should think meet, two Coroners in the said Borough; and that the said Coroners, and either of them should have and use like Authority, as any Coroners in *England* ought to have and execute: And that no other of the King's Coroners should in any wise presume to execute any Thing belonging to the Office of a Coroner in the Precincts aforesaid.

AND that the Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, should be Escheator in the Precincts aforesaid, and have Power to direct Precepts to the Sheriff of the County of *Surrey* for the Time being, and to do all other Things, which to the Office of Escheator in any of the Counties of *England* appertain. And that no other Escheator shall enter there, or intermeddle with any Thing belonging to the Office of Escheator. And that the Mayor of LONDON, for the Time being, shall be the King's Clerk of the Market within the Precincts aforesaid, and may do all Things there appertaining to the Office of Clerk of the Market; and that the Clerk of the Market of the King's Household, shall not there intermeddle with any Thing.

AND that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, for ever, should have, hold, use, and enjoy, in the Precincts aforesaid, as well all the Liberties and Franchises aforesaid, as the Toll, Tallage, Picage, and all other the said King's Jurisdictions, Fran-

chises, and Privileges, which any Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, or any the Brothers and Sisters of the then late Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, or any Abbot of the then late Monastery of *St. Saviour's* of *Bermondsey*, near *Southwark*, or any Prior or Convent of the then late Priory of *St. Mary Overy*; or any of them ever had, then had, or ought to have had in the Premises, in any of the Places aforesaid; or which the said King *Edward VI.* then lately held and enjoyed, or ought to have had and enjoyed, and in as ample Manner as King *Henry VIII.* had and enjoyed, or ought to have had and enjoyed the same; so that none of the King's Sheriffs, or other of his Officers, should intermeddle in any Thing in the said Borough and Precincts.

AND the said King *Edward VI.* did, by his said Letters Patents further grant, that all the Inhabitants of the said Precincts should be within the Ordinance, Governance, and Correction of the Mayor and Officers of LONDON, and their Deputies, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of LONDON ought to be, by reason of any Charter formerly granted by any of his Progenitors. And that the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, for ever, should have, enjoy and use such Laws, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges whatsoever, in the Borough and Precincts aforesaid, as fully and freely as they then used, or ought to have used and enjoyed the same in LONDON.

AND that the Mayor and Recorder of LONDON for the Time being, after they have born the Office of Mayoralty of LONDON, should be Justices of the King's Peace in *Southwark*, and the Precincts aforesaid, so long as they should stand Aldermen of the said City, and should in the said Borough and Precincts do and execute all Things which other Justices of the Peace might do in the County of *Surrey*, according to the Laws and Statutes of *England*.

AND also, that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, should have every Week, on *Monday*, *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, in the said Borough and Town of *Southwark*, one Market, or Markets, there to be kept, and all Things to Markets appertaining.

ALL which Manor, Tenements, Rents, Liberties, Franchises, and other the Premises granted by the said Letters Patents, did extend to the clear yearly Value of 35 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* and were granted to be held to the said Mayor, Commonalty of the Citizens of LONDON, and their Successors for ever, of the said King, his Heirs and Successors, as of his Manor of *East Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, by Fealty only in Fee Soccage (and not in *Capite*) for all Manner of Services and Demands whatsoever.

BUT there were excepted and reserved out of the said Grant, to the said King *Edward VI.* his Heirs and Successors, all his Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties and Franchises whatsoever, within the Walk, Circuit, and Precinct of his Capital Messuage, Gardens, and Park in *Southwark*, and in all Gardens, Curtileges, and Lands, to the said Mansion-House, Gardens, and Park belonging.

Also the House, Messuage, or Lodging there, called the *King's-Bench*, and the Gardens to the same belonging, so long as it should be used as a Prison for Prisoners, as it was then used.

Also there was excepted and reserved out of the said Grant, the House, Messuage, or Lodging there, called the *Marshalsea*, and the Gardens to the same belonging, so long as it should be used as a Prison for Prisoners, as it was then used.



Also it was provided, that the said Letters Patent should not be prejudicial to the Officers of the Great Master or Steward of the King's Household, within the Borough and Precincts aforesaid, to be executed, while the same Borough and Precincts should be within the Verge. Nor to *John Gates*, Kt. one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, concerning any Lands, Tenements, Offices, Profits, Franchises, or Liberties to him granted, during his Life, by the said King *Edward VI*, or by his Father King *Henry VIII*.

ABOUT a Month after the said Borough of *Southwark* was so granted to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, and they by Force of the said Letters Patent stood charged with the Ordering, Survey and Government of the same Borough, and of all the King's Subjects inhabiting therein, and repairing thither: At a Court held before Sir *Roland Hill*, Kt. then Lord-Mayor of LONDON, and the Aldermen of the same City, in the Guild-hall of LONDON, on Tuesday the Eight and Twentieth Day of May, in the said fourth Year of the Reign of King *Edward VI*, the said Town or Borough was named and called, *The Ward of Bridge-Ward Without*. And Sir *John Ayliffe*, Kt. Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of LONDON, was then also named, elected, and chosen by the same Court, to be Alderman of the same Ward.

AND it was then also order'd, That the said Sir *John Ayliffe*, by that Name of Alderman of *Bridge-Ward Without*, and all other that from thenceforth should be Alderman of the same Ward, should have the Rule, Survey, and Government, not only of the Inhabitants of the said Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and other the King's People repairing to the same, but also of all the Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges within the said Town and Borough, then formerly granted by the King and his Progenitors to the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON. And for the due Execution of which Office, the said Sir *John Ayliffe* was then presently sworn and admitted.

THIS Borough, which is in the County of *Surrey*, consists of divers Streets, Ways and Winding-lanes, all full of Buildings inhabited. To begin Westward: On the Bank of the *Thames* there is a continued Building of Tenements, about half a Mile in Length to the Bridge.

THEN from the Bridge, strait toward the South, is a continued Street, call'd, *Long Southwark*, built, on both Sides, with divers Lanes and Alleys up to *St. George's Church*, and beyond it thro' *Blackman-street*, towards *Newtown*, [or *Newington*.] The Liberties of which Borough extend almost to the Parish-Church of *Newtown* aforesaid, distant one Mile from *London-bridge*; and also South West, a continued Building, almost to *Lambeth*, more than a Mile from the said Bridge.

THEN from the Bridge, along the *Thames* Eastward, is *St. Olave's-street*, having continued Buildings on both Sides, with Lanes and Alleys up to *Battle-bridge*, to *Horsleydown*, and towards *Rotherhithe*, a good Half Mile in Length from *London-bridge*.

So that the whole continued Buildings on the Bank of the River, from West to East, may be accounted more than a Mile in Length.

THEN, from the Entering towards the said *Horse-ly-down*, is another continued Street, call'd *Bermondsey-street*, which stretches South; likewise furnished with Buildings on both Sides, almost half a Mile in Length, up to where the Monastery of *St. Saviour*, call'd *Bermondsey*, stood, before the Dissolution.

FROM thence is *Long-lane*, so called from its Length, turning West to *St. George's Church*, afore-named. Out of which Lane breaks another Street towards the South and by East, and this is call'd *Kent-street*, because it is the Way leading into that County: And these are the Bounds of the Borough.

THE Antiquities most remarkable in this Borough were, First, for Ecclesiastical, *Bermondsey*, an Abbey of Black Monks; *St. Mary Overies*, a Priory of Canons Regular; *St. Thomas*, a College or Hospital for the Poor; and the *Loke*, a Lazar-House in *Kent-street*. There were six Parish-Churches, five of which are yet remaining. The first was *St. Mary Magdalen*, in the Priory of *St. Mary Overy*, which is the Parish-Church for the said *St. Mary Magdalen*, and for *St. Margaret on the Hill*, that is now called *St. Saviour's*.

### St. MARGARET on the Hill.

ST. Margaret on the Hill, which now long since is ceased from being a Church: But when it was, it had Monuments for *John Hough*, Esq; *Thomas Curson*, Esq; *Thomas Yard*, Esq; *Robert Barbet*, Esq; *William Sidney*, Esq; *Peter Saverey*, *Thomas Hever*, and *Gayer Moreton*.

THIS Church being put down, is now a Court for Justice, and called the *Town-hall*, fronting the Street, was burnt down, and rebuilt again. On which stands a fine Statue of King *Charles II*, with his Scepter in his Hand; underneath thus inscribed: *Combustum, An. 1670. Reedificatum annis 1685, & 1686. JACOBO SMYTH, Mil. & ROBERTO GEFFERY, Mil. Prætoribus. Impensis, S. P. Q. L.*

*St. Thomas* in the Hospital serves for a Parish-Church, as before. *St. George*, a Parish-Church, as before it did. So does *St. Olave*, and *St. Mary Magdalen*, by the Abbey of *Bermondsey*.

THERE are these Prisons or Jails:

The *Clinke*, on the Bank Side.

The *Compter*, in the late Parish-Church of *St. Margaret*.

The *Marshalsea*.

The *King's Bench*.

The County Jail. And

*Bridewell*.

ANTIEN Houses of most Note were:

The Bishop of *Winchester's* House.

The Bishop of *Rocheſter's* House.

The Duke of *Suffolk's* House, or *Southwark-Place*.

The *Tabard*, an Hostery, or Inn.

The Abbot of *Hyde* his House.

The Prior of *Lewis* his House.

The Abbot of *St. Augustine* his House.

The *Bridge-house*.

The Abbot of *Battaile* his House.

*Battaile Bridge*.

The *Stews* on the Bank of *Thames*.

And the *Bear Gardens* there.

OF these last there were two, the *Old Bear-garden*, and the *New*; Places wherein were kept Bears, Bulls, and other Beasts, to be baited; as also Mastives, in their several Kennels, were there nourished to bait them.

*Paris-Garden* is now become a Parish, and a Paris-Garden Church is built there, call'd *Christ-Church*. made the Parish of Christ-Church by Act of Parliament. For the doing of which there was an Act of Parliament made under King *Charles II*, intituled, *An Act for making the Manor of Paris-Garden a Parish*.



*Parish, and calling it Christ-Church.* Wherein may be seen some Account of the building of the Church, and the Occasion of making it a Parish. It sets forth, how *John Marshal*, of the Borough of *Southwark*, Gent. by his last Will dated the 21st of *August*, 1627, and proved in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, the 15th of *April*, 1631, did declare his Will and Meaning to be, That his Feoffees, or Trustees, (of whom *Sir Samuel Broton*, late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas, *Westminster*, was one, and the Survivor of all the rest of them) their Heirs and Assigns, should raise out of the Revenues of his Lands, mentioned in the same Will, the Sum of 700 *l.* and with it erect a new Church and Church-yard, in such Place as they should think fit. And that the said *Sir Samuel*, in Pursuance of a Decree in Chancery, made 1663, in a Cause wherein the said *Sir Samuel* was Defendant, upon the Statute made in the 44th of *Queen Elizabeth*, touching Gifts to pious and charitable Uses, did convey all the Lands mentioned to be devised to the said *Sir Samuel*, and other his Co-trustees, by the aforesaid Will of the said *John Marshal*, unto *Sir Edward Bromfield*, Bart. *Peter Scot*, L. L. D. *Edward Woodward*, *James Reading*, *Richard How*, *Edward Cook*, *Edward Ball*, Esquires; *John Butler*, *William Sherlock*, *Samuel Hyland*, *Michael Hart*, and *William Apps*, Gentlemen, in the said Decree nominated and appointed Trustees, or Feoffees, in that Behalf, and their Heirs and Assigns for ever; to the Intent to perform the several Trusts mentioned in the said Will of *John Marshal*. And that the said new Trustees raised the said 700 *l.* out of the said Rents: And that *William Angel*, Esq; Owner of the said Lordship, Manor, or Liberty of *Paris-Garden*, by his Indenture dated *April* 1, 1670, did, for Considerations therein mentioned; *infeoffe*, and by Fine assure unto the said *Sir Edward Bromfield*, and the other Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, a convenient Parcel of Land for the Building of a Church, and for a Church-yard: And that the last mentioned Trustees had laid out the said Sum of 700 *l.* and other Monies, upon the Building of a Church on the Ground aforesaid, according to the Will of the said *Marshal*: And by the same Will the said Trustees were to allow to a Minister of the said new Church, out of the Rents of the Lands of the said *Marshal*, express'd in his Will 40 *l. per Ann.* till out of the Residue of the Rents and Profits of his Lands, they can raise sufficient to purchase Lands and Tenements to the Value of 60 *l. per Ann.* over and above all Reprizes. And such Lands and Tenements to purchase, and to endow the said Church with the same.

AND that after the building of a Church, and a Minister settled therein, the said Trustees were to dispose of, and pay the Rents, Issues and Profits of a certain Messuage or Tenement in *Ax-yard* in *St. Saviour's* Parish, of the yearly Value of 20 Marks, unto the said Minister and his Successors for ever.

AND that the Choice of the said Minister is by the said Will, to be for ever in the said Trustees, and their Successors for the Time being.

AND lastly, That the Inhabitants of the said *Paris-Garden* had petitioned the Parliament to be made a distinct Parish, to the Intent that these Things might be accomplished.

UPON all these Premises it was enacted, 1. That *Paris-Garden* be a distinct Parish accordingly, subject to the same Orders as other Parishes, and called *Christ-Church*, according to *Marshal's* Will. And, 2. That the said Trustees, *viz.* *Sir Edward Bromfield*, &c. and the major Part of them, be the Patrons of the Church, they, their Heirs and Assigns for ever. 3. That

the Rector be empowered (without any Licence to purchase in *Mortmain*) to have, receive, purchase, and take to him all that is left by the Will of the said *Marshal*. 4. The Inhabitants shall be liable to all such Duties, Offices, Rates and Assignments, as if it had been an antient Parish. 5. The Ground and Soil whereon the Church stands, and the Church-yard, to remain in the said Trustees, and their Heirs, &c. for ever, to the Uses aforesaid, and such Articles, Clauses and Agreements as are expressed in the Indentures made by the said *William Angel*, unto the said Trustees. 6. The Profits arising by Burials in the Church and Churchyard (except the Vaults made by *William Angel*) to go towards the Repairs of the Church, Chancel, and Vaults abouts. 7. That there shall be yearly chosen by the Inhabitants of the said Parish, two or more Church-wardens, two or more Overseers, and two Surveyors of the High-ways, and to have the same Powers as in other Parishes. 8. The Trustees are authorized to pay the Rector till the said Church be endowed, the 40 *l. per Ann.* mention'd in the Will. 9. The Rector to receive all such Tythes, Compositions for Tythes, Oblations and Dues whatsoever, which are payable, or ought to be paid by the Inhabitants of *Paris-Garden*. 10. The Trustees allowed to raise farther out of the Estate of the said *John Marshal*, over and above the 700 *l.* already, a Sum not exceeding 400 *l.* as they, or the major Part of them, shall judge necessary for the compleating of the said new Church, and for paying the Church-wardens or Impropriators of *St. Saviour's* 100 *l.* for, and in respect of such voluntary Contributions and Tythes as have formerly come unto the said Church-wardens from the Inhabitants of the said Lordship, Manor, or Liberty, for repairing the Church. And they are required to pay the said Sum accordingly.

PROVIDED always, That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make any Part of the Manor of *Southwark*, or the *Clinke* Liberty, belonging to the See of *Winchester*, to be within the Parish of *Christ-Church* aforesaid, or to alter, diminish, or abridge any of the Passages, Bounds, Limits, Ways or Bridges, of Right belonging to the Manor of *Southwark*, or *Clinke* Liberty aforesaid.

THE Inhabitants hereabouts, on the West Part of *Southwark*, bordering on the *Thames*, were multiplied considerably, consisting of Woodmongers, Timber-merchants, Shipwrights, Barge-men, Watermen, and such whose Livings depended upon the River. And being a good Distance from *St. Mary Overy's* Church, it was a seasonable and pious Act to provide a nearer Place for the People to meet together for Divine Worship.

NEXT, on the Bank, was some Time the *Bordello*, or *Stews*, a Place so called from certain Stew-Houses there privileged for the Repair of incontinent Men to the like Women. The Stews on the Bank Side.

IN a Parliament held at *Westminster*, the 8th of *Henry II.* it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords, That divers Constitutions for ever should be kept within that Lordship, or Franchise, according to the old Customs that had been there used Time out of Mind; amongst which, these following were some, *viz.*

THAT no Stewholder, or his Wife, should let or stay any single Woman to go and come freely at all Times, when they listed.

No Stewholder to keep any Woman to Board, but she to Board abroad at her Pleasure.

To take no more for the Woman's Chamber in the Week, than fourteen Pence.

Not to keep open his Doors upon Holidays.



Not to keep any single Woman in his House on Holidays, but the Bailiff to see them voided out of the Lordship.

No single Woman to be kept against her Will, that would leave her Sin.

No Stewholder to receive any Woman of Religion, or any Man's Wife.

No single Woman to take Money to lie with any Man, but she might lie with him all Night till the Morrow.

No Man to be drawn or enticed into any Stewhouse.

THE Constables, Bailiffs, and others, every Week to search every Stewhouse.

No Stewholder to keep any Woman that hath the perilous Infirmary of Burning; nor to sell Bread, Ale, Flesh, Fish, Wood, Coal, or any Victuals, &c.

THESE, and many more Orders were to be observed, upon great Pain and Punishment.

THERE were divers Patents of Confirmation, one was dated 1345, the 19th of *Edward III.* In the 4th of *Richard II.* these Stewhouses belonging to *William Walworth*, then Mayor of LONDON, were farmed by Froes of *Flanders*, and were spoiled by *Walter Tylar* and other Rebels of *Kent*. Notwithstanding, Ordinance for the same Place and Houses, were again confirmed in the Reign of *Henry VI.* to be continued as before. Also *Robert Fabian* writes, that in the Year 1506, the 21st of *Henry VII.* the said Stewhouses in *Southwark* were (for a Season) uninhabited, and the Doors closed up. But it was not long (saith he) e'er the Houses there were set open again, so many as were permitted, for (as it was said) whereas before were 18 Houses, from thenceforth were appointed to be used but 12 only. These allowed Stewhouses had Signs on their Fronts, towards the *Thames*, not hanged out, but painted on the Walls, as a *Boar's-head*, the *Cross-keys*, the *Gun*, the *Castle*, the *Crane*, the *Cardinal's-hat*, the *Bell*, the *Swan*, &c. These single Women were forbidden the Rights of the Church, so long as they continued that sinful Life, and were excluded Christian Burial, if they were not reconciled before their Death; and therefore was a Plat of Ground, called *The single Woman's Church-yard*, appointed for them, far from the Parish-Church.

In the Year of *Christ*, 1548, the 37th of *Henry VIII.* this Row of Stews in *Southwark* was put down by the King's Commandment, which was proclaimed by Sound of Trumpet, no more to be privileged and used as a common Brothel, [*Bordel*,] but the Inhabitants of the same to keep good and honest Rule as in other Places of this Realm, &c.

The Clinke  
Prison.

THEN next is the *Clinke*, a Jail or Prison for the Trespassers in those Parts, namely, in old Time for such as should Brabble, Fray, or break the Peace on the said Bank, or in the Brothel Houses, they were by the Inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this Jail, where they were straitly imprisoned.

NEXT was the Bishop of *Winchester's* House, or Lodging, when he came to this City; which House was first built by *William Gifford*, Bishop of *Winchester*, about the Year 1107, the 7th of *Henry I.* upon a Plat of Ground pertaining to the Prior of *Bermondsey*, as appears by a Writ directed to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, in the Year 1366, the 41st of *Edward III.* (the Bishop's See being void) for 8 l. due to the Monks of *Bermondsey*, for the Bishop of *Winchester's* Lodging in *Southwark*.

THIS Bishop had also the Lordship and Manor of *Southwark*, which came to King *Edward VI.* upon Bishop *Gardiner's* Deprivation. And Anno 1552, there was an Exchange made

between the Lord Marquis of *Northampton* and the King, whereby that Lord had the Lordship and Manor of *Southwark*, and the King had the Chief or Capital Mese of *Lambeth*, some Time belonging to the Duke of *Norfolk*, attainted of Treason. The said Marquis built a Gallery in *Winchester* House, and in Queen *Mary's* Time it was restored to the See.

ADJOINING to this, on the South Side, was the Bishop of *Roche's* Inn or Lodging, which was erected where certain Houses had been that were some Time Parcel of the Possessions of the Priory of *St. Swithin's* in *Winchester*.

THE Abbot of *Naverly* had also a House there.

### The Priory CHURCH of St. MARY OVERY.

EAST from whence the Bishop of *Winchester's* House stood, is the Church called *St. Mary-over-the-Rie*, or *Overy*, that is, *Over-the-Water*. This Church, or some other in Place thereof, was (of old Time, long before the Conquest) an House of Sisters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*: To which House and Sisters she left (as was left to her by her Parents) the Oversight and Profits of a Cross-Ferry, or Traverse-Ferry over the *Thames*, there kept before that any Bridge was built. This House of Sisters was after, by *Swithin*, a noble Lady, converted to a College of Priests, who, in Place of the Ferry, built a Bridge of Timber, and from Time to Time kept the same in good Reparations. But lastly, the same Bridge was built of Stone, and then, in the Year 1106, was this Church again founded for Canons Regular, by *William Pont de le Arche*, and *William Dauncy*, Knts. Normans.

To this Monastery, among other its Revenues, belonged the Rectory and Church of *Banstead*, and the Manors of *North Todworth* and *South Merfield*, with the Appendances, in the County of *Surrey*.

THIS Priory was burned about the Year 1207. Wherefore the Canons did found an Hospital near their Priory, where they celebrated till the Priory was repaired. Which Hospital was after (by Consent of *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of *Winchester*) removed into the Land of *Anicius*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, in the Year 1228, a Place where the Water was more plentiful, and the Air more wholesome, and was dedicated to *St. Thomas*.

### The PARISH of St. MARY MAGDALENE.

THIS *Peter de Rupidus*, or *de la Roche*, founded a large Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalene*, in the said Church of *St. Mary Overy*. Which Chapel was afterward appointed to be the Parish-Church for the Inhabitants near adjoining.

THIS Church was again new built in the Reign of *Richard II.* and King *Henry IV.*

*John Gower*, a learned Gentleman, and a famous Poet, (but no Knight, as some have mistaken it) was then an especial Benefactor to that Work, and was there buried on the North Side of the said Church, in the Chapel of *St. John*, where he founded a Chantry. He lies under a Tomb of Stone, with his Image also of Stone being over him. The Hair of his Head aburne, long to his Shoulders, but curling up, and a small forked Beard; and on his Head a Chaplet, like a Coronet of four Roses, an Habit of Purple, damasked, down to his Feet, a Collar of SS of Gold about his Neck; under his Head the Likeness



ness of three Books, which he compiled; the first, named *Speculum Meditantis*, written in *French*; the second, *Vox Clamantis*, penned in *Latin*; the third, *Confessio Amantis*, set forth in *English*. Beside, on the Wall where he lies, there was painted three Virgins crowned, one of which was named *Charity*, holding this Device:

En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere,  
Sauve soit, qui gist sous cest Pierre; *i. e.*

In thee, who art the Son of God the Father,  
Be he saved that lies under this Stone.

THE second Writing, *Mercy*, with this Device:

O bone Iesu fait ta mercy,  
Al' alme, dont le corps gist icy; *i. e.*

O good Jesu, shew thy Mercy  
To the Soul whose Body lies here.

THE third Writing, *Pity*, with this Device:

Pour ta Pite Iesu regarde,  
Et met cest alme en fauve garde; *i. e.*

For thy Pity, Jesu, have Regard;  
And put this Soul in Safeguard.

HIS ARMS; in a Field, *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Azure*, three Leopards Heads; *Gold*, their Tongues, *Gules*, two Angels Supporters: On the Crest a Talbot.

HIS E P I T A P H.

Armigeri Scutum nihil  
a modo fert sibi tutum,

Redditum immolatum morti  
generale tributum,

Spiritus exutum  
Se gaudeat esse salutem,

Est ubi virtutum

Regnum sine labe statutum.

THE Roof of the middle waste Isle fell down in the Year 1469. This Priory was surrendered to Henry VIII, the 31st of his Reign, the 27th of October, in the Year of Christ 1539, valued at 624*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* by the Year.

ABOUT Christmas next following, the Church of the said Priory was purchased of the King by the Inhabitants of the Borough. Dr. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, putting to his helping Hand, they made thereof a Parish-Church for the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, on the South Side of the Choir, and of St. Margaret on the Hill, which were made one Parish of St. Saviour.

THERE was an Act of Parliament, Anno 1540, the 32d of Henry VIII, for uniting these two Parishes, whereby the Church-wardens elected by the Parish were a Body Corporate.

IN the Year 1618, a Screen at the West End was set up, Anno 1621 and 1622, the Church was in many Places repaired, the new Chapel at the East End, which had been for above 60 Years let to Bakers, was Anno 1624, restored again to the Church, and 200*l.* laid out in the Repair, all at the Charge of the Parish. But that which has justly render'd this Church admired for its Beauty, is the Repair, an Account of which follows, as it is in a Table hanging on a Pillar against the Pulpit:

THIS Church was laid thro'out with Stone, new Pewed and Gallery'd; the great Vault sunk; the Pulpit and Altar-piece erected; the Communion-Table railed, and set with Black and White Marble; the Choir inclosed by Gates; the South and West Windows opened and enlarged; the whole new glazed; the 6th and 7th Bells cast; the

VOL. I.

Chapel paved, and all the Church cleansed, white washed and beautified at the Charge of the Parish, An. 1703.

It is a noble spacious Church, built with three Isles running from East to West, and a Cross Isle after the Manner of a Cathedral, and is probably the longest Parochial Church in England, as will appear by the Dimensions. It is built of the ancient *Gothick* Order, both Pillars, Arches, Roof and Windows; the Roof of the Body of the Church and Chancel, is supported by 26 Pillars, 13 in a Range, that of our Lady or New Chapel (now used for the Bishop's Court) with six smaller Pillars; and that of the former Church of St. Mary Magdalen (on the South Side) by six Pillars like the last, there are Galleries in the Walls of the Choir, adorned with Pillars and Arches as Westminster-abbey. The Tower is erected on four very strong Pillars, over the Meeting of the Middle Isle with the cross Isle; at the four Angles of which Tower is a Spire, all built of Stone, and the Walls of the Church of Brick and Boulder; the Roof is covered with Lead and Tile, the Floor well paved with Stone, and the Floor of the Chancel one Step higher.

THE last mentioned Reparation of 1703, will more plainly appear, by describing the Ornaments of this Church, which are not a few, for it is wainscotted nine Feet and half high, also pewed and gallery'd, on the West, North and South Sides, with right Wainscot; the Pulpit and Communion-Table are of the same Species of Timber, and finely finniere; the Latter having Enrichments of a Glory, Cherubims, Doves, &c. placed on a fine Black and White Marble Foot-pace, inclosed with Rail and Ballister, and with a Wainscot Fence, having Iron Spikes. The Altar-piece is very stately and beautiful, in Altitude about 35 Feet of Wainscot, it consists of an Upper and Lower Part, the Latter is adorned with four fluted Columns, and their Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; the Intercolumns are the *Commandments* done in Black Letters on large Slabs of White and veined Marble, under a *Glory*, and Triangular Pediments, and between four Attick Pilasters, with an *Acroteria* of the Figures of seven Golden Candlesticks replenished with Tapers; all which Ornament is under a spacious Circular Pediment belonging to the said *Corinthian* Columns, which are placed between the *Pater-Noster* and *Creed*, curiously depencilled in Golden Letters on Black, each under a Pediment, and between small Pilasters. The upper Part is adorned with four Pedestals, and between them two Attick Pilasters, with a small Compass Pediment: On these six, and one on the Middle of the Pediment, are placed seven Lamps, and in the Center of this upper Part is a *Glory* in the Shape of a Dove descending within a Circular Grupp of Cherubims, all very spacious, and finely painted, and presented to the View, as it were by the withdrawing of a rich Curtain painted in Festoons; behind all which is a five Light Window, the Arch whereof is enriched with the Figures of six Swans, and an Angel. The Organ-Case is also of Oak, very lofty, elevated on ten square Pillars, the upper Part whereof is adorned with three Fames carved, standing in full Proportion, about 42 Feet from the Area of the Isle.

THERE are two handsome inner Door-Cases opening into the Choir Northward and Southward, and an Iron one at the West End of the Church under the Organ; also an outer Door-Case on the South Side, set up in 1676. Over the Apperture of the West Door, are the Words of *Genesis* xxviii. 17. *Psal.* xxxix. 5. *Jerem.* vii. 2, 3.



MONUMENTS in this Church were, and are, for

*Robert Liliard, Esq; Margaret, Daughter to the Lady Audley. William Grevil, Esq; and Margaret his Wife. Katharine, Wife to John Stoke, Alderman. Robert Merfin, Esq; William Undal, Esq; Lord Ospany Ferrar. Sir George Brewer, Knt. John Browne. Lady Brandon, Wife to Sir Thomas Brandon. William Lord Scales. William Earl Warren. Dame Maude, Wife to Sir John Peach. Dame Margaret Elrington. John Bowden, Esq; Robert Saint Magol. John Sandhurst. John Gower, the Poet. Thomas Tong, Clarencieux, King at Arms. Dame Anne Crispe, first Wife of Henry Crispe de Quekes in Thanet, and afterwards to Henry Browne, younger Brother to Viscount Montacute. Obiit 1585.*

*Thomas Cure, Esq; Sadler to King Edw. VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, deceased the 24th Day of May, 1598.*

ON a Monument in the North Wall of the Choir is:

AN EPITAPH upon *John Trebearne, Gentleman-Porter to King James I.*

Had Kings a Power  
to lend their Subjects Breath,  
*Trebearne*, thou shouldst  
not be cast down by Death:  
Thy Royal Master still  
would keep thee then;  
But Length of Days  
are beyond Reach of Men.  
Nor Wealth, nor Strength,  
nor great Mens Love can ease  
The Wound Death's Arrows make,  
for thou hast these.  
In thy King's Court  
good Place to thee is given:  
Whence thou shalt go  
to the King's Court of Heaven.

*Osmond Bilson, of LONDON, Knt. Ob. 1605.*

ON a fair Monument in the Chancel is this Inscription:

*Peter Humble, Gentleman, dedicates this Monument to the pious Memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of LONDON, and Margaret his first Wife, Daughter of John Pierston, of Nathing, in the County of Essex, Gentleman. By whom he had Issue two Sons, John, who died young, and the above-named Peter, now living. Also four Daughters, Katherine, Weltham, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who survived the other three, and was interred the same Day with her Father, being the 30th of April 1616. Richard left Isabel his second Wife, Widow, who was the Daughter of Robert Kitchenman, of Hemstley, in the County of York, Gentleman. Bequeathing to the Poor of this Parish five Pounds four Shillings, yearly for ever, out of a Tenement adjoining to the South Side of the Three Crowns Gate in Southwark.*

ON a Stone by the Communion-Table:

*Guilimus Wickham, translatus a sede Lincoln. & Mense Martii, 1595. Existens Episcopus Winton. Obiit 11 Junii, proxime sequentis. Reliquit uxorem laudatissimam; qua sepelitur in Awkenberry, Comitatus Huntingdon, &c.*

THE Monument of Bishop *Andrews* is in a Chapel at the End of the Church, and his Body lies within the Monument, on which is a long Latin Inscription:

IN the new Chapel, on a Grave-Stone, is this written:

Not twice ten Years of Age, a weary Breath,  
Have I exchanged for a happy Death;  
My Course so short, the longer is my Rest.  
God takes them soonest whom he loveth best:  
For he that's born to Day, and dies to Morrow,  
Loseth some Days of Rest, but more of Sorrow.

UPON a Stone, under the Grocers Arms, is this Inscription:

Garret some call'd him, but that was too high;  
His Name is *Garrard*, who now here doth lie.  
He, in his Youth, was toss'd with many a Wave,  
But now at Port arriv'd, rests in his Grave.  
The Church he did frequent, while he had Breath,  
And wish'd to lie therein after his Death.  
Weep not for him, since he is gone before  
To Heaven, where *Grocers* there are many more.

IN the same Isle, upon a Marble Stone, with the Merchant-Taylors Arms at the Head of it, is this Inscription:

This Stone was laid, and this Isle was paved by *John Hayman*, Taylor, and Merchant Taylor, the 28th of October, 1625.

NEAR to this, upon a Brass Plate, is this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *Alice Dudson*, Wife of *Thomas Dudson*, who departed this Life the 14th of October, 1626, who, some Time, did dwell in this Parish, but died in St. George's Parish.

ALL these, with that rich and costly Monument of the Right Reverend Father in God, *Launcelot*, Bishop of *Winchester*, are in this Chapel.

*Queen ELIZABETH's Monument.*

St. Peter's Church, at Westminster  
Her sacred Body doth inter;  
Her glorious Soul with Angels sings,  
Her Deeds live Patterns here for Kings.  
Her Love in every Heart hath room;  
This only Shadows forth her Tomb.

THERE is a Monument of *John Bingham*, Esq; Sadler to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, who was a worthy Benefactor to the Parish, and to the Free-School there; who departed this Life in the Year of our Lord 1625.

THERE is a Monument for *William Emerson*, who departed this Life the 27th of June, Anno Dom. 1575, in the Year of his Age 92.

AT the upper End of the South Isle of this Church of St. Mary Overies, is a fair and curious Monument of the *Austins*, repaired by the Relations, Anno 1706, and refreshed with Painting and Gilding, that it might suit with the rest of the Church: It is emblematical of Christ, and of the Resurrection, according to the pious Fancy of the devout Mr. *Austin*, who set it up at first.



MONUMENTS of later Time are :

IN the Chancel : North Side. *John Appleby*, Esq; 1680. And *Dorothy* his Wife, 1682. Both good Benefactors to this Parish.

*James Shaw*, 1670. And his Wife Mrs. *Alice Shaw*, 1693, aged 81. Also her Nephew Captain *Joseph Williams*, and his Daughter *Alice Shaw*, 1697.

FLAT Stones here. *Samuel*, *Robert*, *Anthony*, Sons of *Anthony Rous*, Gent. and *Lettice* his Wife, Daughter of *Samuel Warcup*, Esq; some Time Bailiff of this Borough, dying Infants 1656.

*Anthony Rous*, the Father, 1663.

*Hester Rous*, Widow, 1671.

*Anne Warcup*, Wife of *Samuel Warcup*, Esq; 1654.

*John Hayward*, 1692-3.

*Mary* Wife of *Christopher Flower*, 1701.

*Thomas Flower* Son of *Christopher*, 1701.

And *John Flower*, Son of the same, 1667.

*Joseph Day*, 1682. And *Mary Day* his Wife, 1701.

*Mark Proudfoot*, Gent. Servant to King *James*, and the late King *Charles*, sixty Years, 1617, aged 80.

*William Osborn* Son of *Edward Osborn*, 1681.

*Edward Osborn*, Distiller, 1700.

BEHIND the Communion-Table is a Place set with Pillars and handsome Arches, but not lofty : which is called the *Chapel*. Here is kept the Bishop of *Winchester's* Court, and his Chancellor sometimes hath sat here.

IN this Back-place are these Monuments :

*Margaret Mainard*, Doughter of *John Mainard*, Minister of *Mayfield* in *Suffex*, 1653.

*Fonadab Ballam*, 1702. *Patience Ballam* his Wife, 1695.

Sir *John Skorter*, Kt. who dy'd Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, 1688 And Dame *Isabella Skorter* his Wife, 1703.

*Rebecca Harvey*, late Wife of Sir *John Harvey*, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, 1696.

*William Engelbert*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, 1657. And *Sarah* his Wife, 1691.

*John Parker*, 1671. *Robert Parker* dy'd 1701-2, the Year wherein he was Churchwarden.

*John Collier*, 1649. *Mary* Wife of *Benjamin Collier*, 1650. *Elizabeth Collier*, Wife of *Joseph Collier*, 1699.

Capt. *John Snell*, 1681.

*Hugh Lawton*, Esq; 1669. And *Elizabeth* his Relict ; by whom he had six Children. Who afterwards married Sir *Gobart Barrington* of *Tofts* in *Little Baddow* in the County of *Essex*. She departed 1702-3, aged 84.

*William Hoare*, D. D. one of the Chaplains of this Parish, 1687-8.

*Richard* Benefieldii hospitii Grayensis Socii Cineritia sita sunt hic Lipsana, &c.

*Elizabeth Wight*, late Wife of *Daniel Wight*, 1691.

*Christopher Marshal*, jun. 1689.

*Susanna Barford*, 1652, aged 10 Years and 13 Weeks ; the Nonfuch of the World for Piety and Vertue.

*Richard Wood*, 1654. And *Rebecca* his Wife, 1696.

EAST of this Chapel is another small Chapel ; wherein is contained a very goodly Monument of Bishop *Andrews*, lying along in his Pontificalibus in full Proportion, and this Epitaph :

Sept. 21. die Lunæ, hora matutina fere quarta LANCELOT ANDREWS Episcopus Wintoniensis meritissimus Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est.

Ephemeris LAUDIANA Anno Dom. 1626, Ætatis suæ 71.

UNDER the Head these Words : Monumentum quoad hoc restitutum Anno 1703.

South Side of the Chancel :

*Dorothy Howard*, 1665. *John Harrison*, 1674.

*Elizabeth* late Wife of *Thomas Ely*, Grocer, 1677. *Peter Ely*, Grocer, 1675.

*Thomas Hall*, 1668.

This Stone for her dear Spouse  
Hath *Judith Hall* here plac'd,  
Lamenting much, with greater Gifts,  
That it should not be grac'd, &c.

*Francis Edwards*, 1699.

*Anne Berry*, 1683. And *Martha Allin*, 1691.

*Susanna Spring* Wife of *John Spring*, 1687.

*Mary Rook*, eldest Daughter of *Edward* 1694. *Edward Rook* the Father 1698.

*Margaret* Wife of *William Wilson*, 1672 ; and her Grandson *William Wilkinson*, 1688.

*Edward Thomas*, 1672. And *Jane Thomas* his only Wife, 1669, being in the 44th Year of ther Intermarriage. And *John Scot*, who married *Hannah* the only Daughter and Heir of the same *Edward*, 1668. And the said *Hannah*, 1677.

*Nicholas Hare*, 1687. And *Anne Hare* his Wife, 1688. And *William Hare* his Son, 1698.

*Elizabeth* late Wife of *William Molins*, Grocer, 1683. And two of theit Children, *John* and *Thomas*. And *Thomas Molins*, 1689. And *Elizabeth* second Wife of *Thomas*, 1699.

*Randal Carter*, and *Francis Walker*, Gent. his Nephew, 1646.

ON the North Side in a Chapel :

Here *Lockyer* lies interr'd, enough, his Name  
Speaks one hath few Competitors in Fame, &c.  
His Vettues and his Pills are so well known,  
That Envy can't confine them under Stone, &c.

*Richard Martin*, M. A. who was near Eleven Years one of the Ministers of this Church, as his Father



Father Dr. *Richard Martin* had been for twenty three Years before him, 1702.

IN the said Chapel, a Figure of a Head well done: To the Memory of *Richard Blifs* of this Parish, a faithful Friend and most affectionate Husband. His Wife *Elizabeth* erected this Monument. He died suddenly Aug. 4, 1703, aged 67. Upon the Ground is a fair black Marble Stone covering his Body; on which is engraven his Coat impaling his Wife's.

NEAR by his another Stone covering the Body of *Noel Whiting*, that deceased 1704, some Time Church-warden of the Parish.

HERE against the North Wall is placed an ancient Figure of a Knight-Templar cross-legged in Armour, with his Dagger drawn in one Hand, and holding the Sheath in the other. It is new painted and flourished up, and looks somewhat dreadful. It had been thrown up and down in the Church before; and here they have placed it against the Wall upright, whereas it ought to have been laid along, as the Effigies of dead Men, on their Tombs, usually are.

IN the Body of the Church, a flat Stone upon *Edmund Robinson*, Brewer, departed 1652, married *Dorothy* Daughter of *Ri. Rundul* of the County of *Surrey*, Yeoman. By whom he had two Sons, *Edward* and *Richard*. *Edward* died 1656, and *Richard*, 1659.

Under this Stone lies three,  
Join'd by Consanguinity.  
The Father he did lead the Way,  
The Sons made haste and could not stay.  
The eldest Son the next did go,  
The youngest Son could not say, No.  
But as they did receive their Breath;  
So did they go away from Earth,  
For to enjoy that heavenly Rest,  
Which is ordained for them that's blest.

*Sarah Hatton*, Daughter of *Henry Hatton*, late of *Tewksbury*, Gent, 1694.

*Anne Matthews*, late Wife of *Charles Matthews*, 1694.

*Ralph Gall*, Gent. 1685, of 90 Years of Age, and upwards.

THIS Living may be called a Rectory improper, the Church-wardens having Power to raise 350 *l. per Annum* upon the Parish to be thus applied, viz. To two preaching Chaplains 100 *l.* each *per Annum*. To the Master of the Free-School 30 *l. per Annum*, and the Residue to be laid out in Repairs of the Church. The said Chaplains to preach in their Turns, one in the Morning, and one in the Afternoon.

THE Chaplains are the Rev. Mr. *Benjamin Slocock*, and the Rev. Mr. *John Smith*.

PRAYERS are on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, at Eleven o'Clock; here is an Organ, and a Ring of Eight Bells, and a Sermon on the 2d of *May*. This Parish is divided into two Liberties, viz. the *Borough* and the *Clinke*.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of thirty of the most eminent Inhabitants.

THE Parish-Officers for the *Clink-Liberty* are, Six Church-Warden, chose out of the Vestry. Eight Overseers and Collectors for the Poor.

THE Ward-Officers are, three Constables, three Headboroughs, four Scavengers, twenty-three Inquests.

FOR the Liberty of the *Borough*; six Constables, and five Scavengers.

IN this Parish is a Free Grammar School, a little Southward from the Church, in the Church-Yard, founded at the Charge of the Parish, by Patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, constituting six Governors, chosen out of the Vestry; the Chief Master hath 30 *l. per Ann.* and second Master hath 20 *l. per Ann.* In the same Place is a Free *English* School, founded by *Dorothy Applebee*, about the Year 1681, for 30 poor Boys of this Parish to be taught to Read, Write, and Cypher; for the Maintenance of which she appropriated 20 *l. per Ann.* out of an Estate in *Fishmonger's-alley*, by *St. Margaret's-hill*, to be under the Inspection of the Governors of the Grammar-School. In *Three-tun-alley* is a Free-School for Fifty Girls, that are taught and cloathed by Subscription. In *Angel-court* is a Free-School for Eighty Boys of this Parish, who are educated and cloathed; there belongs to it a Freehold Estate, and it has a voluntary Contribution besides. In *Deadman's-place* is an Hospital or College for the Poor of the Parish, founded by *Thomas Cure*, Esq; in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; it consists of sixteen Rooms for as many poor Men and Women, each of whom hath 20 *d. per Week*, besides 3 *l. 6 s. 8 d.* given by his Son; and Mrs. *Applebee* gave 3 *l. per Annum* for Coals. This Hospital is govern'd by one of the Wardens, call'd, *The College-Warden*, and a Chapel belongs to it, in which Prayers are read *Thursdays* and *Fridays*, by one of the old Men belonging to the said Hospital or College. There are also two more in the same College, founded by *Henry Sprat*. In the Church-yard are two Rooms for two poor People, founded by Mr. *Henry Jackson*, Anno 1682, each of whom hath 20 *d. per Week*: Also two Houses founded by *Henry Young*, Esq; who endowed them with 5 *l. 4 s. per Annum* paid weekly. In the Back-part of *Maid-lane* is a Work-house.

#### Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *High-street*, or *Borough*; Part of *Chequer-alley*, *Ship-yard*, *Boar's-head-court*, *Black-swan-alley*, *Three-crane-court*, *Cock-and-hart-yard*, *Three-tun-alley*, *Windmill-alley*, *Christopher-yard*, *Nag's-head-alley*, *Axe-and-bottle-yard*; Part of *Bell-yard*; Part of *Fishmonger-alley*, *Goat-yard*, *Red-cross-alley*, *St. Margaret's-hill*, *College-yard*, *Red-lion-street*, *New-rents*, *Harrow-corner*, *Counter-lane*; Part of *Deadman's-place*, *Dirty-lane*, *Soap-yard*; Part of *Church-way*, *Three-crown-court*, *Foul-lane*, *Kirby-court*, *Angel-court*, *Green-dragon-court*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *St. Saviour's Church-yard*, *Pepper-alley*, *Overman's-court*, *Angel-alley*, *Gun-yard*, *German-yard*, *Green-yard*, *Mountague-close*, *Cock-alley*, *Scotch-yard*.

#### In the Clink-Liberty.

PART of *Church-way*; Part of *Dirty-lane*, *Rochester-yard*, *Winchester-street*, *Primrose-alley*, *St. Saviour's-dock-head*, *Winchester-yard*, *Stoney-street*, *Clinke-street*, *Clinke-yard*; Part of *Deadman's-place*, *Globe-alley*, *Naked-boy-alley*, *Vine-street*, *Maid-lane*, *Marshall-street*, *Fountain-alley*, *Horse-shoe-alley*, *Rose-alley*, *Bear-garden*, *New Thames-street*, *Morse's-alley*, *White-hind-alley*, *Barton-court*, *Gardeners-lane*, *Back-side*, *Willy-street*, *Red-cross-street*, *Angel-court*, *Castle-street*, *Castle-lane*; Part of *Fishmongers-alley*, *Red-cross-alley*, *Red-cross-court*, *Queen-street*, *Worcester-street*, *White-cross-street*, *Little-bandy-leg-walk*, *Great-bandy-leg-walk*, *Lower-street*, *Ewer's-street*, *Duke-street*, *Prince's-street*, *Lowman's-pond*, *Orange-street*, and *Pepper-street*.

NUMBER of Houses about 2500.

IN



IN *Montagu's-clofe* was the House of the Lord *Montagu*, and of the Lord *Montacute* also, now Part of the Estate of ——— *Overman*, Esq; In this Clofe it is said the Gunpowder-Plot was discovered by the Miscarriage of a Letter, to one of which Lords it was delivered by a Mistake, instead of delivering it to the other; which Place, viz. *Montagu-clofe*, enjoyed several Privileges for the happy Discovery of the said Plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there, were exempted from having any Actions of Debt, Trespass, &c. served on them. But this Privilege, as also those of other Places, is suppressed by Acts of Parliament.

Now passing through *St. Mary Overy's-clofe* and *Pepper-alley*, into *Long-Southwark*, on the Right Hand thereof, the *Market-hill*, where the Leather is sold, there stood the late named Parish-Church of *St. Margaret*, given to *St. Mary Overy's* by *Henry I.* put down and joined with the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and united to the late dissolved Priory-Church of *St. Mary Overy*.

A Part of this Parish-Church of *St. Margaret* is now a Court, wherein the Assizes and Sessions are kept.

FARTHER up on that Side, almost directly over-against *St. George's Church*, was some Time a large and most sumptuous House, built by *Charles Brandon*, late Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* which was called *Suffolk-house*; but coming afterwards into the King's Hands, the same was called *Southwark-place*, and a Mint of Coinage was there kept for the King.

THIS House was also called, while it was in the Duke's Possession, *The Duke's Place*; which Place he exchanged with the said King *Henry VIII.* And the King, in Exchange, gave him the Bishop of *Norwich's* Place in *St. Martin's* in the Fields. And this Exchange was enacted 28 *Henry VIII.*

### The PARISH of St. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK.

NOW on the South Side, to return back again towards the Bridge, over-against this *Suffolk-place*, was the Parish-Church of *St. George*, some Time appertaining to the Priory of *Bermondsey*, by the Gift of *Thomas Aderne*, and *Thomas*, his Son, in the Year 1122.

THE old Church here was lately taken down, in order to erect a new one in its Place, at the Charge of the Parishioners, who are impowered, by Act of Parliament, to raise a certain Sum for that Purpose. On *Tuesday* the 23d of *April*, this present Year 1734, being *St. George's Day*, the Reverend *Nathaniel Hough*, D. D. Rector of this Parish of *St. George the Martyr*, did; (as Proxy for his Majesty,) with several of the Gentlemen Trustees for rebuilding the said Church, assisted by Mr. *Price* the Architect, lay the first Stone on the North West Corner of the new intended Church, on which is the following Inscription:

D. S.

Serenissimus Rex Georgius Secundus  
Per Deputatum suum

Reverendum *Nathan. Hough*, D. D.  
Hujus Parochiæ Rectorem

Fiduciariis ejusdem Ecclesiæ dignissimis  
Eum unacomitantibus

Et Adjuvante *Johan. Price* Armig. Architecto  
Primum hujusce Ecclesiæ Lapidem

\* (Regio Jussu) posuit

Aprilis Die xxiii. Annoq; Dom. MDCCLXXXIV.

Et Regni Sui VII.

VOL. I.

MONUMENTS in the old Church were, for

*William Kirton*, Esq; and his Wives, 1454.

ON a fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel was this Inscription:

Lo, Master *William Evans*, he  
whose Body lieth here,  
Bequeathed hath by his last Will,  
for ever by the Yeere,  
Ten Pounds eight Shillings to the Poor,  
which is a blessed Stay,  
And must be given them in Bread,  
on every Sabbath Day.  
One half to *Crekederus* Poor,  
his native Soil so deare:  
The other Moiety to the Poor  
of this our Parish here.  
See now all ye that love the Poor,  
how God did guide his Ways,  
Ten score and eight are served with Bread  
in two and fifty Days.  
More than many would have done  
To yeelded any Share.  
Praise God, ye Poor, who gave to him  
so provident a Care.

HE was free of the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors, and deceased the nine and twentieth of *July*, 1590, in the two and thirtieth Year of the most prosperous Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*. *Ætatis* 67.

ON a Grave-Stone, under the Communion-Table, was this Inscription:

Behold *James Savage* graciously  
hath done a godly Deed  
To the Poor of this Parish,  
for to relieve their Need,  
Five Pounds a Year for evermore,  
by Will he hath bequeath'd,  
Which must out of the *Angel* Rents  
quarterly be received;  
By the Church-wardens of this Church,  
whom he hath put in Trust,  
As Fathers in the Poor's Behalf;  
to be upright and just.  
Which Men I doubt not but our God,  
who seeth all Things, shall find  
True in dispensing of the same,  
according to his Mind.  
Ye Poor, thank Christ for *Savage* still;  
extol God's Name with Praise,  
That he to follow his good Act,  
in Time may many raise.

Anno Domini 1588.

THE Persons of later Times interred in *St. George's*, with Monuments and Grave-Stones; (or in former Times, but omitted) are these whose Names follow:

IN the Chancel: A Monument erected at the only Charge of *Thomas Lenthal*, second Son of *Sir John Lenthal* of this Parish, Kt. in Memory of his dear Brothers and Sisters; and others of his Kindred here interred; *An. Dom.* 1643.

Captain *Robert Morris*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, died 1675. The Monument erected *An.* 1702, by the last Will of *Margaret Morris*, his Widow.

*William Smith*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, 1678, within the Rails of the Communion-Table.

Sub hoc Lapide inhumatur corpus *Johannis Jones*, 1600.

*Etheldred*



*Etheldred Reynel*, Daughter and sole Heir to Sir *Edward Peacock* of *Finchly*, Kt. Wife to Sir ——— *Reynel*, Kt. Marshal of the *King's-Bench*, 1618.

Modest, humble, godly, wife,  
Pity ever in her Eyes,  
Patience ever in her Breast;  
Great in Good, in Evil least,  
A loving Wife, a Mother dear,  
Such she was who now lies here.

*William Hobson*, D. D. Parson of this Parish, together with the adjacent Bones of *Lancelot* his Father, *Augustin* his Uncle, *Robert* his Brother, *William* and *Bosvile* his Sons. The said Dr. *William* died 1668.

#### South Wall :

*Morgan Dereham*, 1665,  
Captain *Thomas Wenburne*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, 1685-6.  
*Tho. Hudson*, Justice of Peace and Coram.

#### In the Body of the Church :

*Domina Elizabetha* conjunx *Domini Gulielmi Drumond*, Baronis de *Cromlix*, & Generalis militum Præfecti in *Scotia*, &c. Ob. apud *Tunbridge*, 10. Aug. 1679.

On the same Stone : *Domina Margareta* [dicta] *Domina Elizabethæ filia*, & conjunx *Domini Thomæ Hay* Baronis de *Balhouse* in *Regno Scotia*, &c. 1696.

*Thomas Ruffel*, *Norfolciensis*, 1676.

#### North Isle :

*Henry Rook*, 1699, and *Katharine Rook* his Daughter, 1695.  
*Ellen Wright*, Wife of *Daniel Wright*, 1665.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being; the Tithes valued at about 70 *l.* per Ann. besides Perquisites, &c. and rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Farthing.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Nathaniel Hough*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Wheatly Heald*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays* at 11 o'Clock.

THE Gift Sermons are, one on the 30th of *January*, one on *Good Friday*, one on the first *Sunday* in *May*, and one on the first *Sunday* in *November*, both in Memory of Sir *William Cowper*.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS  
are,

3 Church-wardens.	3 Surveyors of the
6 Constables.	Highway.
4 Sidefmen.	4 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *High-street*, or *Borough*, *Shaw's-court*, *Golden-lion-court*, *Angel-court*, *King's-Bench-alley*, *Cock-and-hoop-alley*, *Blue-maid-alley*, *Mermaid-court*, *Windmill-alley*, *Labour-in-vain-alley*, *May-pole-alley*, *Red-cross-alley*, *Dent's-alley*, *Pied-bull-alley*, *Falcon-court*, the *Mint*, *Mint-street*, *Crooked-lane*, *Dolphin-court*, *Bell's-rents*, *Exchange-alley*, *Bab's-alley*, *Har-row-alley*, *Anchor-alley*, *Rule's-alley*, *Swan-alley*, *Bird-cage-alley*, *Cheapside*, *Mint-square*, *Duke-street*, *King-street*, *Queen-street*, *Peter-street*, *Lumber-street*, *Castle-court*, *Red-lion-court*, *Farthing-alley*, *South-sea-alley*, *Blue-ball-alley*,

*Cannon-street*, *Suffolk-street*, *George-street*, *Vinegar-yard*, *Dirty-lane*, *Dolphin-buildings*, *Bist's-gardens*, *Robin-Hood-alley*, *Cartlet's-rents*, *Red-lion-street*; Part of *Black-man-street*, *Broad-yard*, *Star-yard*, *Halfey's-court*, *Axe-yard*, *Rose-and-crown-alley*, *White-street*, *Bangor-court*, *Sheers-alley*, *Cob's-yard*, *Blue-boar-alley*, *Bridewell-alley*, *Falcon-court*, *New-court*; Part of *Church-lane*; Part of *Kent-street*, *Stern's-yard*, *Katharine-wheel-alley*, *Black-spread-eagle-yard*, and *Shaw's-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses upwards of 740.

IN this Parish is a Charity-School for 50 Boys, which is carried on by Subscription.

ON the West Side of the Road, near *Newington*, are 22 Alms-houses, founded by Sir *Thomas Hunt*, and others, for the Relief of indigent Free-men of the Fishmongers Company, or their Widows; to each of whom is paid 2 *s.* per Week by the said Company; and each House hath one Chaldron of Coals yearly. To these there is a Chapel, and one of the Pensioners hath 40 *s.* per Ann. extraordinary for reading Prayers twice every Day.

NEAR the Parish Church of *St. George* is the new built Jail for the County of *Surrey*, which was antiently kept at a Place called the *White Lion*, it having been a common Hostery, or Inn, with that Sign.

A little farther is the Jail, or Prison, of the *King's-Bench*, but of what Antiquity is uncertain. The Courts of the *King's-Bench* and *Chancery*, have oft Times been removed from LONDON to other Places, and so hath likewise the Jails that serve those Courts; as in the Year 1304, *Edward I.* commanded the Courts of the *King's-Bench* and the *Exchequer*, which had remained seven Years at *York*, to be removed to their old Places at LONDON. And in the Year 1387, the 11th of *Richard II.* *Robert Trisilian*, Chief Justice, came to the City of *Coventry*, and there sate for the Space of a Month, as Justice of the *King's-Bench*, and caused to be indicted in that Court, about the Number of 2000 Persons of that Country, &c.

It seems therefore, that for that Time, the Prison or Jail of that Court was not far off. Also, in the Year 1392, the 16th of the same *Richard*, the Archbishop of *York* being Lord Chancellor, for good Will that he bare to his City, caused the *King's-Bench* and *Chancery* to be removed from LONDON to *York*. But ere long they were returned to LONDON.

THE Prisoners in this Prison of the *King's-Bench* were formerly not only restrained of their Liberty, but were further punished by Reason of the Straitness of Room; there being more a great many about the Middle of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign committed there than before, as well for Debt, Trespass, as other Causes. By Reason of which streightning and pestering one another, great Annoyances and Inconveniences grew among the Prisoners, that occasioned the Death of many. So that within six Years an hundred Persons died.

THERE are large Rules, at this Time, belonging to this Prison, taking in all *St. George's Fields*, the *Mint*, and Part of the *Borough*, which the Prisoners have the Privilege of living in, after they have agreed on certain Terms, and given Security to the Marshal.

The present Marshal of the *King's-Bench* is *Richard Mullins*, Esq;

ON the same Side of the Way is the *Marshal's-sea*, in which is kept the *Marshal's-Court*, which was at first intended for determining Causes or Differences among the King's Menial Servants, held under the Knight-Marshal, whose Steward is Judge of the Court, to which also belong four Counsel,



Counſel, and fix Attorneys, beſides whom none may praſtiſe in this Court, they are all fix of *Clifford's-Inn*. The Court Days are every *Friday*, when they hold Pleas for Debt, Damage, and Treſpaſſes in Cauſes for 10 Miles round *Whitehall*, except in the City of *LONDON*.

THE preſent Judge of this Court is Sir *John Darnell*.

FROM the *Marſhalſea* up to the Bridge are many large Inns, among which the moſt antient is the *Talbot*, which is the Sign of a Dog ſo called, as it is now painted; but was of old Time called the *Tabard*, the Sign being then of a Garment of that Name, which was a Jacket or Sleeveleſs Coat, whole before, open on both Sides, with a ſquare Collar winged on the Shoulders; this ſtately Garment was worn by Noblemen, and others, at home, and in the Wars abroad; but in the Wars their Arms were embroidered, or otherwiſe depiſt upon them, that every Man might be known by his Coat of Arms: But now theſe *Tabards* are only worn by the Heralds, and called their Coats of Arms in Service; for the Inn of the *Tabard*, *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the moſt famous Poet of *England*, in Commendation thereof, in the Reign of *Edward III.* writes thus:

It beſel in that Seafon, on a Day,  
In *Southwark*, at the *Tabart* as I lay,  
Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage  
To *Canterbury*, with full devout Courage:  
That Night was comen into Hoſterie  
Well nine and twenty in a Companie,  
Of ſundry Folke, by adventure yfall  
In Fellowſhip, and Pilgrims were they all,  
That toward *Canterbury* woulde ride:  
The Stables and Chambers weren wide,  
And well we were eaſed at the beſt, &c.

WITHIN this Inn was alſo the Lodging of the Abbot of *Hide* (by the City of *Wincheſter*) a fair Houſe for him and his Train, when he came to the City to Parliament, &c.

UPON the Sign Poſt of this *Talbot-Inn*, is at this Time written:

This is the Inn where Sir *Jeffery Chaucer*, and the nine and twenty Pilgrims lodged in their Journey to *Canterbury*, Anno 1383.

## St. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL and PARISH.

THE Hoſpital of *St. Thomas*, firſt founded by *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondſey*, in the Sellerers Ground, againſt the Wall of the Monastery, in the Year 1213. He named it the *Almery*, or Houſe of Alms, for Converts and poor Children; for which Ground the Prior ordained, that the Almoner ſhould pay 10s. 4d. yearly to the Sellerer at *Michaelmas*.

BUT *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Year 1215, new founded the ſame again more fully for Canons Regular, in Place of the firſt Hoſpital: He increaſed the Rent thereof to 344 l. by the Year. Thus was this Hoſpital holden of the Prior and Abbot of *Bermondſey*, till the Year 1428, at which Time a Compoliſition was made between *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondſey*, and *Nicholas Buckland*, Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital of *St. Thomas*, for all the Lands and Tenements which were holden of the ſaid Abbot and Convent in *Southwark*, or elſewhere, for the old Rent to be paid unto the ſaid Abbot.

IN this Hoſpital Church were the Monuments of

Sir *Robert Chamber*, Knight.

*William Fiennes*, Lord Saye.

*Richard Chaumar*, *John Glouceſter*, *Adam Alwood*, *John Ward*, *Michael Cambridge*, *William Weſt*, *John Golding*, Eſquires.

*John Benham*, *George Kirkes*. *Thomas Knighton*, *Thomas Baker*, Gentlemen.

*Robert*, Son to Sir *Thomas Fleming*.

*Agnes*, Wife to Sir *Walter Dennis*, Knight, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *Robert Danvers*.

*John Every*, and *William Every*, Gentlemen.

*John*, Son of Sir *Thomas Weſt*, *Margaret Gardiner*. *Jone* Wife of *John Glouceſter*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Adam Allewode*, *John Wood*, *Michael Sinebigg*, *Thomas Golding*, Eſquires. *John Benet*, or *Kinneſton*. *Felys* Wife of *Stephen Zingell*, Eſq;

THIS Hoſpital was ſurrendered to *Henry VIII.* in the 30th Year of his Reign. See more of this, Book I. Chap. XIV.

IN the Year 1702, this Church was re-erected, and the Charge whereof was defrayed thus: The Sum of 3000 l. purſuant to the Statute 8 and 9 W. & M. Chap. 14. out of the Coal Duty there mentioned; and the reſt by the Governors of the Hoſpital, and ſome other Contributors, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. Preſident, *Tho. Eyre*, Treasuſurer.

THE Church-Walls are Brick, with *Facias*, *Quoins*, Door and Window-caſes of Stone; the Roof is flat, cover'd with Lead, ſupported without any Pillars; the Floor is paved with Stone, and is eight Steps above the Street; and there are two Iſles.

IT is adorned on the Outſide with a Stone Cornice, Pediment, and outer Door-caſes, enrich'd with Cherubims, and within the Roof has the Ornament of a Cornice, the Walls wainſcotted about ſeven Feet high, and pewed with Oak; 'tis alſo fitted with Galleries on the North and Weſt Sides, which have handſome Oak Bolection-Work Fronts; the Pulpit is of the like Wood finely finniſhed; and the Altar-piece is of the ſame Kind of Timber, conſiſting of two Pilasters; their Entablature and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; above theſe are two Attick Pilasters, whereon are placed the Supporters of the King's Arms, which is with ſome Diſtance between them; the lower Inter columns are the *Decalogue* done in Gold Characters on Black, under a painted *Glory*, within a circular Gruppa of Cherubims; and without theſe Pilasters are the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed* done in Black Letters upon Gold, each being under a ſmall Triangular Pediment, and theſe under pyramidal Figures, on whoſe Vertexes are Lamps; behind all which is finely painted, a Crimſon Curtain, edged with Gold Fringe, and tied in Feſtoon, but very ſpacious, ſo as by way of Mantling, ſuppoſed to let down to cover the Whole; and behind this Curtain appears the Capitals of two *Corinthian* Pilasters. The Communion-Table is handſomely finniſhed, ſtands on a Marble Footpace, and is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

THE Dimensions are, Length 256 Feet, Breadth 33, Altitude 28, and that of the Tower about 92 Feet, in which are 5 Bells.

THIS Living is a kind of Impropriation, in the Gift of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*; the Value is 60 l. per Annum, paid by the ſaid Governors.



THE present Incumbent is the Rev. Mr. *Joseph Casberd*; and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Major Best*.

HERE is a Sermon every first *Sunday* in the Month, at five in the Evening, for the Benefit of the Charity Children; and also four in every Year, quarterly, at the Expence of several Parishioners, and Collections made at the Church-Door for the Charity-Children.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays* at 11 o'Clock; and on the 1st of *May* the Parishioners have a Feast, at which Time the Stewards collect Money to put out the Children of poor House-keepers Apprentices, and to Service.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of sixteen Persons and the Minister.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The WARD-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Constables.
2 Overseers.	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

*St. Thomas's-street*, and therein, *Brewers-court*, *Church-yard-alley*, *Church-yard-lane*, *White-house-court*, *St. Thomas's-church-yard*, *Hatchets-court*, *Wick-court*, or *Serjeants-court*, and *Three-herring-court*; *New-street*, *Tents*, *Charity-alley*; Part of *Joyners-street*, *New-square*, and therein two Pumps; *Three-hammer-alley-passage*, *Ford's-yard*, and *New-way*, in which is *Tenter-alley-passage*; Part of *Maes*; Part of *Great-maes-pond*, wherein is *Watermans-alley*, *Still-yard*, and *Collingwood-street*.

NUMBER of Houses about 130.

IN this Parish is a Charity-School for 30 Boys: Also Alms-houses for the Poor.

### The PARISH of St. OLAVE.

IN *St. Olave's* (or *Tooley*) *Street*, on the Bank of the River *Thames*, is the Parish-Church of *St. Olave*, which is built of Stone and Brick rendered over with a Finishing, the Pillars supporting the Roof; the Arches and Windows are of the *Gothick* Order; which Roof is flat over the Nave of the Church, and there are four Isles, and the Floor is paved with Stone.

It is adorned with Galleries on the North and South Sides: At the West End is a neat Organ-Gallery; and South West from that, at the same West End, is another, for the Use of the Free-School, as appears by the Supercription, dated 1697. The Church is also well pewed with Oak, and wainscotted six Feet and a half high; the Pulpit is carved, being done *Anno* 1652. The Altar-piece is painted in Perspective, being four Columns, with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are the *Decalogue* done in Gold on Black, between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, each in a Nich, the first in a Mantle, the latter in his Priest's Habit; and these between the *Pater Noster* and *Creed*, done in Black on Gold Colour. Over the *Commandments* is a *Glory* issuing from an equilateral Triangle, environed with Cherubims, with which Order of Angels and Festoons, &c. the rest of this Altar is embellished. On the Cornice is erected the King's Arms well carved, adorned with Cartouches between two neat Lamps or Vases; and the Foot-piece of the Communion-Table is Black Marble and *Purbeck* Stone, inclosed with Rail and Ballister.

AND on the North Side of the Church is the Portrait of King *Charles I.* painted as at *St.*

*Botolph's Bishopsgate*, and other Places is mentioned.

THE Dimensions are, Length, within 69 Feet, Breadth 69, Altitude about 40; and that of the Tower and Turret is about 95 Feet; in which Steeple are Eight Bells that are rung in Peal.

Monuments in this Church are,

AT the East End of the Southerly Isle a spacious painted Cenotaph, where is the Effigy of Queen *Elizabeth* represented cumbant on a Marble Tomb, adorned with Columns of *Touche*, of the *Corinthian* Order supporting a Triumphant Arch: She in her Robes of State, with the Regalia, embellished with her Arms; also these, two *Lions-Passant Guardant*.

THOSE also of *Ireland*, and those of *Plantagenet*, viz. *Ruby*, a chief Pearl; *Surtout*, an *Escarbuncle* of eight Rays. *Pommette* and *Florette* *Topaz*.

ALSO the two Lions above are impaled with the Arms of *Scotland*, and likewise with Gyrony of eight *Topaz* and *Diamond*.

ALSO three Lions of *England*, impaled with *Paly* of six *Topaz* and *Ruby*.

AND here is *Pearl*, a *Chevron* between three *Eagles Heads*, erased *Diamond*, impaled with *Topaz*, a chief indented *Diamond*.

ALSO *Ruby*, 10 *Bezants*, 4, 3, 2 and 1, with the Coronet of a *Marquis*; and these Words subscribed under all: *I have fought a good Fight*, &c. as at some of the Churches foregoing.

ON the North Side of the Altar, is a graceful Monument, with an Inscription of *John Ramsey*, Esq; his Wife and Children; but nothing farther remarkable therein.

ARMS here are, *Or*, an *Eagle displayed Sable*.

ON the South Side of the Altar-rails, is another Marble Monument, in Memory of Mr. *George Rock*, and Family; but not farther notable.

ARMS here, *Argent*, a *Fess counterfory Sable*, between three *Rooks proper*.

AT the East End of the Isle is a Brass Plate, in Memory of *Thomas Malledge*, dated 1579, and thus Inscribed;

To you that live posselt,  
great Troubles do besal,  
Where we that sleep by Death,  
do feel no Harm at all:  
An honest Life doth bring  
a joyful Death at last.  
And Life again begins,  
when Death is over-past.  
Death is the Path to Life,  
and Way to endless Wealth;  
The Door whereby we pass  
to everlasting Health.  
These threescore Years and six  
have passed here my Life,  
Thirty seven whereof,  
thou *Helen* wert by Wife.  
A Citizen also,  
and of the Cutlers free,  
And Warden of the same,  
so worthy thought to be.  
My loving Wife farewell,  
God guide thee with his Grace;  
Prepare thyself to come,  
and I will give thee Place.  
Acquaintance all farewell,  
and be assur'd of this,  
You shall be brought to Dust,  
As *Thomas Malledge* is.

ON



ON a plated Stone, near the Communion-Table, is the following Inscription :

Here resteth, in the Mercy of God, the Body of *John Eston*, Esq; late Justice of the Peace, and of *Southwark* Steward ; leaving behind him *Margaret* his Wife ; which *John* died the eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1565.

How rich be they certain,  
That heavenly Kingdom gain ?  
No Tongue can well express  
Their Joys that be endless.

PERSONS of later Times buried in this Church of *St. Olave's*, with Monumental Remembrances and Inscriptions are these :

In the Chancel :

Hic jacent exuvia *Johannis Ramsey*, Armigeri, cum dilecta Uxore *Lucia*, & *Johannis Filii*, Annæque Filia, &c. *Lucia* obiit 1668. *Johannes* maritus, 1669.

*Elizabeth West*, late Wife of *George West*, 1680.

*Barbara Thomason*.

Captain *Simon Nichols*, and *Joan* his Wife, lived 55 Years Man and Wife, 1688.

North Isle :

Captain *Thom* ——— 1661.

*Robert Clark*, Citizen and Apothecary, 1693.

*Leonard Harper*, Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, 1670.

*Jane Walter*, Wife of *William Walter*, 1702.

South Isle :

*John Freeman*, 1689 ; and *Barbara* his Wife, 1688.

*Mary Jackson*, late Wife of *Thomas Jackson*, 1689.

*Tho. Cotton*, 1694.

In the Church-Yard, Monuments for,

*Edward Brent*, Esq; 1676.

Captain *Richard Briant*, 1676 ; and *Anne Briant* his first Wife. Likewise *Sarah Briant* his second Wife, 1659 ; and *Eleanor* his fourth Wife, 1668. And *Anthony Briant*, late of *Peckham* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; 1683. And *John Briant*, 1702. And *Richard Briant*, 1703, Sons of Capt. *Richard Briant*.

*Edward*, *George*, and *Elizabeth*, Children of *Edward Davis* and *Hannah* his Wife, 1674.

*Mary Yeames*, Daughter of *James Yeames* of *Ratcliff*, 1698.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value upward of 300 *l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 8 *l. 4 s. 9 d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Philip Ayscough*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *William Richardson*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Holidays*, about Eleven o'Clock, and on *Saturday* at Three in the Afternoon ; here is an Organ, and eight Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

Nº 54. VOL. L

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,

5 Church-Wardens.  
8 Overseers and Collectors.

The WARD-OFFICERS are,

9 Constables.  
9 Scavengers.  
2 Surveyors of the Highway.

BESIDES these Ward-Officers, there are others for a small Part of the Parish, which is within the Liberty of the City of LONDON, viz. one Inquest, one Constable, and one Scavenger.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *London-bridge*, *High-street*, or *Borough*, *White-horse-court*, *Tooley-street*, *Bell-wharf*, *St. Leger's-wharf*, *Bridge-yard*, *Egglin's-gate*, *Cox-wharf*, *Mill-lane*, *Beal's-wharf*, *Harris's-gun-wharf*, *Battle-bridge*, *Tooley-bridge*, *Robinet's-court*, *Morgan's-lane*, *Green-bank*, *Stoney-lane*, *Unicorn-yard*, *Pickle-herring-stairs* ; Part of *Vine-yard* ; Part of *Chequer-alley*, *Church-yard-alley*, *Back-alley*, *King's-head-yard*, *Flemish-grounds*, *Wallnut-tree-alley*, *Smith's-alley*, *Bull's-court*, *Joyners-street*, *Crown-entry*, *Tooley-corner*, *Glean-alley*, *Flower-de-lis-court*, *Flower-de-lis-yard*, *Tenter-alley*, *Maes*, *Maes-court*, *Great Maes-pound*, *Little Maes-pound*, *Farthing-alley*, *Rose-alley*, *King's-head-yard* ; Part of *Barnaby-street*, *Naked-boy-street*, *Cross-keys-alley*, *Wheat-sheaf-alley*, *Three-bat-alley*, *Adam-and-Eve-alley*, *Tuttle-court*, *White-hart-court*, *Vinegar-court*, and *Blue-anchor-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses about 1500.

IN this Parish is a Charity-School, where 40 Boys are Taught and Cloathed by Subscription ; and here is also a Charity-School for 60 Girls, who are Cloathed and Maintained. A Free-School, called the Free-School of *Queen Elizabeth*, in the Parish of *St. Olave's Southwark* ; and she incorporated 16 Parishioners to be Governors. Here is a first and second Master ; the former hath 60 *l. per Ann.* the latter hath 40 *l.* The Writing Master hath 40 *l. per Ann.* and the English Master hath 40 *l. per Ann.* The Lands and Revenues by which this Foundation is endowed ; were purchased by the Parish, and consist chiefly of Ground-Rents in *Horsely-down* ; and they have been augmented by several Donations and Benefactions. The School is for the Use of the Parish, and *Dorothy*, the Widow of *Arthur Rawlins*, Esq; gave 150 *l.* to it.

HERE in this Parish are 20 Alms-Houses, but the Poor are removed to the Work-House, where they, and poor Children, to the Number of 100, are kept in excellent Order, and provided with Lodging, Food, and Physick.

OVER-against this Parish-Church, on the South Side the Street, was some Time one great House, built of Stone, with arched Gates, which pertained to the Prior of *Lewes* and *Sussex*, and was his Lodging when he came to LONDON.

THEN East from the said Parish-Church of *St. Olave* is a Key. In the Year 1330, by the Licence of *Simon Swanland*, Mayor of LONDON, it was built by *Isabel*, Widow to *Hamond Goodcheape* ; and next thereunto was then a great House of Stone and Timber, belonging to the Abbot of *St. Augustin*, without the Walls of *Canterbury*, which was an antient Piece of Work, and seems to be one of the first built Houses on that Side the River, over-against the City : It was called the *Abbot's-Inn* of *St. Augustin* in *Southwark*, and was some Time held of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*.



NEXT is the *Bridge-house*, so called, as being a Store-house for Stone, Timber, or whatsoever pertains to the Building or Repairing of *London-bridge*.

THIS House seems to have taken Beginning, with the first Founding of the Bridge, either of Stone or Timber: It is a large Plat of Ground on the Bank of the River *Thames*, containing divers large Buildings for Stowage of Things necessary towards the Reparation of the said Bridge.

THERE were also divers Garners, for laying up of Wheat, and others for Service of the City, as Need requires; moreover, there were certain Ovens built, in Number ten; of which six were very large, the other four not being half so big: These were purposely made to bake out the Bread Corn of the said Graineries, to the best Advantage, for Relief of the poor Citizens when Need should require. Sir *John Throstone*, Knt. some Time an Embroiderer, then Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, 1516, gave (by his Testament) towards the making of these Ovens, 200 *l.* which Thing was performed by his Executors; Sir *John Munday*, Goldsmith, then being Mayor.

OVER this *Bridge-house* there are two Bridge-Masters appointed, and these must be Freemen, chosen by the City, whose Office is to look after the Reparation of the Bridge: They have a liberal Salary allowed them. The Place hath sometimes been a good Relief for some honest Citizens fallen to Decay. The Keeper of the *Bridge-house* had, in antient Times, an Interest in certain Mills upon the River *Lee*, near *Stratford*; and the Master of *St. Thomas of Acres* had a Title to other Mills there. For, as it appears by an old Inquisition taken in the Time of King *Edward I.* there was a *Calcetum*, i. e. a Chalk Cawsey on the North, near *Stratford*, which was made by Queen *Maud*, through which there were three Trenches made for three Courses of Water to run, for the Use of several Mills, partly belonging to the Master of *St. Thomas*, and partly to the Bridge-Master: Over which were three Wooden Bridges made by the said Masters.

AT a Common-Council, July 14, Ann. 33 H. VIII. it was ordered, that the Seal of the *Bridge-house* should be changed, because the Image of *Thomas Becket*, some Time Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was graven thereon; and a new Seal to be made, devised by Mr. *Hall*, to whom the old Seal was delivered.

Note, This was occasioned by a Proclamation, which commanded the Names of the Pope and *Thomas Becket* to be put out of all Books and Monuments.

IN this House are managed the Affairs of the Bridge, to which there belongs a great Revenue in Lands and Houses.

THE present Justice of the *Bridge-yard* is *John Nicholas*, Esq; and

THE Clerk-Comptroller of the *Bridge-house*, *Jeremiah Pemberton*, Esq;

NEXT, between the *Bridge-house* and *Battail-bridge*, likewise on the Bank of the River *Thames*, was the Abbot of *Battail's-Inn*; the Walks and Gardens appertaining thereunto, were on the other Side of the Way, before the Gate of the said House, and were called the *Maze*.

### The PARISH of St. JOHN in SOUTHWARK.

OUT of the last Parish is lately taken another called *St. John in Southwark*; and the Church, which is one of the 50 new ones ap-

pointed to be built by an Act passed in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, being finished, was consecrated on the 15th of June 1733, by *Richard* Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

It is built of Stone, the Roof is flat, the Steeple is a fluted Column of the *Ionick* Order; there are two *Venetian* Windows adorned with Pillars of the same Order; it is paved with Stone, and hath three small Isles.

THE Ornaments of this Church are as follow: The Roof is Quadrangular, adorned with Fret-Work; on the West, North and South Sides are Galleries supported by Pillars of the *Dorick* Order; the Pews, Pulpit, and Reading-Desk are all of Oak; the Altar-Piece is painted Green, and edged with Gold; it is adorned with four Columns, Entablature, &c. of the *Ionick* Order; the Intercolumniation is of the same Colour, without the *Commandments*, *Creed*, or *Pater-Noster*. At the West End of the Church is a small Marble Font, set within a handsome Iron Rail.

THE Parsonage-House is near adjoining, and there is a handsome Vestry-Room, detached from the rest of the Building.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Philip Ayscough*, who is likewise Rector of *St. Olave's*; the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *North*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, about 10 of the Clock. No Organ, two Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

PART of *Vinegar-yard*, *Weavers-lane*, *Potters-field*, *Dancing-bridge*, *Freeman's-lane*, *Valiant-soldier-alley*, *Sharp's-alley*, *Red-lion-court*, *Sugar-loaf-alley*, *Chapman's-rents*; Part of *Crucifix-lane*, *Dog-lane*, *Miles's-rents*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*, *Lovet-court*, *Isle of Ducks*, *Hooper's-yard*, *World's-end-bridge*, *Carman's-yard*, *Union-bridge*, *Dog-and-bear-alley*, *Oatmeal-yard*, *Parish-street*, *Great-yard*, *New-street*, *Fair-street*, *Bridge's-rents*, *Horsely-down*, *Horsely-down-lane*, *Horsely-down-old-stairs*, *Crown-court*, *Shad-Thames*; Part of *St. Saviour's-dock-head*, *Rose-alley*, *Jerusalem-court*, *Black-fields*, *Williford's-fields*, *New-lane*, *New-walk*, or *Three-oak-lane*, *Free-School-street*, and *Goat-yard*.

NUMBER of Houses about 1500.

THEN is *Battail-bridge*, so called from *Battail-abbey*, for that it stood on the Ground, and over a Water-Course (flowing out of the *Thames*) pertaining to that Abbey, and was therefore both built and repaired by the Abbots of that House, as being near adjoining to the Abbot's Lodging.

### The Antient A B B E T of St. SAVIOUR BERMONDSEY.

BEYOND this Bridge is *Bermondsey-street*; turning South, in the South End whereof was some Time a Priory, or Abbey of *St. Saviour*, called *Bermond's-Eye*, in *Southwark*, founded by *Alwin Childe*, a Citizen of LONDON, in the Year 1081.

*Peter*, *Richard*, *Obstert*, and *Umbalde*, Monks de *Charitate*, came to *Bermondsey*, the Year 1089, and *Peter* was made first Prior there, by Appointment of the Prior House, called *Charite*, in

France:



*France*: By which Means this Priory of *Bermondsey* (being a Cell to that in *France*) was accounted a Priory of *Aliens*.

IN the Year 1094, deceased *Alwin Childe*, Founder of this House: Then *William Rufus* gave to the Monks his Manor of *Bermondsey*, with the Appurtenances, and built for them there a new great Church.

*Robert Pelewit*, Bishop of *Lincoln* (King *William's* Chancellor) gave them the Manor of *Charlton*, with the Appurtenances. Also *Jeffery Martel*, by the Grant of *Jeffery Magnaville*, gave them the Land of *Halingbury*, and the Tithe of *Alferton*, &c.

MORE in the Year 1122. *Thomas Aderne*, and *Thomas* his Son, gave to the Monks of *Bermonds-Eye*, the Church of *St. George* in *Southwark*, &c.

IN the Year 1165, King *Henry II.* confirmed to them the Hide, or Territory, of *Southwark*, and *Laygham Wadden*, with the Land of *Coleman*, &c.

IN the Year 1371, the Priors of *Aliens* (throughout *England*) being seiz'd into the King's Hands, *Richard Denton*, an *Englishman*, was made Prior of *Bermondsey*; to whom was committed the Custody of the said Priory, by the Letters Patents of King *Edward III.* saving to the King the Advowsons of Churches.

IN the Year 1380, the 4th of *Richard II.* this Priory was made a Denizon (or free *English*) for the Fine of 200 Marks, paid to the King's Hanaper in the *Chancery*. In the Year 1399, *John Attelborough*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, was made the first Abbot of that House, by Pope *Boniface IX.* at the Suit of King *Richard II.*

IN the Year 1417, *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondsey*, held a Plea in *Chancery* against the King, for the Manors of *Preston*, *Bermondsey*, and *Stone*, in the County of *Somerset*; in which Suit the Abbot prevailed, and recovered against the King.

IN the Year 1539, this Abbey was valued to dispend by the Year 474 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* ob. and was surrendered to *Henry VIII.* the 31st of his Reign. The Abbey Church was then pulled down by Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. and in Place thereof a stately House built of Stone and Timber, since pertaining to the Earls of *Suffex*.

THERE are buried in that Church, *Loufs-stane Provost*, Shrive, or Domesman of *LONDON*, 1115.

Sir *William Bowes*, Knt. and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Sir *Thomas Pikeworth*, Knt.

Dame *Anne Audley*; this Lady (whose Name was not *Anne*, but *Aime*) bequeathed her Body to be laid in this Monastery, by her Will dated Nov. 1497, and would have a Priest to pray for the Souls of *John* late Lord *Audley*, her Husband, *James* late Lord *Audley*, her Son, and *John Rogers*, late her Husband.

*George*, Son to *John Lord Audley*.

*John Winkefeld*, Esq;

Sir *Nicholas Blonket*, Knt.

Dame *Bridget*, Wife to *William Trussel*.

*Holgrave*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, &c.

*Margaret de la Pole* seems to be buried here; for by her Will (made 12 *Edward IV.* and proved 1473,) she bequeathed her Body to be laid in the Monastery of *St. Saviour's Bermond-*

*sey*, in the Chapel called *The Virgin's Chapel*, on the Left Hand of the Altar, making Sir *John Heveningham*, Knt. her Executor.

## The PARISH of

## St. MARY MAGDALEN BERMONDSEY.

THIS Church being old, so that Part of it fell down, and the Workmen being of Opinion the rest would not stand long, it was taken down, and re-edified at the Parish Charge, Anno 1680.

THE present Structure is Brick, rendered over with a Finishing; the Windows and outer Door-Cases are Stone, and Stone Quoins; and the Roof is covered with Tile, the Inside thereof is cambered, and supported with Columns of the *Tuscan* Order. There are three Isles paved with Brick; but about the Altar with black and white Marble; and the Galleries are sustained with small Columns of the *Composite* Order. There is a School at the West End, covered with Lead.

THE Roof is adorned with Arches of Fret-Work, and a Timber Modellion Cornice, with Enrichments of Shields.

THERE are Galleries on the North Side and West End, with neat Oak Fronts, enrich'd with Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, &c. and the Pulpit and Pews are well made of the same Species of Timber, wherewith the Walls are wainscotted near eight Feet high. The Altar-Piece is adorned with a Cornice and large Compass Pediment; under the latter are the King's Arms carved in *Relievo*; and under the former are the *Decalogue*, in two Tables, placed between the *Pater-Noster* and *Creed*, and these between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*: Here are also Enrichments of Cherubims, Leaves, Fruit, and Festoons.

THERE are three Wainscot inner Door-Cases, the Middle-most adorned with Pilasters and Entablament, of the *Tuscan* Order.

THE Dimensions are, Length 76 Feet, Breadth 61, Altitude 30, and of the Tower and Turret about 87; in which Steeple are eight Bells to ring in Peal.

These are the MONUMENTS in this Church; there being no Remainders of old ones:

### Under the Communion-Table:

Two flat Marble Stones; one for *William Williams*, who had to Wife *Susanna*, Daughter of *Thomas Goble*, deceased 1661. and *Susanna* his Wife, 1664.

### Another Stone there thus inscribed:

Where once the famous *Elton* did intrust  
The Preservation of his sacred Dust,  
Lies pious *Whitaker*: Both justly twin'd;  
Both dead, one Grave, both living had one Mind;  
And by their Dissolution have supply'd  
The hungry Grave, and Fame, and Heaven beside;  
This Stone protects their Bones, while Fame  
Enrols their Deathless Names.



THE said *Whitaker* departed 1654; he and the said *Elton* were sometimes Ministers of this Church.

IN the South Isle is a handsome black and white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and Pediment of the Composite Order, with Enrichments, two *Cupids*, Cartouches, one *Cupid* holding a Chaplet, the other a Death's Head, also Cherubims. &c. This Inscription:

M. S.

Siste viator quis heic jacet Opera pretium tibi scire nempe Gulielmus Castellus, Armiger. Navalis Mercatorii apud Redroffiam naupegus, in Agro Surriensi Irenarcha, Militæque ejusdem majoram vocant instructor, &c. ob Fidelem operam in iis muneribus Navatam serenissimo R. Carolo 2. inter paucos charus, vir in Arte sua præstantissimus, cujus si Pietatem in Deum, in Regem Fidem, in Pauperes Munificentiam, in omnes Comitatem spectes, parem illi inter superstites ægre invenies, plura discere non opus est.

Abi & Imitare.

Ob. 26. Junii 1681. 54. Ætat. salut. human.

His Arms; *Argent*, three Castles, *Gules*, impaled with his fourth Wife's, viz. *Gules*, a Saltier between four Flower-de-lis, *Or*; and also with his three others in as many different Places, as with *Argent*, on a Chief *Sable*, two Boars Heads couped, *Or*. In a 3d Place with *Sable*, a Chevron, *Ermin* between three Owls, *Argent*, crowned, *Or*; and with *Sable* three Nags Heads erased, *Argent*.

Here also lieth *Margaret Castel*, Wife of *William Castel*, Shipwright, 1635, and *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Castel*, 1640.

Also *William Castel*, Shipwright, 1649.

ON a Tomb-Stone of Grey Marble, on the South Side of the Church-Yard, this Inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. *Thomas Byron*, who had 12 Children by his Wife *Joanna*, and died the 18th of May, 1685, aged 41 Years and eight Months. *Joanna* (their Daughter) died the 18th of March, 1694, in the 11th Year of her Age.

Admired, beloved, lamented Infancy,  
Hurry'd away, does here untimely lye,  
Too good to live, and yet too young to die:  
Hard Fate! that best of Things must be  
Always the Plunder of the Grave, and thee.  
What Grief can vent this Loss, or Praises tell  
How young, how good, how beautiful she fell.  
Compleat in all but Days, resign'd her Breath,  
Who never disobeyed but in her Death.

*Elizabeth Walduck*, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, 1691.

*Humfrey Seile*, 1686.

*Peter Theobalds* of this Parish, who had to Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Terry*, Alderman of the City of *Canterbury*, 1650.

*Susanna Collins*, Wife of *Philip Collins*, 1673.

Captain *Richard York*, with his nine Children.

*John Cheeseman*, Gent. 1665, and *Margaret* his Grand-daughter, 1663. And *Margaret* his Wife, 1681.

In the North Isle:

*Elizabeth Hickman*, dying in Childbed, 1672.

*Joseph Hickman*, 1686, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, 1688.

*Peter Boufine*, 1696, and *Andrew Boufine* his Son, 1690; and *Benjamin Boufine*, and *Anne* his Wife, 1696.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *William Browning*, Esq; Value 150*l.* per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 15*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Half-penny.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *William Browning*, Jun. and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Forrester*.

PRAYERS are every Day at 11 in the Morning; here is an Organ and eight Bells. The Gift Sermons are, one on the Day *John Wright* died; one on the 5th of November; one on the Day *Jane Traps* died; one on the Day *Thomas Theobalds* died, and one on the Day *Joyce Howlet* died.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,

4 Church-wardens.  
4 Overseers and Collectors for the Poor.

The PEACE-OFFICERS are,

2 Constables.  
4 Headboroughs.  
2 Surveyors of the Highway.  
4 Scavengers.  
2 Ale-Conners.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Land Side are:

PART of *Barnaby-street*, *Sun-alley*, *Hedge-alley*; Part of *Crucifix-lane*; Part of *Five-foot-lane*, *Bell-alley*, *Clare's-yard*, *May's-yard*, *Trotter-alley*, *Snow's-fields*, *Swan-alley*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Parker's-alley*, *White-lion-yard*; Part of *Long-lane*; Part of *Kent-street*, *Grange-yard*, *Grange-road*, the *Grange*, and *Court-yard*.

In the Water Side are:

PART of *Five-foot-lane*, *Dock-head*, *Mill-street*, *Hickman's-court*, *Hickman's-folly*, *London-street*, *Water-lane*, *Jacob's-street*, *Rotherhith-wall*, *Neckinger-corner*, *Neckinger*, *Salisbury-lane*, *Salisbury-street*, *East-lane*; Part of *West-lane*, *Marigold-street*, *Cherry-garden-street*, *Cross-street*, *Bowling-green*, *Salisbury-down*, and *Blue-anchor-road*.

NUMBER of Houses about 1900.

IN this Parish is a School for 50 Boys, by *Josias Bacon*; a Charity-School for 50 Boys, by Subscription; and a third for 20 Girls, by Subscription also; 12 poor Men, and as many poor Women are clothed on the 5th of November, by the Legacy of *John Wright*.

THEN in *Kent-street* was a Lazar-House for Leprous People, called the *Loke* in *Southwark*, the Foundation whereof *Stow* saith he finds not.

IT now belongs to *St. Bartholomew's-Hospital*, and is only for such as have the foul Disease; it is very convenient, and was lately new built, as appears by the following Inscription in the Middle of the Front:

St. B A R T H O L O M E W's  
L O C K - H O S P I T A L.  
A. D. MDCCXXVI.

ADJOIN-



ADJOINING to this, and belonging to it, is a Chapel, small and old; on the Front of the Gallery, at the West End, is this Inscription:

*Martine Bonde*, Esquire, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, gave one hundred Pounds towards the building of this Chappel, A. D. 1636.

HERE is but one Funeral Inscription, and that for a Child of 11 Months old.

THE *Ten Commandments* and this Motto, *Lift up your Hearts*, are placed over the Communion-Table, which is ordinary; but the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is here administer'd every Sunday Morning, and there is Preaching twice the same Day, by the Reverend Mr. Wilson.

WE come now to the present State of this Ward of the Borough of Southwark.

First, Southward from London-bridge:

THE Borough of Southwark, or Long Southwark, reaches from St. Margaret's-hill.

St. Margaret's-hill extends to St. George's Church.

Blackman's-street from St. George's Church to Newington.

Westward from London-bridge:

Stony-street runs from the Thames to Deadman's-place.

Counter-street, reaches Southward from Deadman's-place to St. Margaret's-hill.

Foule-lane, lies between the Borough and St. Saviour's-dock.

Deadman's-place extends from the East End of Bank-end to Counter-lane.

ALL these following new Streets made out of Winchester-park, seated betwixt the River Thames on the North, St. George's-fields on the South, and Gravel-lane on the West, viz. Red-crofs-street, White-cross-street, Worcester-street, Castle-street, Maiden-lane, Ewer's-street, Queen-street, Duke-street, George-street, Blue-gate-street, Pepper-street, Bennet's-rents; Bandy-leg-walk, Dirty-lane, &c.

Gravel-lane reaches from the Thames to St. George's-fields.

THE Upper-ground, between which and the Thames are divers Timber-Yards and Wharfs.

BETWEEN Gravel-lane on the East, Angel-street on the West, the Thames on the North, and St. George's-fields on the South, are these new built Streets and Passages, viz. Bennet's-street, Green-walk, and Angel-street.

EASTWARDS from London-bridge are, St. Olave's or Tooley's-street, extending to Horsely-down, betwixt which and the River Thames are these Places, viz. Mill-lane, Morgan-lane, Green-bank, Stony-lane, Vine-yard, and Weaver's-lane.

ON the South Side of St. Olave's-street are, the Maze, or Maze-pond, and Paris-street.

FROM the Middle of St. Olave-street Southerly, from St. George's Church Easterly, are two fair Streets, which both meet together at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, viz. Barnaby-street, South from St. Olave's-street, and Long-lane, East from St. George's Church.

AND Southerly from St. George's Church is Kent-street.

From the East End of St. Olave's-street runs South East Horsely-down to Fair-street, which extends itself to Five-foot-lane, almost to the Head

of St. Saviour's-dock, and between Horsely-down, Fair-street and the Thames, are these Places, viz. Freeman's-lane, Horsely-down-lane, Moss-alley, Rope-yard, Shad-Thames, St. Saviour's-dock, and Free-school-lane.

THEN from about the Middle of Barnaby-street is Crucifix-lane, extending Eastward to Roper-lane, which runs Southerly to Five-foot-lane, and that leads to the Head of St. Saviour's-dock.

AGAIN along the River Thames, betwixt Lambeth and Rotherhithe are several Publick Stairs, or Landing-Places, beginning Westward, viz. Lambeth-bridge, Stand-gate, or Sun-gate, Cupid's-stairs, Old-berghouse, Bull-stairs, Marigold-stairs, Paris-garden-stairs, Faulcon-stairs, Bank-end, St. Saviour's-stairs, and Pepper-alley-stairs.

THEN Eastward from London-bridge are Tooley's-stairs, Battail-bridge-stairs, Pickle-herring-stairs, Still-stairs, Old-stairs, New-stairs, Savoy-mill-stairs, East-stairs, Mill-stairs, Rotherhithe-stairs, Cherry-garden-stairs, and Elephant-stairs.

THE Parish of St. Saviour's is the largest, the best built and inhabited of any Parish in Southwark. In this Parish is the Bankside, which is very long, and runs Eastward towards Deadman's-place, having several Courts and Alleys with Passages into Maiden-lane. On this Bankside is a Prison belonging to the Liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, call'd the Clink-Liberty.

Maiden-lane is a long straggling Place with Ditches on each Side the Passage to the Houses, being over little Bridges, with small Garden-Plats before them. This Lane begins at Deadmans-place, and runs Westward into Gravel-lane, which is a good airy Place, having divers well built Houses, with pretty Gardens belonging to them; it begins at the Faulcon, and runs into St. George's-fields.

Bandy-leg-walk is a large Thoroughfare into the Park, passing through Queen-street into Bennet's-rents.

Deadmans-place, a long dirty straggling Street, of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants, except Mr. Fraile's Brew-House, and Dwelling-House.

Clink-street begins at Deadmans-place, and runs to St. Mary Overies Dock.

THE Borough of Southwark is of a very considerable Trade, and the rather, as being so great a Thoroughfare out of Kent and Sussex into LONDON, which makes it to be very well inhabited by Tradesmen of Repute, with Buildings answerable. It takes its Beginning from London-bridge, and falls into St. Margaret's-hill, which is a spacious Street, and likewise well inhabited and traded unto, especially the East Side, the West Side of the Borough being generally taken up by Butchers. And in this Part the Market is kept in the Street.

THE Parish of St. George's is of no large Extent, lying Southward of St. Saviour's. The principal Places are, St. Margaret's-hill and Black-man-street.

THIS Parish is of chief Note for the King's-Bench Prison, the Marshalsea Prison, and the Mint, the antient Retreat of Persons of ill Principles, who there shelter'd themselves from the Payment of their just Debts, before the late Act of Parliament, that took away that pretended Privilege.

THERE was formerly, in Southwark, but one Prison, particularly, serving for the whole County of Surrey, and that called the White Lyon, which was for the Custody of Murtherers, Felons, and other notorious Malefactors. It was situate



situate at the South End of *St. Margaret's-hill*, near unto *St. George's Church*; but that being an old decay'd House within a few Years past, there has been a new County-Jail erected. 'Then is the *King's Bench* and *Marshalsea* Prisons, already mention'd.

*St. Margaret's-hill*, a spacious broad Street, and a great Thoroughfare for Passengers, Coaches, Carts and Waggons out of *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, and Part of *Hampshire*; by reason of which it is much resorted unto, but not of so good a Trade as the *Borough*, nor is so accommodated with Inns. In this Street is kept the Fair, which begins some Days after *Bartholomew-Fair* in *LONDON*, and, according to Custom, continues a Fortnight, although it ought, by Charter or Grant, to hold but three Days; but this Fair is of small Concern for Commodities, being chiefly for Shows, as Drolls, Puppet-Shows, Rope-Dancing, Musick-Booths, and Tippling-Houses.

IN this Part of the Hill, which stands in this Parish, are a great many Courts and Alleys.

*White-street* begins at *Blackman's-street*, runs by *St. George's Church*, and falls into *Long-lane*, and receives *Kent-street*. This Street is not over well built and inhabited.

*Kent-street*, so called as being seated in the Road out of *Kent* into *Southwark*; a Street very long, but ill built, chiefly inhabited by Broom-Men and Mumpers. But here are divers large Yards, wherein are vast Stocks of Birch, Heath, and some only of Broom-staves, which the Master Broom-Men dispose of to those that make the Brooms.

*Blackmans-street* runs from *St. George's Church* almost unto *Newington*; the Street is broad, but the Buildings and Inhabitants not much to be boasted of; the End next to *Newington* hath the West Side open to *St. George's-fields*, being rather a Road than a Street.

THE *Mint*, generally so taken, is very large, containing several Streets and Alleys. In this

Tract of Ground, called the *Mint*, stood the Duke of *Suffolk's House*. The chief Street in the *Mint* is so called, being that which gives an Entrance into it out of *Blackman's-street*; it is long and narrow, running into *Lombart-street*, thence into *Suffolk-street*, and also into *George-street*; which said *Suffolk-street* and *George-street* have open Passages into *St. George's-fields*. Before we leave this Place, we cannot help taking Notice of a Garden here, remarkable for a Summer-House in it, which is said to be built by the Celebrated Mr. *Rusworth*, at his own Expence, when he was a Prisoner in the Rules of the *King's Bench*, in which he compiled his Valuable *Collections*.

IN this long Tract of Ground there are, in the Borough of *Southwark*, generally so called, these Parishes, viz. *St. Saviour's Southwark*, *St. George the Martyr's*, *St. Thomas's*, *St. Olave's*, the new Parish at *Horsely-down*, called *St. John's* in *Southwark*, and *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*. Then, on the West Side, the Parishes of *Christ-Church* and *Lambeth*. On the South Side, the Parish of *Newington*. And on the East, the Parish of *Rotherhithe*.

THIS Borough, as a Subsidy to the King, yields about a Thousand Marks, or Eight Hundred Pounds, which is more than any one City in *England* pays, except the City of *LONDON*. And also the Muster of Men in this Borough doth likewise in Number surpass all other Cities, except *LONDON*.

THIS Ward hath an Alderman, who is always the Eldest, or what they call, *The Father of the City*; he hath three Deputies, and a Bailiff; there are no Common-Council-Men; sixteen Constables, six Scavengers, and twenty Ward-mote Inquest-Men.

It is taxed to the Fifteen, at seventeen Pounds seventeen Shillings and eight Pence.

THE Alderman of this Ward is Sir *William Humfreys*, Knt. and Bart.

End of the FIRST VOLUME.

























